Government
Publications

Copy 2

Ontario. Legislative assembly.
Sessional papers.

SESSIONAL PAPERS

VOL. XLV.—PART XI.

SECOND SESSION

OF THE

THIRTEENTH LEGISLATURE

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

SESSION 1913

TORONTO:
Printed and Published by L. K. CAMERON, Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty
1913

Printed By
WILLIAM BRIGGS
29-37 Richmond St. W
TORONTO

1091042

LIST OF SESSIONAL PAPERS

ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY.

TITLE.	NO.	REMARKS.
Accounts, Public	1	*Printed.*
Agricultural College, Report	29	"
Agricultural and Experimental Union, Report	31	"
Agricultural Societies, Report	42	"
Agriculture, Department of, Report	28	"
Algonquin National Park, timber in	91	*Not Printed.*
Archivist, Report	50	*Printed.*
Auditor, Statement	65	"
Bee-Keepers' Association, Report	37	*Printed.*
Births, Marriages and Deaths, Report	19	"
Bruce Mines and Algoma Railway, general character of country	99	*Not Printed.*
Children, Dependent, Report	26	*Printed.*
Colcock, N. B., Correspondence, Reorganization of London Staff	98	*Not Printed.*
Combines, Agreements seized	90	"
Combines, Correspondence seized	111	"
Communicable Diseases, Order-in-Council	96	"
Consolidated Revenue Act, Orders-in-Council	68	"
Corn Growers' Association, Report	35	*Printed.*
Counsel retained at Criminal Assizes	97	*Not Printed.*
Dairymen's Association, Report	38	*Printed.*
Damage Suits against Employers	112	*Not Printed.*
Dempsey, Police Magistrate, complaints	76	"
Division Courts, Report	5	*Printed.*
Dominion Fish Company, correspondence *re* permit for tug	53	*Not Printed.*
Dominion Fish Company, licenses to	102	"
Donnelly, John, Order-in-Council	100	"
Ducks, food supply for	72	"
Education, Report	16	*Printed.*
Education, Orders-in-Council	55	*Not Printed.*
Education, meetings of Advisory Council	67	"

TITLE.	No.	REMARKS.
Education, correspondence *in re* character of teaching in Simcoe, etc.	75	*Not Printed.*
Education, correspondence *re* teaching of French in Plantagenet	77	"
Education, correspondence re granting of certificate to Jean McGregor	87	"
Education, Orders-in-Council appointing John Donnelly and as to printing of School Readers.	100	"
Education, names of Professors of Faculty of Education in Toronto and Queen's Universities; hours of teaching by	113	"
Elections, Return from Records	49	*Printed.*
Elk Lake Branch T. N. O. telegram	58	*Not Printed.*
Entomological Society, Report	36	*Printed.*
Estimates, 1913-14	2	"
Factories, Report	45	*Printed.*
Farmers' Institutes, Report	40	"
Farr, Michael, charges against	63	*Not Printed.*
Feeble-minded, Report	23	*Printed.*
Fernon, B. F., correspondence	33	*Not Printed.*
Fish Company, Dominion, correspondence	53	"
Fish Hatcheries, establishment of	54	"
Forest Rangers and Timber Cullers, number of, etc.	62	"
Fort Frances Lumber Company, Cullers Report	69	"
Friendly Societies, Report of	10(a)	*Printed.*
Fruit Growers' Association, Report	32	"
Game and Fisheries, Report	13	*Printed.*
Grand Juries, presentments	105	*Not Printed.*
Grand River, Local Flow, Report	86	*Printed.*
Grey, County Judge, Surrogate fees	56	*Not Printed.*
Health, Report	20	*Printed.*
Highway Improvement, Report	14	"
Horticultural Societies, Report	43	"
Hospitals and Charities, Report	24	"
Houston, M., charges against	60	*Not Printed.*
Hydro-Electric Power Commission, Report	47	*Printed.*
Hydro-Electric Power Commission, expenses incurred at North Bay	84	*Not Printed.*
Idiots and Epileptics, Report	22	*Printed.*
Industries, Report	44	"
Insane Hospitals, Report	21	"
Insurance, Report	10	"

Title.	No.	Remarks.
James Bay, McMillan's Report	71	*Printed.*
Jeannette, Settlers at	88	*Not Printed.*
Johnston, W. I., appointment of	81	"
Jordan Harbour, Hor. Ex. Station, Resolutions of Board Meeting	109	"
Judges, Supreme Court, increase in number of	64	"
Labour, Report	15	*Printed.*
Lands, Forests and Mines, Report	3	"
Land Titles, instruments registered	94	*Not Printed.*
Lapointe, John, correspondence	103	"
Legal Offices, Report	6	*Printed.*
Library, Report	51	*Not Printed.*
Liquor License Acts, Report	27	*Printed.*
Liquor License Laws, detective work	74	*Not Printed.*
Liquor License Duties, Orders-in-Council, increasing or decreasing, etc.	93	"
Live Stock Association, Report	39	*Printed.*
Lizard Island Preserve, correspondence	53	*Not Printed.*
Loan Corporations, statements	11	*Printed.*
Mines, Report	4	*Printed.*
Mines, Report on underground Labour in	82	"
Mining Industry in Northern Ontario	70	"
Montreal-Cobalt Power Company, correspondence	59	"
Municipal Auditor, Report	8	"
Munn Lumber Company, correspondence	61	*Not Printed.*
McGregor, Jean, correspondence	87	*Not Printed.*
McMillan's Report, James Bay	71	*Printed.*
Notch The, Montreal River, correspondence	59	*Not Printed.*
Ontario Railway and Municipal Board, Report	48	*Printed.*
Ontario Vegetable Growers' Association, Report	34	"
Ontario Veterinary College Report	30	"
Price's Report, Underground Workmen	82	*Printed.*
Prisons and Reformatories, Report	25	"
Provincial Institutions, patients admitted to	66	*Not Printed.*
Provincial Municipal Auditor, Report	8	*Printed.*
Public Accounts	1	"
Public Health, Report	20	"
Public Health, Order-in-Council *re* communicable diseases	96	*Not Printed.*
Public Works Report	12	*Printed.*
Queen Victoria Niagara Falls Park, Report	9	*Printed.*

TITLE.	No.	REMARKS.
Railway and Municipal Board, Report	48	*Printed.*
Registrar General, Report	19	"
Registry Offices, Report	7	"
Road Construction under 2 Geo. V.	80	"
Roads and Bridges in Sudbury, etc.	106	*Not Printed.*
Saw Manufacturers combine	90	*Not Printed.*
Secretary and Registrar, Report	18	*Printed.*
Saunders Report, *re* M. Farr	63	*Not Printed.*
Smoky Falls Water Power, correspondence	57	"
Stamped Ware combine	78	"
Standard Insurance Company, correspondence	104	"
Statute Distribution	108	"
Stone, information against	83	"
Sudbury, Nipissing, etc., roads, bridges and drains in	106	"
Surrogate Court, Orders-in-Council	95	"
Sutherland, Judge, Surrogate Fees	56	"
Tack Combine, information	79	*Not Printed.*
Tack Combine, finding of Grand Jury	92	"
Tavern and Shop Licenses, prohibited	101	"
Timagami Lake, correspondence	107	"
Timber, quantity cut at mileage 81.	52	"
Timber, cut on Munn Limits	61	"
Timber in Algonquin Park	91	"
Timber Cullers, number of	62	"
Timiskaming and N. O. R., Report	46	*Printed.*
Timiskaming and N. O. R., lands owned by Commission	73	"
Timiskaming and N. O. R., Passes issued by	89	*Not Printed.*
Timiskaming and N. O. R., Orders-in-Council reducing Royalties payable to	110	"
Toronto University, Report	17	*Printed.*
Underground Labour, Hours of in Mines, Report	82	*Printed.*
Vegetable Growers' Association, Report	34	*Printed.*
Veterinary College, Report	30	"
Women's Institutes, Report	41	*Printed.*
Workmen's Compensation, Interim Report	85	"

LIST OF SESSIONAL PAPERS

Arranged in Numerical Order with their Titles at full length; the dates when presented to the Legislature; the name of the Member who moved the same, and whether ordered to be Printed or not.

CONTENTS OF PART I.

No. 1 Public Accounts of the Province for the year ending 31st October, 1912. Presented to the Legislature, 26th February, 1913. *Printed.*

No. 2 Estimates—Supplementary, for the service of the Province for the year ending 31st October, 1913. Presented to the Legislature, 28th February and 9th April, 1913. *Printed.* Estimates for the year ending 31st October, 1914. Presented to the Legislature, 14th April, 1913. *Printed.*

CONTENTS OF PART II.

No. 3 Report of the Department of Lands, Forests and Mines, for the year 1912. Presented to the Legislature, 21st April, 1913. *Printed.*

No. 4 Report of the Bureau of Mines for the year 1912. Presented to the Legislature, 28th March, 1913. *Printed.**

No. 5 Report of the Inspector of Division Courts for the year 1912. Presented to the Legislature, 24th February, 1913. *Printed.*

No. 6 Report of the Inspector of Legal Offices for the year 1912. Presented to the Legislature, 25th March, 1913. *Printed.*

CONTENTS OF PART III.

No. 7 Report of the Inspector of Registry Offices for the year 1912. Presented to the Legislature, 21st April, 1913. *Printed.*

No. 8 Report of the Provincial Municipal Auditor for the year 1912. Presented to the Legislature, 1st April, 1913. *Printed.*

No. 9 Report of the Commissioners for the Queen Victoria Niagara Falls Park, for the year 1912. Presented to the Legislature, 25th March, 1913. *Printed.*

No. 10 Report of the Department of Insurance for the year 1912. Presented to the Legislature, 13th March, 1913. *Printed.*

No. 10 (*a*) Report of the Registrar of Friendly Societies for the year 1912. Presented to the Legislature, 13th March, 1913. *Printed.*

*See Part V. for the Report of 1912, printing of which was delayed.

CONTENTS OF PART IV.

No. 11 Loan Corporations Statements made by Building Societies, Loaning, Land and Trust Companies for the year 1912. Presented to the Legislature, 28th February, 1913. *Printed.*

No. 12 Report of the Department of Public Works for the year 1912. Presented to the Legislature, 25th February, 1913.

No. 13 Report of the Department of Game and Fisheries for the year 1912. Presented to the Legislature, 21st February, 1913. *Printed.*

CONTENTS OF PART V.

No. 14 Report upon Highway Improvement for the year 1912. Presented to the Legislature, 21st February, 1913. *Printed.*

No. 15 Report of the Bureau of Labour for the year 1912. Presented to the Legislature, 19th March, 1913. *Printed.*

CONTENTS OF PART VI.

No. 16 Report of the Department of Education for the year 1912. Presented to the Legislature, 4th March, 1913. *Printed.*

No. 17 Report of Board of Governors of University of Toronto for the year ending 30th June, 1912. Presented to the Legislature, 13th February, 1913. *Printed.*

CONTENTS OF PART VII.

No. 18 Report of the Secretary and Registrar of the Province for the year 1912. Presented to the Legislature, 3rd April, 1913. *Printed.*

No. 19 Report of Registrar General upon Births, Marriages and Deaths, for the year 1912. Presented to the Legislature, 4th March, 1913. *Printed.*

No. 20 Report of the Board of Health for the year 1912. Presented to the Legislature, 15th April, 1913. *Printed.*

No. 21 Report upon the Hospitals for the Insane for the year 1912. Presented to the Legislature, 3rd April, 1913. *Printed.*

No. 22 Report upon the Hospitals for Idiots, Orillia, and Epileptics, Woodstock, for the year 1912. Presented to the Legislature, 3rd April, 1913. *Printed.*

CONTENTS OF PART VIII.

No. 23 Report upon the Feeble-Minded for the year 1912. Presented to the Legislature, 3rd April, 1913. *Printed.*

No. 24 Report upon the Hospitals and Charities for the year 1912. Presented to the Legislature, 9th April, 1913. *Printed.*

No. 25 Report upon the Prisons and Reformatories for the year 1912. Presented to the Legislature, 3rd April, 1913. *Printed.*

No. 26 Report upon the Neglected and Dependent Children for the year 1912. Presented to the Legislature, 25th March, 1913. *Printed.*

No. 27 Report upon the operation of the Liquor License Acts for the year 1912. Presented to the Legislature, 28th February, 1913. *Printed.*

CONTENTS OF PART IX.

No. 28 Report of the Department of Agriculture for the year 1912. Presented to the Legislature, 17th April, 1913. *Printed.*

No. 29 Report of the Agricultural College and Experimental Farm for the year 1912. Presented to the Legislature, 17th April, 1913. *Printed.*

No. 30 Report of the Veterinary College for the year 1912. Presented to the Legislature, 17th April, 1913. *Printed.*

No. 31 Report of the Agricultural and Experimental Union for the year 1912. Presented to the Legislature, 17th April, 1913. *Printed.*

No. 32 Report of the Fruit Growers Association for the year 1912. Presented to the Legislature, 17th April, 1913. *Printed.*

No. 33 Return to an Order of the House of the 5th March, 1913, for a Return of copies of all correspondence between the Government, or any member thereof, and Dr. F. B. Fernow, regarding Reforestry work, or any class of work on behalf of the Government of Ontario, in any capacity. Presented to the Legislature, 22nd April, 1913. *Mr. Gamey. Not printed.*

No. 34 Report of the Vegetable Growers' Association for the year 1912. Presented to the Legislature, 17th April, 1913. *Printed.*

No. 35 Report of the Corn Growers' Association for the year 1912. Presented to the Legislature, 17th April, 1913. *Printed.*

CONTENTS OF PART X.

No. 36 Report of the Entomological Society for the year 1912. Presented to the Legislature, 17th April, 1913. *Printed.*

No. 37 Report of the Bee-keepers' Association for the year 1912. Presented to the Legislature, 17th April, 1913. *Printed.*

No. 38 Report of the Dairymen's Association for the year 1912. Presented to the Legislature, 17th April, 1913. *Printed.*

No. 39 Report of the Live Stock Association for the year 1912. Presented to the Legislature 20th February, 1913. *Printed.*

No. 40 Report of the Farmer's Institutes for the year 1912. Presented to the Legislature, 20th February, 1913. *Printed.*

No. 41 Report of the Women's Institutes for the year 1912. Presented to the Legislature, 20th February, 1913. *Printed.*

CONTENTS OF PART XI.

No. 42 Report of the Horticultural Societies for the year 1912. Presented to the Legislature, 17th April, 1913. *Printed.*

No. 43 Report of the Agricultural Societies for the year 1912. Presented to the Legislature, 20th February, 1912. *Printed.*

No. 44 Report of the Bureau of Industries for the year 1912. Presented to the Legislature, 17th April, 1913. *Printed.*

No. 45 Report of the Inspector of Factories for the year 1912. Presented to the Legislature, 17th April, 1913. *Printed.*

CONTENTS OF PART XII.

No. 46 Report of the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway Commission for the year 1912. Presented to the Legislature, 13th March, 1913. *Printed.*

No. 47 Report of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission for the year 1912. Presented to the Legislature, 6th March, 1913. *Printed.*

No. 48 Report of the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board, for the year 1912. Presented to the Legislature, 15th April, 1913. *Printed.*

CONTENTS OF PART XIII.

No. 49 Return from the Records of the Elections held on the 28th October, 5th November, 1912, and 19th March, 1913. Presented to the Legislature, 4th February and 26th March, 1913. *Printed.*

No. 50 Report of the Archivist for the year 1912. Presented to the Legislature, 21st April, 1913. *Printed.*

No. 51 Report of Librarian upon the State of the Library for the year 1912. Presented to the Legislature, 5th February, 1913. *Not printed.*

No. 52 Return to an Order of the House of the 11th April, 1912, for a Return shewing: 1. The quantity of pine timber cut at or near mileage 81 on the Timiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway during each of the seasons 1907-1908, 1908-1909, 1909-1910, 1910-1911, by the North Land Mining Company, Limited. 2. The price at which the said pine timber was sold to the said Company in each of the said seasons. 3. The names of the persons by whom the pine cut in each of the said seasons by the said Company was measured for the Government. 4. The names of the original incorporators of the said Company and the names of its shareholders and directors in each of the years 1907, 1908, 1910, 1911 and 1912. Presented to the House 13th February, 1913. *Mr. Mageau. Not printed.*

No. 53 Return to an Order of the House of the 9th April, 1912, for a Return of Copies of all correspondence, official or unofficial, reports and written memoranda of every kind passing between the Government or any Minister or officer thereof and any other person or corporation with respect to:—(*a*) The granting of a permit for a tug owned by the Dominion Fish Company to fish on what is known as "the Lizard Island Preserve," during the season 1911, and copy of such permit. (*b*) The granting of a permit or permits to any other body or person or corporation to fish upon the said Lizard Island Preserve during the season 1911, together with copies of such permits. (*c*) The granting of permits to move the tugs of the Dominion Fish Company from one fishing ground to another, in either of the years 1909, 1910, 1911, with copies of such permits. (*d*) The issue of permits permitting the removal of tugs or other fishing boats owned by persons or corporations other than the Dominion Fish Company from one fishing ground to another during the seasons 1909, 1910, 1911, with copies of such permits. (*e*) The issue of a license to a Canadian-owned tug or boat to fish in waters of the Lizard Island Preserve in either of the seasons of 1911 or 1912, with copy of such license, if any. (*f*) The issue of licenses or permits to use 5-lb. or 6-lb. nets on the said Lizard Island Preserve during the seasons of 1911 and 1912, with copies of such licenses or permits. Presented to the Legislature, 13th February, 1913. *Mr. Mageau. Not printed.*

No. 54 Return to an Address to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the sixth day of March, 1911, praying that he will cause to be laid before this House, a Return of copies of all correspondence between the Province of Ontario and the Dominion of Canada, regarding the establishment of Fish Hatcheries in Ontario. Presented to the Legislature, 13th February, 1913. *Mr. Gamey. Not printed.*

No. 55 Copies of Orders in Council and Regulations to be laid before the Legislative Assembly as required by section 27 of the Department of Education Act. Presented to the Legislature, 13th February, 1913. *Not printed.*

No. 56 Copy of an Order in Council approved by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor the thirtieth day of April, A.D. 1912, pursuant to provisions of Subsection 3 of Section 78 of the Surrogate Courts Act, Chapter 31, 10 Edward VII., that there be paid to His Honour C. F. Sutherland, of the County Court of the County of Grey, from year to year during his tenure of Office, the Surplus Surrogate Fees over and above the amount payable by Statute to the Surrogate Judge of the said County of Grey, provided, however, that the sum paid out of the said Surplus Surrogate Fees shall not in any year exceed the sum of six hundred and sixty-six dollars ($666.00). Presented to the Legislature, 14th February, 1913. *Not printed.*

No. 57 Return to an Order of the House of the 11th April, 1912, for a Return of copies of (1) All correspondence passing between the Government or any Minister or official thereof or any commission under the Government or any official thereof and any other person or corporation with respect to the development of the Smoky Falls Water Power on the Sturgeon River for the benefit of the Town of North Bay. Presented to the Legislature, 17th February, 1913. *Mr. Mageau. Not printed.*

No. 58 Return to an Order of the House of the 17th day of February, 1913, for a Return shewing whether the Prime Minister or any person on his behalf received a telegram purporting to be from one Rowlandson of Elk Lake between the 1st and 11th days of December, 1911, addressed to the Prime Minister with reference to the building of the Elk Lake Branch of the Timiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway. 2. If such telegram was received, the contents of such telegram. 3. If such telegram was received, did the Prime Minister or any person in his name or with his authority or knowledge or on his behalf send a telegram in reply to the said Rowlandson. 4. If so, the date of such telegram and the contents thereof. Presented to the Legislature, 17th February, 1913. *Mr. Elliott. Not printed.*

No. 59 Return to an Order of the House of 2nd April, 1912, for a Return of copies of all correspondence between any person or persons whatever and the Government of Ontario, or any Minister or Official thereof, with respect to the water power on the Montreal River, known as the "Notch" and all applications for a lease of the said water power and any and all leases issued, assignments of any such leases and all other papers and documents in any way relating to the said "Notch" water power or to the Montreal-Cobalt Power Company, Limited, since the 1st day of January, 1905. Presented to the Legislature, 18th February, 1913. *Mr. Mageau. Not printed.*

No. 60 Return to an Order of the House of the 28th March, 1912, for a Return of Copies of (1) All correspondence between the Department of the Attorney-General or any official thereof and any other person whatsoever with respect to certain charges against M. Houston, one time Police Magistrate for the City of Chatham. (2) All charges against the said M. Houston. (3) All Commissions issued, evidence taken and documents submitted in connection with the said charges and the dismissal of the said M. Houston from his office as Police Magistrate. Presented to the Legislature, 18th February, 1913. *Mr. Richardson. Not printed.*

No. 61 Return to an Order of the House of the 20th March, 1912, for a Return of Copies of: 1. All correspondence, reports, estimates or returns of any kind and from any source respecting the quantity of timber cut upon the Munn limits in the seasons of 1909-10, 1910-11 and 1911-12. 2. The amount received by the Government of Ontario for timber dues, stumpage, rentals, or otherwise howsoever in connection with the said limits in each of the financial years 1909-10-11 with full details. 3. The Annual Return made to the Department of the Provincial Secretary by the Munn Lumber Company, Limited, for the years 1909, 1910 and 1911. Presented to the Legislature, 21st February, 1913. *Mr. Sinclair. Not printed.*

No. 62 Return to an Order of the House of the 11th March, 1912, for a Return showing:—1. (*a*) The number of Forest Rangers and Timber Cullers employed by the Government of Ontario in the seasons of 1903-4 and 1904-5. (*b*) The number of feet of timber measured in each season. (*c*) The amount of money paid in each of the said seasons to (1) Forest Rangers, (2) Timber Cullers. 2. Also showing all the information hereinbefore asked for with respect to the seasons 1909-10 and 1910-11. Presented to the Legislature, 21st February, 1913. *Mr. Mageau, Not printed.*

No. 63 Return to an Order of the House of the 17th February, 1913, for a Return of a Copy of the Report made by Mr. E. Saunders, appointed to investigate into certain charges made by Michael Farr of an attempt made to procure money from him in consideration of a license being renewed for the Union Hotel in the Town of Goderich, together with copies of all correspondence which passed between the Government and any person in reference to the said license or the said investigation, the evidence taken by Mr. Saunders and generally all papers, letters, memoranda or papers of any kind and description relating to the said license, including all papers, and correspondence relative to the refusal of a renewal of such license. Presented to the Legislature, 21st February, 1913. *Mr. Proudfoot. Not printed.*

No. 64 Return to an Order of the House of thirteenth day of April, 1912, for a Return of:—(*a*) All memorials, resolutions, letters or other written memoranda received by the Government or any Minister or official thereof since the 1st day of January, 1910, from any individual, public officer or organization with respect to the increase of the number of Judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature for Ontario or with respect to the changes in the constitution of the Supreme Court of Judicature for Ontario provided for in sections 1 to 19 inclusive, of The Law Reform Act, 1909. (*b*) Copies of all letters or written memoranda from the Government or any Minister or official thereof to any individual, public officer, or organization with respect to the said two subject matters, or either of them, since the said date. Presented to the Legislature, 26th February, 1913. *Mr. Elliott. Not printed.*

No. 65 Statement of the Auditor made pursuant to the provisions of Section 13, subsection 2, of the Audit Act as amended by Section 6, of Chapter 10, 9 Edward VII. Presented to the Legislature, 28th February, 1913. *Printed.*

No. 66 Return to an Order of the House of the 14th March, 1912, for a Return showing:—How many male patients have been admitted to each of the Provincial Institutions for the Insane, Feeble Minded, and Epileptics during the three years beginning Jan. 1st, 1909, and ending Dec. 31st, 1911. How many female patients were admitted to these institutions during the same years. How many male patients were discharged from each of these institutions during the same three years. How many female patients were discharged from each of these institutions during these years. Of these male patients discharged: 1st. How many were discharged recovered; 2nd. How many were discharged improved; 3rd. How many were discharged unimproved. Of the female patients discharged: 1st. How many were discharged recovered: 2nd. How many were discharged improved; 3rd. How many were discharged unimproved. Of the female patients discharged how many were under 45 years of age. Of the patients admitted to each of these institutions during the years 1909, 1910 and 1911 how many were admitted for the first time. How many were admitted for the second time. How many were admitted for the third time. How many had been admitted more than three times. In how many of these cases admitted during these years is there evidence that the patients have become the father or mother of children after the first attack of insanity. In how many of these patients is there a history of insanity, epilepsy or imbecility in the father, mother, brother or sister of the patient. In how many of these patients is there a history of insanity, epilepsy or imbecility in the children of the patients. How many patients are in each of these institutions who have had a father,

mother, son or daughter in an asylum at some time. Presented to the Legislature, 28th February, 1913. *Mr. Godfrey. Not printed.*

No. 67 Return to an Order of the House of the 19th February, 1913, for a Return showing:—1. The number of meetings of the Advisory Council of Education held in each of the years 1909, 1910, 1911 and 1912. 2. The total number of meetings attended by each of the different members of this Council during each of the said years. 3. The total number of votes received by each candidate for representative of the public school teachers and for each candidate for representative of the high school teachers for each of the said years. Presented to the Legislature 28th February, 1913. *Mr. Marshall. Not printed.*

No. 68 Orders in Council issued under the provisions of Section 10 of Cap. 2, 2 George V. Presented to the Legislature, 3rd March, 1913. *Not printed.*

No. 69 Return to an Order of the House of the 3rd March, 1913, for a Return showing:—1. Copies of the Culler's report made by the Fort Frances Lumber Company for the logging seasons of 1909-10, 1910-11, 1911-12. Presented to the Legislature, 4th March, 1913. *Mr. Kohler. Not printed.*

No. 70 The Mining Industry in that part of Ontario served by the Timiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway for the year 1913. Presented to the Legislature, 11th March, 1913. *Printed.*

No. 71 Report of T. G. McMillan, covering investigations at James' Bay during 1912. Presented to the Legislature, 11th March, 1913. *Printed.*

No. 72 Report on the increase of the food supply for Ducks in Northern Ontario by G. R. Mickle, with description of edible plants by R. B. Thompson. Presented to the Legislature, 11th March, 1913. *Printed.*

No. 73 A Return to an Order of the House of the 26th February, 1913, for a Return showing: 1. All lands (other than the Railway's right of way) owned by the Timiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway Commission situate in the various municipalities of the Province, stating the municipality in which the land is situate, the area and estimated value of the land, and showing which are mineral lands, agricultural lands and town lots. 2. All lands (other than the Railway's right of way) owned by the Timiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway Commission situate in any unorganized territory within the Province, stating the unorganized territory in which the land is situate, the area and estimated value of the land, and showing which are mineral lands, agricultural lands and town lots. Presented to the Legislature, 10th March, 1913. *Mr. Atkinson. Not Printed.*

No. 74 Return to an Order of the House of the 3rd March, 1913, for a Return showing:—1. How much the Government has spent on private detective work in each of the years 1910, 1911 and 1912. 2. How much of the amount mentioned in the first paragraph hereof, has been spent by the Government in connection with the administration of the Liquor License Laws. 3. What amount was recovered in fines and penalties under the Liquor License Act, in each of the years 1910, 1911 and 1912. Presented to the Legislature, 12th March, 1913. *Mr. McQueen. Not printed.*

No. 75 Return to an Order of the House of the 11th April, 1912, for a Return of copies of all correspondence between the Government and any Minister or Official thereof with respect to the character, efficiency or teaching in the Schools in Simcoe, Stormont, Prescott, Russell and Glengarry Counties since January 1st, 1910. Of all orders, regulations, provisions or other means authorized or directed by the Government or any member or official thereof, to meet or in consequence of any of the said memorials, resolutions, affidavits, protests, charges or complaints. The schools in the said Counties from which the Provincial grant was withheld in the years 1910 and 1911 respectively. The reports or other evidence upon which grants were paid in 1911 to any schools in the said counties from which grants had been withheld in 1910. Presented to the Legislature, 14th March, 1913. *Mr. Elliott. Not printed.*

No. 76 Return to an Order of the House of the 14th March, 1913, for a Return of copies of: 1. All complaints from any other person or persons received in the years 1911 and 1912 by the Government or any Member of the Government regarding the conduct of Police Magistrate Dempsey. 2. All prosecutions instituted or carried on before Superintendent Rogers as a special magistrate within the Town of Cochrane during the years 1911 and 1912. 3. All protests filed with the Government, with the Prime Minister, the Provincial Secretary, Attorney-General or any other Member of the Government by the corporation of the Town of Cochrane, the Board of Trade or the citizens of the Town of Cochrane against the action of Superintendent Rogers in exercising or assuming to exercise jurisdiction within the Town of Cochrane as a special magistrate. Presented to the Legislature, 14th March, 1913. *Mr. Sinclair. Not printed.*

No. 77 Return to an Order of the House of the 26th February, 1913, for a Return of copies of all correspondence between the Department of Education, the Minister of Education himself, and the Board of Trustees of the Schools of the Village of Plantagenet since the 1st day of March, 1905, up to the 1st day of December, 1908, regarding the Teaching of French. Presented to the Legislature, 17th March, 1913. *Mr. Evanturel. Not printed.*

No. 78 Return to an Order of the House of the 24th February, 1913, for a Return of (1) Copies of the letters referred to on the last page of the brief furnished to the Attorney-General by the Crown Counsel in the proceedings against the Stamped Ware Association, showing offences under the different subsections of Section 520 of the Criminal Code, each incriminating letter being marked *a, b, c,* or *d,* as it discloses an offence against a subsection. The said brief forms part of Return 82, Session 1912. (2) Copies of all correspondence between the Crown Counsel and the Government with reference to prosecution of the said combine and all correspondence containing instructions, if any, from the Government not to prosecute. Presented to the Legislature, 17th March, 1913. *Mr. Elliott. Not printed.*

No. 79 Return to an Order of the House of the 14th March, 1913, for a Return of: (1) A copy of the information, depositions and proceedings before the Police Magistrate of Toronto (including the warrant of commitment) with respect to the members of the Tack Combine who were committed for trial by the Police Magistrate of the City of Toronto. (2) Copies of all correspondence passing between the Attorney-General or any one on his behalf or on behalf of the Government and Mr. Du Vernet, K.C., Crown Counsel, or anyone on his behalf with reference to the trial of the members of the Tack Combine. Presented to the Legislature, 17th March, 1913. *Mr. Rowell. Not printed.*

No. 80 Report on Road Construction under 2 George V. Cap. 2, being Consolidated Revenue Act of Ontario. Presented to the Legislature, 19th March, 1913. *Printed.*

No. 81 Return to an Order of the House of the 12th March, 1913, for a Return showing:—Copies of all correspondence between the Chairman or any other member of the T. & N. O. Railway Commission or any other person on their behalf and any official or employee of the T. & N. O. Railway at North Bay relative to the appointment of W. I. Johnston to his present position with the T. & N. O. Railway at North Bay, Ont. Presented to the Legislature, 19th March, 1913. *Mr. Munro. Not printed.*

No. 82 Report of S. Price *re* limitation of hours of Labour of underground workmen in the Mines of Ontario. Presented to the Legislature, 20th March, 1913. *Printed.*

No. 83 Return to an Order of the House of the 7th March, 1913, for a Return showing:—1. Copy of the information laid against one Stone before the Police Magistrate at Collingwood, in January, 1913, for an alleged violation of the Liquor License Act. 2. Copy of the judgment of the magistrate. Presented to the Legislature, 28th March, 1913. *Mr. Anderson (Bruce.) Not printed.*

No. 84 Return to an Order of the House of the 26th February, 1913, for a Return showing:—1. All expenses incurred by the Hydro-Electric Power Commission, or the Government, or by any person or persons on their behalf, in connection with the passing of the Hydro-Electric By-law at North Bay in January, 1913, or for the purpose of procuring the passage of such By-law, or otherwise connected with the submission of such By-law to the electors of North Bay. 2. The names of all persons employed by the Hydro-Electric Power Commission who were in or visited the Town of North Bay during the months of December or January last, and the purposes for which they were employed in the Town of North Bay, and the amounts that were paid to each of them for their services there. 3. Copies of all correspondence between the Hydro-Electric Power Commission, or the Government, or any person or persons on behalf of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission, or the Government, and the Council of the Town of North Bay, or any person on behalf of the said Council, relating to the Hydro-Electric By-law. Presented to the Legislature, 1st April, 1913. *Mr. Mageau. Not printed.*

No. 85 Further interim Report of the Commissioner on the subject of Compensation to Workmen for Injuries sustained in the course of their employment, together with draft Bill, embodying the Commissioner's conclusions. Presented to the Legislature, 2nd April, 1913. *Printed.*

No. 86 A preliminary study by H. G. Acres, of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission, dealing with the possibility of improving the general regimen and local flow characteristics of the Grand River, by means of Storage and Training Works. Presented to the Legislature, 3rd April, 1913. *Not printed.*

No. 87 Return to an Order of the House for a Return showing:—Copies of all correspondence passing between the Department of Education or the Minister or any official thereof and J. Russell McGregor of Gore Bay (President of the Manitoulin Conservative Association), the Public School Board of Gore Bay, the Public School Inspector in Manitoulin or any other person concerning the granting of a temporary teacher's certificate to one Jean McGregor. 2. A copy of the temporary certificate or temporary certificates granted to the said Jean McGregor. 3. Copy of the Departmental Regulations under which the Minister acted in granting the temporary certificate to the said Jean McGregor. 4. Copies of all advertisements (stating the dates of the same), inserted in any paper or papers prior to the granting of such temporary certificate to Jean McGregor, as required by subsection 2 of section 2 of Circular 30½, dated 7th May, 1912, issued by the Department of Education. 5. The evidence (if any) which the Minister had before him at the time such tem-

porary certificate was granted, that the school board had "taken due measures to obtain a teacher with the prescribed grade of certificate," before the Inspector made his recommendation that Jean McGregor should be granted a temporary certificate. Presented to the Legislature, 4th April, 1913. *Mr. Marshall. Not printed.*

No. 88 A return to an Order of the House of the 21st February, 1913, for a Return showing:—1. All petitions, letters and other documents passing between the British settlers at Jeannette, Kent County, Ontario, and the Premier, the Minister of Agriculture, or any other member of the Government, or any officer or official thereof. 2. All reports by any officer or official of the Government on conditions at Jeannette. 3. All correspondence with the Department of Colonization, the Minister of Agriculture, or any officer or official of the Government in reference to the conditions at Jeannette. Presented to the Legislature, 7th April, 1913. *Mr. Anderson (Bruce.) Not printed.*

No. 89 Return to an Order of the House of the 26th February, 1913, for a Return showing:—1. The number of passes issued by the Timiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway Commission over its line of railway or any part thereof during the period from July 1st, 1911, to 1st July, 1912. 2. The persons to whom the said passes were granted. 3. The purpose for which each of the said passes was granted. Presented to the Legislature, 7th April, 1913. *Mr. Mageau. Not printed.*

No. 90 Return to an Order of the House of the 10th March, 1913, for a Return showing:—1. Copies of the agreements entered into by the members of the following combines and seized by the Toronto Police: (*a*) The Saw Manufacturers' Association; (*b*) The Canadian Churn Manufacturing Association; (*c*) The Hame and Saddlery Hardware Manufacturing Association. 2. Copies of all correspondence between the Attorney-General or any other Member of the Government and any counsel with reference to the prosecution of the said combines. Presented to the Legislature, 8th April, 1913. *Mr. Elliott. Not printed.*

No. 91 Return to an Order of the House of the 2nd April, 1913, for a Return showing:—Copies of all reports received by or in the possession of the Government upon the timber in Algonquin National Park covered by the following agreements:—1. Agreement dated 18th June, 1912, between the Crown and the Bank of Montreal. 2. Agreement dated 15th June, 1912, between the Crown and J. R. Booth. 3. Agreement dated 4th June, 1912, between the Crown and H. Stikeman, General Manager of the Bank of British North America. Presented to the Legislature, 8th April, 1913. *Mr. Marshall. Not printed.*

No. 92 Return to an Order of the House of the 3rd April, 1913, for a Return showing:—The findings of the Grand Jury in the prosecution against the Tack Combine. Presented to the Legislature, 8th April, 1913. *Mr. Sinclair. Not printed.*

No. 93 Return to an Address to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the third day of April, 1913, praying that he will cause to be laid before this House, a Return of copies of all Orders in Council passed during the years 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, increasing or decreasing the duties payable for tavern or shop licenses in any Provincial or Judicial District or in any municipality or locality situated therein, under authority of 6 Edw. VII., Chap. 47, Sec. 10 (1), and showing in respect to every such Order in Council: (*a*) the date of the same, (*b*) the name of the person holding the shop or tavern license affected by the said Order in Council, (*c*) the place where such shop or tavern license was held, (*d*) the amount of license fee as fixed by such Order in Council, (*e*) the amount of the license fee previous to such increase. Presented to the Legislature, 8th April, 1913. *Mr. Anderson (Bruce.) Not printed.*

No. 94 Return to an Order of the House of the 14th March, 1913, for a Return showing:—1. The number of instruments registered in each of the years 1909, 1910, and 1911, in the Land Titles Office, at Toronto. 2. The total amount of fees received in each of the said years. 3. The total amount of disbursements for each such year. 4. The amount of the Guarantee Fund. 5. The total losses. 6. The number of Plans of sub-division. Presented to the Legislature, 9th April, 1913. *Mr. Proudfoot. Not printed.*

No. 95 Copies of Orders-in-Council in accordance with the provisions of subsection 6 of section 78 of the Surrogate Courts Act. Presented to the Legislature, 14th April, 1913. *Not printed.*

No. 96 Copy of an Order in Council approved by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, the 3rd day of April, A.D. 1913, approving of the accompanying regulation, being a regulation of the Provincial Board of Health, for the control of Communicable Diseases under the provisions of the Public Health Act, Chapter 58, 2 George V. Also Regulations of the Provincial Board of Health, Ontario, approved by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor in Council on the 10th day of August, 1912. Presented to the Legislature, 14th April, 1913. *Not printed.*

No. 97 Return to an Order of the House of the 19th February, 1913, for a Return showing:—1. The names of all Counsel retained on behalf of the Crown at any criminal assize in the Province during the year ending 31st December, 1912. 2. The Assize at which each Counsel was so retained. 3. The amount paid

to every such Counsel for services rendered to the Crown at every such assize. 4. The names of all Solicitors or Counsel employed or retained by the Crown for any other purposes during the year ending 31st December, 1912, showing:—(*a*) The amount paid to every such Solicitor or Counsel. (*b*) The matter in respect of which such Counsel or Solicitor was so employed or retained. 5. The total amounts paid to Counsel for the Crown in criminal or other proceedings for the years 1910, 1911 and 1912. Presented to the Legislature, 14th April, 1913. *Mr. Richardson. Not printed.*

No. 98 Return to an Order of the House of the 9th April, 1913, for a Return showing:—1. Copies of all correspondence during the past year between the Minister of Agriculture or any other member or official of the Government and N. B. Colcock (formerly employed in the London Office of the Colonization and Emigration Branch) relating to the reorganization of the London Office, to the staff thereof, or to the resignation of the said Colcock, or to his dismissal from office, or to his retirement from the service of the Government, or to any other matters connected therewith. 2. Copies of all correspondence during the last year between the Minister of Agriculture or any other member or official of the Government and any other person or persons relating to the matters aforesaid. Presented to the Legislature, 15th April, 1913. *Mr. Anderson (Bruce.) Not printed.*

No. 99 Return to an Order of the House of the 15th April, 1913, for a Return showing:—Copies of all reports received by the Government and other information in the possession of the Government: 1. In reference to the general character of the country through which the projected line of the Bruce Mines and Algoma Railroad runs, and of the lands proposed to be granted to the said railway. 2. In reference to the extent and character of the different classes of timber on said lands. 3. In reference to the extent and character of the agricultural lands within the said areas. 4. In reference to the portion of the Mississagi Forest Reserve through which the projected line will pass and the effect that the construction of the said line will have upon the timber in the said Reserve. 5. The estimated length of the said line and the total estimated area of land to be granted to the said railway company. 6. In reference to the surveys already made, and the probable route of the said railway. 7. The names of the parties at present interested in or owning the said railway and who are responsible for its promotion with full information as to their business occupation and financial standing. 8. The character of the plants, mills or other industries upon which the railway undertakes to expend $3,500,000 and the site or sites where it is proposed to locate the same; and if the parties now interested in the railway are the parties who

are to control the industries proposed to be established. Presented to the Legislature, 17th April, 1913. *Mr. Atkinson. Not printed.*

No. 100 Copies of Orders in Council approved by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor the 12th day of April, A.D. 1913, appointing John Donnelly, Esquire, one of the Governors of the School of Mining, Kingston, in the room and stead of H. W. Richardson, resigned, and Agreements made between the Canada Publishing Company and His Majesty the King, respecting the right to print, publish and supply the Ontario High School English Grammar, and the Ontario High School Reader; also, an Agreement between the Copp, Clark Company, Ltd., and His Majesty the King, respecting the right to print, publish and supply the Ontario High School Reader. Presented to the Legislature, 18th April, 1913. *Not printed.*

No. 101 Return to an Order of the House of the 2nd April, 1913, for a Return showing:—All tavern and shop licenses, the renewal of which has been prohibited by the Provincial Secretary under Section 23 of 6 Edward VII., Chapter 47, as amended by Section 13 of 1 George V. Chap. 64. Presented to the Legislature, 18th April, 1913. *Mr. Proudfoot. Not printed.*

No. 102 Return to an Order of the House of the 27th March, 1913, for a Return showing:—Copies of all licenses or permits granted by the Game and Fisheries Department to the Dominion Fish Company, or to any person on its behalf during the seasons 1910, 1911 and 1912. Presented to the Legislature, 18th April, 1913. *Mr. Clarke. Not printed.*

No. 103 Return to an Order of the House of the 9th April, 1913, for a Return showing:—1. All correspondence between any member or official of the Government or any other person or persons, relating to the application of one John Lapointe of Spanish, for a renewal of his fishery license for the years 1911 and 1912. 2. Any reports or recommendations relating to the matter made by any official of the Game and Fisheries Department. Presented to the Legislature, 18th April, 1913. *Mr. Clarke. Not printed.*

No. 104 Return to an Order of the House of the 10th March, 1913, for a Return showing:—(*a*) Copies of all correspondence between any official of the Government and the Standard Insurance Company during the years 1907, 1908 and 1909. (*b*) A copy of any Reports made by the Inspector who inspected the books of the Standard Insurance Company during the same years. (*c*) Copies of all correspondence between any official of the Government and the Liquidator of the Standard Insurance Company. Presented to the Legislature, 18th April, 1913. *Mr. Elliott. Not printed.*

No. 105 Return to an Order of the House of the 19th February, 1913, for a Return showing:— 1. All presentments made by Grand Juries within the Province of Ontario during the year ending 31st December, 1912, stating the assize at which each presentment was made and the date. Presented to the Legislature, 18th April, 1913. *Mr. Sinclair. Not printed.*

No. 106 Return to an Order of the House of the 26th February, 1913, for a Return showing:—1. The amount of money expended directly by the Government in each of the years 1911 and 1912, in the construction or repair of (*a*) roads; (*b*) bridges, and (*c*) drains in each of the Districts of Sudbury, Nipissing, Parry Sound and Sturgeon Falls, distinguishing the amount spent in each of said Districts for each of said purposes. 2. The amount of money expended during 1911 and 1912, by the Government by way of aid to any municipalities in the said Districts in the construction or repair of roads, bridges or drains, stating in respect to each work which was undertaken with Government aid as aforesaid. (*a*) The purpose of the work, that is, whether for roads, bridges or drains, and whether for construction or repair. (*b*) The District in which such work was undertaken. (*c*) The amount expended by the Government on such work. (*d*) The amount expended by the municipality on such work. Presented to the Legislature, 18th April, 1913. *Mr. Mageau. Not printed.*

No. 107 Return to an Order of the House of the 27th February, 1913, for a Return of:—1. Copies of all correspondence during the years 1910 and 1911 between the Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines, or any other member of the Government, and the Imperial Paper Mills Company, or the Liquidator or Interim Liquidator of the Imperial Paper Mills with reference to the diversion of water from Lake Temagimi into the Montreal River. 2. Copies of all correspondence passing during the years 1910 and 1911 between the Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines or any other member of the Government, and the Council of the Town of Sturgeon Falls, or any official or any other person on behalf of the Town of Sturgeon Falls, or the Board of Trade of the Town of Sturgeon Falls, or any person on behalf of the said Board of Trade. 3. How many cubic feet of water per second have been diverted from Lake Temagimi into the Montreal River, and what is the available head of water, and what is the horse power. Presented to the Legislature, 21st April, 1913. *Mr. Mageau. Not printed.*

No. 108 Statement of distribution of Revised and Sessional Statutes for the year 1912. *Not printed.*

No. 109 Return to an Order of the House of the 10th March, 1913, for a Return showing copies of the resolutions (if any) adopted at the Board Meeting held at the Horticultural Experiment Station at Jordan Harbour on or about December 17th last. Pre-

sented to the Legislature, 23rd April, 1913. *Mr. Anderson (Bruce.) Not printed.*

No. 110 Return to an Order of the House of the 27th March, 1913, for a Return showing:—1. Copy of an Order in Council dated the 23rd April, 1910, reducing the royalty payable to the T. & N. O. Railway by the Right of Way Mining Company. 2. Copy of an Order in Council dated 17th December, 1912, further reducing the royalty payable by the Right of Way Mining Company to the T. & N. O. Railway. 3. Copy of an Order in Council dated December 14th, 1909, reducing the royalty payable by the Cobalt Townsite Mining Company to the T. & N. O. Railway. 4. Copy of an Order in Council dated December 17th, 1912, further reducing the royalty payable by the Cobalt Townsite Mining Company to the T. & N. O. Railway. 5. Copy of an Order in Council dated December, 14th, 1909, reducing the royalty payable by the City of Cobalt Mining Company to the T. & N. O. Railway. 6. Copy of an Order in Council dated December 23rd, 1912, further reducing the royalty payable by the City of Cobalt Mining Company to the T. & N. O. Railway. 7. Copy of an Order in Council dated December 14th, 1909, reducing the royalty payable by the Nancy-Helen Mines, Limited, to the T. & N. O. Railway. 8. Copy of an Order in Council dated December 17th, 1912, further reducing the royalty payable by the Nancy-Helen Mines, Limited, to the T. & N. O. Railway. 9. Copy of an Order in Council dated December 14th, 1909, reducing the royalty payable by the Wright Silver Mining Co., to the T. & N. O. Railway. 10. Copy of an Order in Council dated December 17th, 1912, further reducing the royalty payable by the Wright Silver Mining Co., to the T. & N. O. Railway. 11. Copy of an Order in Council dated December 14th, 1909, reducing the royalty payable by the Railway Reserve Mines, Limited, Jack Pot Silver Mining Company, Ontario Development and Mining Company, and Station Grounds Mining Company, to the T. & N. O. Railway. 12. Copy of an Order in Council dated December 17th, 1912, further reducing the royalty payable by the Railway Reserve Mines, Limited, Jack Pot Silver Mining Co., Ontario Development and Mining Company and Station Grounds Mining Company, to the T. & N. O. Railway. 13. Copy of an Order in Council or agreement reducing the royalty payable by the O'Brien Mine to the Crown. 14. Copy of Order in Council or agreement, further reducing the royalty payable by the Chambers-Ferland Mining Company from 25 *per cent.* of value of ore at pit's mouth, less surface charges, to 25 *per cent.* of net profits. 15. Copy of agreement dated 8th October, 1912, exempting Chambers-Ferland Mining Company from royalty, unless on rich ore being found, when rate of 25 *per cent.* on net profits made to be imposed. Presented to the Legislature, 23rd April, 1913. *Mr. McDonald. Not printed.*

No. 111 Return to an Order of the House of the 26th February, 1913, for a Return shewing:—1. Copies of all correspondence and other papers, documents, etc., seized by the Crown in connection with the prosecution of the Canadian Washing Machine Manufacturing Association. 2. Copies of all correspondence between the Government or any member or official of the Government and any other person or persons relating to the Canadian Washing Machine Manufacturing Association, or the prosecution thereof, or the discontinuance of such prosecution. 3. Copies of all correspondence and other papers, documents, etc., seized by the Crown in connection with the prosecution of the Canadian Clothes Wringer Manufacturing Association. 4. Copies of all correspondence between the Government, or any member or official of the Government, and any other person or persons, relating to the Canadian Clothes Wringer Manufacturing Association, or the prosecution thereof, or the discontinuance of such prosecution. Presented to the Legislature, 23rd April, 1913. *Mr. Sinclair. Not printed.*

No. 112 Return to an Order of the House of the 14th March, 1913, for a Return showing:—For the year 1912. 1. The number of cases in which damage suits were entered in Court against the employer. 2. The number of instances where damages were obtained and the amounts. 3. The number of cases non-suited by the Court. 4. The number of cases where employers settled by paying compensation without damage suit and the amounts. Presented to the Legislature, 7th May, 1913. *Mr. McQueen. Not printed.*

No. 113 Return to an Order of the House of the 27th March, 1913, for a Return showing:—1. The names of the professors of the Faculty of Education (not including instructors in practice schools) at (*a*), Toronto University; (*b*), Queen's University. 2. The number of hours teaching done by each of said professors *per* week. 3. The number of students in attendance in the Faculty of Education during the Session 1912-1913, at (*a*), Toronto University; (*b*), Queen's University. 4.The average cost *per* pupil in the Faculty of Education during each of the last five years at (*a*), Toronto University; (*b*), Queen's University. 5. The number of extra-mural students under instruction by the Faculty of Education at (*a*), Toronto; (*b*), Queen's. 6. The number of hours of instruction *per* session given in each of the following subjects of the course of study in education:—(*a*) History of Education and Educational systems; (*b*) Principles of Education; (*c*) Psychology and General method; (*d*) School management and school law; (*e*) Methods in Public School subjects; (*f*) Methods in High School subjects; (*g*) Art work; (*h*) Commercial work and writing; (*i*) Constructive work; (*j*) Household science; (*k*) Nature study; (*l*) Music; (*m*) Physical training; (*n*) Physiology and Hygiene, including treatment of emergencies. Presented to the Legislature, 7th May, 1913. *Mr. Marshall. Not printed.*

SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Horticultural Societies

OF ONTARIO

FOR THE YEAR

1912

(PUBLISHED BY THE ONTARIO DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, TORONTO)

PRINTED BY ORDER OF
THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

TORONTO:
Printed by L. K. CAMERON, Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty
1913

Printed by
WILLIAM BRIGGS,
29-37 Richmond Street West,
TORONTO

To His Honour SIR JOHN MORISON GIBSON, Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, a Colonel in the Militia of Canada, etc., etc., etc.,

Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR:

I have the honour to present herewith for your consideration the Report of the Horticultural Societies of Ontario for the year 1912.

Respectfully yours,

JAS. S. DUFF,

Minister of Agriculture.

TORONTO. 1913.

OFFICERS FOR 1913

President.....Rev. A. H. Scott, Perth.
First Vice-President..... J. P. Jaffray, Galt.
Second Vice-President.....W. J. Diamond, Belleville.
Treasurer..... H. B. Cowan, Peterboro.
Secretary and Editor..... J. Lockie Wilson, Toronto.

Directors: District 1, F. B. Bowden, Hawkesbury; 2, J. S. Moorcraft, Bowmanville; 3, T. D. Dockray, Toronto; 4, J. H. Bennett, Barrie; 5, J. O. McCullough, Hamilton; 6, Thomas Cottle, Clinton; 7, G. W. Tebbs, Hespeler; 8, F. E. Bennett, St. Thomas; 9, H. J. McKay, Windsor.

Honorary Directors: Prof. W. T. Macoun, Ottawa; Prof. H. L. Hutt, Guelph; R. B. Whyte, Ottawa.

Auditors: George Vickers, Barrie; E. E. Starr, Whitby.

Representative to Canadian National Exhibition: J. H. Bennett.

Representatives to American Civic Association: W. B. Burgoyne, Rev. A. H. Scott, J. Lockie Wilson.

Committee on Names and Varieties: John Cavers, Oakville; Prof. Macoun, Ottawa; F. E. Buck, Ottawa; Prof. Hutt, Guelph; Wm. Hunt, Guelph; H. J. Moore, Niagara Falls; Roderick Cameron, Toronto.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Receipts.

Balance from 1910-11	$93 33
Horticultural Society Fees: Springfield, $2; Waterloo, $2; Durham, $2; Caledonia, $2; St. Catharines, $2; Stratford, $2; Hamilton, $5; Seaforth, $2; Cobourg, $2; Mitchell, $2; Thornbury, $2; London, $2; Milton, $2; Elmira, $2; Goderich, $2; Windsor, $2; Collingwood, $2; Barrie, $2; Durham, $2; Winchester, $2; Stirling, $2; Kincardine, $2; Smith's Falls, $2; St. Catharines, $5; Port Dover, $2; Whitby, $2; Sandwich, $2; Vankleek Hill, $2; Clinton, $2; Chesterville, $2; Kingston, $2; Brantford, $2; Belleville, $2; Berlin, $3; Perth, $2; Peterboro, $3; Owen Sound, $2; Hanover, $2; St. Thomas, $2; Cardinal, $2; Waterloo, $2; Picton, $2; Simcoe, $2; London, $3; Paisley, $2; Windsor, $5; Hespeler, $2; Walkerville, $3; Barrie, $2; Grimsby, $2; Tillsonburg, $2; Weston, $5; Strathroy, $2; Elmira, $2; 54 Societies. Total	124 00
Interest	1 75
Total Receipts	$219 08

Expenditures.

Convention expenses, 1911	$7 00
Grant to Sick Children's Hospital	10 00
Affiliation fees, American Civic Association	5 00
Stationery	21 25
Stamps	4 00
Vote to Secretary	50 00
Expenses of delegate to Convention of the American Civic Association	25 00
Exchange	2 10
Balance on hand	94 73
	$219 08

H. B. Cowan, Peterborough.

ONTARIO HORTICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

The Seventh Annual Convention of the Ontario Horticultural Association was held in the Canadian Foresters' Hall, Toronto, on Thursday and Friday, November 14 and 15th, 1912. Delegates were present from all parts of the Province, and took a keen interest in the proceedings and discussion.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

Rev. A. H. Scott, M.A., Perth.

A year ago you honored me by my election as Executive head of the Ontario Horticultural Association. By way of securing thoughtful entrance upon the duties that call us together on the present occasion, I ask for your attention and interest as we treat the subject which stands first upon the programme of this Convention, and which I term "The Evolution of the Horticultural Idea."

The word Evolution, no matter whether you use it technically or horticulturally, has within it the idea of beginning, of progress, and of something not yet attained. Horticulture had a beginning. Let us go back say twenty-five centuries. That will take us to a certain starting place in the long ago. You have heard of the seven wonders of the ancient world. The last of these seven wonders were the Hanging Gardens of Babylon. These are said to have been prepared by King Nebuchadnezzar for his wife, who was a native of Media, so that in her new home in Babylon, built in a flat country on the banks of the Euphrates, she might have something to remind her of the heights in her native land. They knew how to irrigate in Nebuchadnezzar's time, for they drew water from the Euphrates to these terraces, whose first foundations were strata of bitumen, covered with sheets of lead. Then came the terracing, the top of which overlooked the walls that were wide enough for a four-horse chariot to turn comfortably on them. The tops of the terraces were like a mountain of verdure.

Architectural gardening was a feature in Babylonian times. Strabo informs us concerning the early parks. The grove of Orontes is a specimen of the picturesque style that was in vogue in his day.

Lord Bacon says that when ages grow to civility and elegancy men come to build stately sooner than to garden finely, as if gardening were the greater perfection. It had been more promising for Greece if she had prized her soil more. Much of what the Greeks did have in the garden they borrowed from the Persians. The Romans again borrowed from the Greeks, and if we can depend upon Cicero and Varro, the gardens of Italy would make toys of ours for size, and culture, and arrangement of odoriferous growths.

During the dark ages the garden art languished, for the idea of the garden is always associated with that of culture. When the Reformation came, and printing became known, gardening revived. When the Spanish, the Portugese and the Moors came to make their contributions you come to the early days of the jets, and the alcoves, the grottoes and the bowers.

Then appear the French and Dutch with their particular characteristics of symmetry and excessive ornamentation. The brains that produced the spectacle at Versailles gave to the world what one of the writers says was the sum of everything that has been done in gardening.

Coming to the homeland we make the period of Henry VIII. a commencement time with the gardening in the special phases of artful taste and design. The one who loves Nature and is fond of a garden is in a little paradise when he gets to the British Isles. If he enters by Ireland he is seized at once by Irish characteristics and Irish green. When he passes over to Scotland and visits two places, if no more, the garden instinct that God has placed within him is stirred into fervor by what he finds at Drumlanrig and Dalkeith. And when the sphere of his survey is broadened by an open eye and furnished mind examination in England, the man who does not live there has learned that there is a vast deal of life that he has never lived because he has never reached the science and the art and the pre-eminent richness of gardening that belong to such specimen horticultural centres as Frogmore, Eaton Hall, Hampton Court, Trentham, Chatsworth and Kew.

But what of all this to the theme, and to Canada? Much, every way. The evolution of the horticultural idea has been made manifest in the United States of America. Downing and Hovey and Bailey are but three out of many who have done and are doing still great things for the uplift of the neighboring republic. Their influence is to make the people and the soil friendly, and I find when that kind of friendship is nourished, the generation is bettered.

For this reason I am concerned about what we are going to do as Canadians in this young Dominion, with our soil and with our intensive gardening, and with ourselves and our influence. Millions of acres outside and inside of Ontario are like the unblotted pages of a yet unwritten book. What are we going to place upon them, of character and of cultivation? With historic contributions from the Orient, with cultural accumulations from the Frenchland, the Dutchland and the Britishland, what evidences in the evolution of the horticultural idea are we going to give the older nations that we are alive to the greatness of the heritage that is ours in these Canadian latitudes?

Favoured above measure among the partitions of this greater half of North America is this Province of Ontario. The sun shines more propitiously on no other land on the globe. Nowhere else have you greater security under law and Government than here in this Province which is yours and mine. And here, too, is the sphere of rare opportunity. I am not unmindful of the worth of that Evangel which, when heralded to men from the lips and lives of the good, tends to make this spot of earth healthy and promising. But when I think of the equipment with which we are furnished, profiting by generations of experience in the most ancient cultural art, and invited to practice as well as to experiment under the light of the most modern science of the soil, I want this people, in this gathering, to be willing and influential in preaching the gospel of the Horticultural Idea.

"Go make thy garden fair as thou canst,
Thou workest never alone,
Perchance he whose plot is next to thine
Will see, and mend his own."

I wish my friends and associates in horticultural enterprise, that you would consider yourselves apart with me for a moment or two that we might together grip the conception of the Horticultural Idea. For if we have not the conception of it, how will we contribute to the evolution of it?

I think that all good philosophy is reducible to a few principles just as I believe that true principles are comprised in a few propositions.

To illustrate what I mean. Some friends of mine were worrying their heads about dry farming. An intelligent man came upon the scene and he let light

Park Scene, London.

in upon them by saying that dry farming is a misnomer. Dry farming is farming where they plow deep and pack the soil, and cultivate the surface, in districts where the yearly rainfall does not exceed one foot and eight inches.

They asked Strathcona what are the rules which, if followed are likely to ensure a man to reach his years? And the Commissioner told them that there were seven rules: 1. Abstain from tobacco and spirits. 2. Eat sparingly. 3. Rise early. 4. Walk at least two hours every day. 5. Sleep eight hours every night. 6. Be contented. 7. Take things quietly.

Some one wished to know from the statesman what are the principles underlying the idea of inter-Imperial Trade. His answer in substance was: 1. Let the self-governing Dominions develop their trade as far as possible with the Mother Country. 2. Let them not confine their efforts to the British market, but allow them to increase their trade with other nations. 3. Let any benefits given by the Dominions to other nations be given, not only to the Mother Country, but also to the other Dominions of the Empire.

One wished to know from a superior what are the elementary requirements of a good investment. The answer was this: 1. Safety of principal and interest. 2. Rate of income. 3. Convertibility. 4. Prospect of increase in market value. 5. Stability of market price.

A student asked for the principles of religious liberty and the answer given was: 1. Every citizen shall have perfect liberty to worship God according to his conscience. 2. The State shall protect every citizen in the enjoyment of that liberty so far as it does not interfere with the rights and liberties of others. 3. No citizen shall, in civil matters, be subjected to any disability on the ground of his religious belief. 4. No citizen shall have, in civil things, a preference given to him on the ground of his religious profession or belief.

A sincere man inquires, what are the elements that enter into the conception of horticulture in its best sense? 1. The acknowledgment of this truth, that before ever there was on the earth a man, God had made a garden; and when the Lord made the first man he put him into the garden of Eden to dress and keep it. 2. Belief in the further truth that "the profits of the earth are for all; the king is served by the field." 3. That the sphere of play is expansive and inviting, and that it includes everything covered by the four scientific departments of Pomology, Olericulture, Floriculture, and Nature Architecture. 4. That it calls forth from its votaries what is dignified, resourceful, ambitious, practical, scientific, up to date, and religious. 5. That it is the oldest occupation in the world, the most important enterprise in Canada, "the most beautiful, the most healthful, the most useful and the most noble employment of man."

In the evolution of the horticultural idea we must have a final word to cover two defects. One of them you all have noticed. Our place for beginning was not far enough back when we began with Babylon. We must go back to Eden. God was in the business from the first.

The other defect this is intended to rectify. There is a good time coming when this old sin-cursed earth will be more like a garden than it is to-day.

Probably you have heard that when Queen Victoria was young, her instructors were dealing with her in the matter of etiquette of court. They were to go to hear the "Messiah." When they came to the Hallelujah Chorus, they said, "We will all arise, but as you are Queen you will sit still." They sang the chorus, and when they came to a certain place, the courtiers rose and the Queen sat still. But when the choristers came to the words "And King of Kings and Lord of Lords,"

In Exhibition Park, Toronto.

the Queen sat no longer still. She arose and bowed her head in reverence. When Queen Victoria was old, and her chaplain was preaching on the return of our Lord she listened with reverence. At the close of the service she said to him, "I wish that the Saviour might come while I am still upon the throne, because I should like to take my crown and lay it at His feet."

In the Kingdom Time, in the period of the coming regime, when God's will shall be done on earth as it is done in heaven, the evolution of the Horticultural Idea will have its consummation.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT.

J. Lockie Wilson, Toronto.

Nineteen hundred and twelve with its heavy rainfall, while disastrous in many sections to the farming community, has proved an exceptionally good year for the members of our Association, as is shown by velvety green sward seen everywhere round the homes of the citizens of Ontario. Uninjured by the scorching rays of a summer sun, tenderest plants continued to blossom and bloom throughout the season.

I am pleased to report that our army of civic improvers is increasing year by year, and upward of 12,000 members is the record for 1912, the majority of whom have become dissatisfied with conditions as they are, and with a clearer outlook and a desire for better things, are using their utmost endeavor, first, to improve their own home surroundings with lawn and vine and flower, and realizing the joy of these, there comes the effort to gladden the hearts of others, that they, too, may be encouraged and inspired by seeing the good work to do likewise.

Eight new societies have been organized since our last annual meeting and are all starting in to work for the betterment of their different localities with a substantial membership.

A number of changes were made at the last session of the Legislature in the Act relating to Horticultural Societies. In cities having over 100,000 of a population two Horticultural Societies can now be organized, but in such cases the maximum annual grant to each of such societies shall not exceed $500. The grant of $800 to cities having a population of over 30,000 has also been repealed, and the Legislative grant to Societies which have been organized for over one year is now apportioned one-third on membership and two-thirds on expenditure. The grant to new societies for the first year of their existence remains the same as before, viz., $1.00 per member up to a maximum of $75. The unit for division of the grant for 1912 was 35¾c. on membership, and 30⅕ on expenditure on the balance of the $12,000 left after providing for the grants to new societies, and the $800 reserved for cities having a population of 30,000 or over. This will only apply to this year's grant. In future the $800 grant is wiped out. You will be pleased to note that the efforts of your Directors to have the legislative grant increased have been successful, a further appropriation of $2,000 having been made by the Government, making the total now available $12,000. This is one of the ends that have been accomplished by this Association. I think the fees paid by different societies should be paid more promptly and be cheerfully given, because of the great returns to your local societies from the action of your

The Winner.

Board of Directors of the central Association. For every dollar you put up the Government puts up another, making $2 to be expended by your societies, so that this should be entirely satisfactory.

To Mr. Leroy J. Boughner, of the Minneapolis *Tribune*, a native of Ontario, who we had hoped would have been present with us to-day, our Association is indebted for 12,000 copies of a report on Vacant Lot Gardening in the city of his adoption, for distribution among our members. These were sent to the Secretaries of the different societies and were much appreciated by those who received them. His report dealt with the work of 1911, and I cannot do better than quote from a letter recently received from him which is as follows:

"I was delighted to receive a copy of the Sixth Annual Report of the Horticultural Societies of Ontario. You will be interested to know that we have continued the work of Vacant Lot Gardens this year on a much larger scale than in 1911, and with most satisfactory results.

"The Garden Club of Minneapolis has just completed its planting, and nothing now remains but the distribution of tomato and cabbage plants about the 1st of June. The season has been a very successful one, the total number of gardens being, in round numbers, five times as many as in 1911.

"The Club this year has brought about the planting of 1,002 vacant lots to vegetables and flowers. This compares with 302 in 1911 and 1 in 1910. In addition, 279 home gardens are being cultivated, and in these twice as many rose bushes and apple trees have been planted by the members. There were no home gardens in 1911 under the auspices of the Club.

"The Garden Club has brought about the decoration with flowers and grass of 149 front yards in the congested Russian Jewish district of North Minneapolis. Children under 16 are doing this work, and not one of the lawns affected had been previously improved. Grass seed, vines and half a dozen varieties of flower seed have been distributed to each child.

"Of the 302 gardeners of 1911, all but 16 (including those who have left town) are gardening again this year. Of all the 1,430 gardeners, 84 per cent. have never attempted this before. In all, 7,725 persons are concerned in the garden movement. Every one of last year's charity gardeners became a cash member unsolicited this year. This is a most significant feature of the work.

"The vegetable and flower gardens of the Club cover 160 acres—exactly a quarter section. About seven acres of this area are planted to flowers. The frontage of the gardens is a trifle over eleven miles. Based on the returns of 1911, the total value of the crop will be about $60,000, and the gardens have kept the price of vegetables in Minneapolis far below what it has been in previous years, and lower than in other cities.

"The total cost for all purposes is less than 20 per cent. greater than it was in 1911, although the gardens have increased in number 400 per cent., and this cost includes tools and office equipment, which are permanent."

Vacant lot gardening has proved to be a great success in the country adjoining ours. What have the members of the Ontario Horticultural Association, particularly in our cities, done to inaugurate this splendid movement, which would mean so much for the moral and financial improvement of the dwellers in the slums of our rapidly growing cities? A great deal is being done by charitable citizens and organizations to assist those who have little visible means of support and who find it difficult at times to earn sufficient in winter seasons to maintain their families. Commissions are being appointed to investigate the causes of the high cost of the necessaries of life. Our sister City of Minneapolis has to a large extent found a solution of the difficulty. Our own Queen City has within her borders enough lots that are practically certain to be vacant for several years to come which could be utilized to produce each summer at least $100,000 worth of vegetables and flowers. But the financial end, while considerable, is not the most important. Inducing men, women and children to become interested in the tilling

of the soil and growth of vegetables, plants and flowers with improved and healthful surroundings is, perhaps, the greatest consideration.

A number of speakers were sent out to Societies in different parts of the Province. The meetings held at Sault Ste. Marie and Fort William were largely attended, and the members in those thriving towns are becoming interested in the work of civic improvement.

Members of our Societies in towns and cities where hospitals are located should not forget the weak and suffering patients in the public wards who would be cheered up and their lot greatly brightened by having bouquets of beautiful flowers distributed among them. The donors of these would be indeed considered by the sufferers ministering angels.

I have received preliminary reports from a number of Societies dealing with their work during the past year and in nearly every case there is shown a marked increase in membership and an interesting number of new lines of work undertaken.

I have taken the liberty of condensing these reports which, doubtless you will be interested in hearing:

KINCARDINE: Held an exhibition in the fall at which was shown the best display of plants and flowers ever seen in that town. The members received shrubs and bulbs as premiums.

STIRLING: The principal work undertaken was the improvement of the public park. Nine large electric lamps were installed, also swings, seats, etc.

WOODSTOCK: Monthly meetings were held and flowers, ornamental trees, shrubs and fruit trees given as premiums to members. Ten thousand aster plants were distributed free to school children and prizes offered for cut flowers from same at an exhibition held in the fall.

ST. THOMAS: Exhibitions were held with good results and a number of flower beds laid out near the M. C. R. Station, the Municipal Buildings, and in other parts of the town. Bulbs were distributed to members. 70,000 tulip bulbs have been sold in the city as a result of the Society's work.

DURHAM: Members were given their choice of plants, bulbs and shrubs. The work is not confined to townspeople, as farmers also are beginning to take an interest in beautifying their homes.

BOWMANVILLE: An outstanding feature of the work in connection with the Society is the placing of window boxes and flowers in the Post Office and public schools. The members were given plants.

PICTON: All members received plants and bulbs.

BERLIN: This energetic young Society offered prizes for lawns, flower beds, window boxes and gardens, two classes being provided, one for amateurs and the other for professionals. In August an exhibition of plants, flowers, fruit and vegetables was held, the entries surpassing those of previous years. Bulbs and plants were given to members.

KINGSVILLE: The spirit of civic improvement is manifest in this new Society. Bulbs were received by the members and a number were also planted in streets and before public buildings.

WHITBY: Increasing interest is being shown in the beautifying of this town. The flower show held in September was most creditable, especially the asters and sweet peas exhibited by children from seeds donated to them. Winter bulbs were given to a number of children, and at the South Ontario Fair the display of flowers occupied 200 feet of space. The City Council proclaimed a public holiday —which is an excellent idea—and all garbage was cleared away from yards and

streets. A silver medal and cash prizes were given by a member as prizes for lawns and gardens, and the Society offered additional prizes. The Editor of the local newspaper gave efficient aid in his columns to the campaign for civic improvement. Bulbs from Holland were distributed to members.

Elmira: A lawn competition held during the year proved a great success. Seeds were distributed to school children at a nominal charge, and this plan proved better than when they were given free. The expenditure for civic improvement was increased, and recognizing the value of the Society's work, the municipality gave a larger grant to it.

Owen Sound: Beyond the distribution of bulbs to members and the holding of an exhibition, nothing else was attempted.

Goderich: The monthly meetings held have been of great value. Discussions were held on the growing of plants of different kinds. The Hospital grounds were taken under the care of the Society. The Secretary writes: "On account of the educational influence of our Society the general appearance of the lawns and gardens in our town is rapidly improving. Our membership shows a good increase."

Amherstburg: This Society has also increased its membership. A comprehensive scheme of boulevarding and planting shrubs in beds in the Central Park was carried on in conjunction with the Town Council, which donated a money grant for same. The plan of premium options to members was adopted and the Society had a successful year.

Ottawa: A paeony show held in June proved a great success. Premiums were given in spring and fall amounting to about $300. There were 679 entries at exhibitions, and prizes paid amounted to $361. About a thousand people attended the meetings and exhibitions. The membership, however, decreased by nearly 50 per cent.

Kingston: Held a successful exhibition.

Tillsonburg: Attention has been given to decorating public buildings with window boxes. Shrubs have been planted in the Town Park and seeds given to school children. A large exhibition confined to public school children was held, no cash prizes being given. It was most creditable, and the best ever held. The show of flowers was especially fine, asters and gladioli being shown. Entries were numerous. Membership shows increase.

Walkerton: A distribution of bulbs and plants was made to members, who had a choice of ten collections. Bulbs were also given in the fall. A flower show was held at which good prizes were awarded.

Clinton: Membership has increased. Civic improvement has been well maintained. Since the Society was organized, bill boards have disappeared from the town, and neat fences and seeded grounds have taken their place. Business men take a great interest in the Society's work. A drinking fountain has been installed in a corner of the town formerly overgrown with weeds. Members receive premiums.

Elora and Salem: A flower show was held in September, and competitions for lawns and gardens and for public school children to whom bulbs were given, and prizes for best selection of flowers from same. The schools are much interested in the work. The membership has increased.

Barrie: Two prominent features of the year's work have been the culture of flowers and beautifying of the town. Members have taken many prizes at the floral exhibition held in Toronto recently. There is not a street in the town

In one harmonious whole.

which is not brightened with flowers, shrubs and well kept lawns and boulevards. The neatest lawns and gardens are seen on the less pretentious streets. Members encourage the smaller owners and tenants. It has been suggested that citizens who employ gardeners should receive diplomas instead of cash prizes. The flower show was held for two days, and the entries were of the high standard of previous years. Receipts were double those of last year. It is proposed during future exhibitions to admit free during one hour school children accompanied by teachers, and thus interest the boys and girls for future years.

Toronto: A number of exhibitions were held during the year, at which 127 made a display with 488 exhibits. There was a school garden competition among four city schools, and one at Swansea and at Broadview Branch Y.M.C.A. Beds of perennials were set out in the grounds of city hospitals and public institutions. A street improvement competition was held on 34 streets. Each member received 24 tulip bulbs, and several hundred packets of seeds were distributed to the inhabitants of the poorer sections of the city. A silver and a bronze medal are to be awarded by this Society to be competed for by other Societies which hold exhibitions in 1913. There was also a front and back yard competition confined to the homes of working men in Earlscourt.

Midland: The membership list shows an increase, and good work is being done in placing flower beds in front of churches, schools and hospitals. Seeds are also given to school children and shrubs and bulbs to members.

Fort William: Monthly lectures have been held and garden contests for front and back yards, open to all, both front and back to count. The exhibition held was well patronized, there being 136 entries and 62 money prizes. The outlook is bright. Local seedsmen supplied the premiums given to members.

Cardinal: The exhibition was a success in spite of the fact that the Municipal Council made no grant. Work has been done on the park. Membership shows increase.

Oakville: Shrubs were placed in school grounds and parks, also flower beds laid out. The Flower Guild assisted in work among the school children. Members received premiums.

Perth: Shows an increase of membership.

Mitchell: A considerable gain in membership. The grounds around the Carnegie Library were looked after and flowers and bulbs distributed to school children. It is intended to have beds of flowers in front of the new Post Office this coming year. The town gardens are among the prettiest in Canada. Thanks to the Society, the citizens now take a pride in their home surroundings which was previously lacking.

Hanover: The Society improved the grounds around the Public Library and Town Hall, thus making a good start on their first year's work.

Sandwich: 26 flower beds were laid out and planted on different streets, in front of the Court House, Post Office and churches. Citizens showed great interest in the work.

Port Dover: The membership has increased and a most successful exhibition held. Flower seeds were donated to school children and nursery stock to members.

Caledonia: This Society did not confine its efforts to the school children in the town, but distributed seeds to rural schools in their vicinity as well. The members also beautified the park with flower beds and the Town Hall with window

Spring Bank Park, London, Ont.

boxes. The exhibition held was well patronized by the citizens of all degrees. Shrubs and perennials were distributed to the members.

WALKERVILLE: 1,000 plants were set out in beds last spring, and bulbs have now been planted. There is increased interest in the beautifying of the town. Messrs. Hiram Walker & Sons donated, as usual, $100 to be awarded as prizes for best gardens.

WATERLOO: The members received as premiums 2,000 bulbs and flower and vegetable seeds. 112 cherry, 60 pear, 45 hydrangeas and 40 shrubs were also distributed. The Town Council made a grant of $20 in an appreciation of the work done. A considerable portion of the funds of the Society were spent in beautifying the town.

PETERBORO: This Society also showed an increase in membership. The lawn and garden competitions held were very successful. There were four classes: (1) Those employing professional help. (2) Those without same. (3) Display of flowers only. (4) For vegetable garden. Permanent improvements were made to the park and cement curbs placed round flower beds.

CHESTERVILLE: A new Society, distributed seeds and bulbs to members.

ST. CATHARINES: Held fruit and flower show; also gave premiums to members.

HAMILTON: Two exhibitions held, one for members and one for children. Bulbs were given as prizes to children and badges to members.

SIMCOE: Membership increased.

BRANTFORD: Membership large, and prizes given for shrubs, lawns, etc.

GALT: In conjunction with the Board of Trade, corner lots were beautified and more flower beds were laid out. Held most successful school children's competition.

MILLBROOK: Plants and bulbs given to members and also horticultural literature.

PORT HOPE: Increase in membership. Plants and bulbs given to members as well as the "Horticulturist."

LINDSAY: Plants and bulbs given to members.

BELLEVILLE: Took charge of two public parks and planted flowers in same. Window boxes given to public schools and aster seeds to children, plants and bulbs to members. In place of children's exhibition, prizes were given for essays.

HESPELER: Good work being done.

STRATHROY: Held a successful fall exhibition and also lectures.

LONDON: Held several meetings and flower shows and distributed seeds to school children. Planted municipal grounds and increased membership. Spring and fall premiums given to members.

WESTON: Shrubs were distributed to the members, and also the "Canadian Horticulturist." Prizes were offered for best kept lawns and gardens, and also for cut flowers, plants, etc. Meetings held each month at which interesting addresses were delivered and every effort is being made to induce the citizens to beautify their home surroundings. A flower show held on September 14th was a great success.

Before closing my already too lengthy report, I wish to thank the officers and members of the Association for the many kindnesses extended to me during the year just closed, and trust that the incoming year may maintain your record of continuous prosperity.

A MEMBER: The Superintendent states that in some Municipalities bill

boards have been prohibited. As I understand it, there is no law on the Statute books to prevent their erection.

J. Lockie Wilson: There is a law against placing any obstructions on the King's highway. A Town or Municipal Council may decide that bill boards on a public highway are a disfigurement or obstruction. There is no law to prevent bill boards being erected on private property bordering on the street line.

A Member: In Toronto they tried to regulate the bill boards but the Council refused to act, asserting that they had no authority to do away with them. In our town we endeavored to do the same thing with the same result. This organization should take steps to have legislation enacted to give municipalities power to abolish unsightly bill boards.

G. W. Tebbs: A By-law was passed in Hamilton regulating the height of bill boards.

H. B. Cowan: A bill was introduced into the Legislature to give Municipalities the right to regulate this nuisance, but it was withdrawn.

J. P. Jaffray: This question might just as well come before the Association now and be settled as far as we are concerned. We are in the same position in Galt as in other towns. Lawyers say we cannot do anything. The Bill Posting Companies have a bigger pull in Queen's Park than we have.

H. B. Cowan: There is strong opposition to any measure of this kind, and yet it is a movement which has made great progress in other countries. In Germany and France they have what are called "Municipal Billboards" which are set up in certain places and must not be more than a certain size, and charges are made according to space used. This obviates many of the objectionable features we see so much of in this country. I am satisfied that our Association is not strong enough to overcome all the opposition, but if we would appoint one or two of our members to wait on the next Convention of Ontario Municipalities and lay the matter before that Organization, we would immediately get their support. If municipalities have the power to deal with that question, we might then be able to get such regulations as were wanted by our Council.

M. D. McTaggart: Do not depend too much on legislation. We cannot legislate people to plant flowers and gardens. We have educated the people in Clinton, and that is why bill boards have become an unprofitable business. Nobody wants to erect bill boards there because they are unprofitable. If we would proceed along general lines, instead of asking for legislation more would be accomplished.

A Member: How did they make it unprofitable?

M. D. McTaggart: We secured control of the spaces through the owners; took the ugly billboards down and replaced them with fences or planted flowers, and laid out lawns.

W. J. Diamond: When a bill was introduced in the Legislature, a deputation from our Association waited on the Government in its support, but they held that they had no right to interfere with private property. I do not think our Association can deal with this matter. It is beyond our jurisdiction altogether. Municipalities may be able to pass a By-Law governing the public streets and introducing developments, but outside of that I am satisfied they have no power.

J. Bennett: In our lawn and garden competition at St. Thomas photos were taken of our prettiest homes, which were made into lantern slides, our idea being to pass them on to other societies, and thus accomplish some good. We brought pressure on the City Council and they established a Municipal greenhouse on the recommendation of the Horticultural Society, and we were able to buy

flowers at cost from the City, saving at least half the cost. We held a flower show on Saturday and interested all the newspapers, which issued a special edition of the paper describing our work and giving views of the prize winning exhibits.

THE MODERN PAEONY.

J. H. Bennett, Barrie.

If I could write about paeonies as successfully as I can grow them, I would come on this platform with greater confidence.

It is only in comparatively recent years that the paeony has become popular with horticulturists, and been brought into prominence before the general public. And the reason is not far to seek. To many people the name paeony simply recalls faraway memories of an old fashioned garden with its clumps of crimson paeonies or "pineys," whose scent was more pungent than pleasant. But in recent years more attention has been given to their cultivation and development, although many of the best varieties have been grown for at least half a century. Still the number of them has not only increased enormously but through specializing have developed in size, color and fragrance, and obtained a popularity which bids fair to dethrone the rose from its sovereign position as "Queen of Flowers."

The qualities which give the paeony its present popularity with all classes of growers, so much so that it has been fitly termed by one writer or grower "the flower for the million and the millionaire," may be briefly noted, viz., its beauty, fragrance, the durability of both plants and foliage, its hardiness, its profusion and duration of blooms, and its adaptability and manifold uses.

Beauty and Fragrance: Everyone who has grown paeonies must have been struck with their wondrous beauty, a beauty moreover which is maintained through every stage of their growth, from the moment when the first glint of color is seen coming through the ground in early spring, almost before the snow has disappeared, the development of the foliage, the formation of the dark green envelope of the buds, until the blooms are expanded in all their varieties of color and beautiful tints, their glorious shape, and exquisite fragrance.

Durability: The paeony differs materially from many perennials in that it will continue to grow, yielding indeed the very best results each year, without replanting for many years, while the foliage lasts from the day the leaf buds show above the soil in spring, until the plant is cut down in preparation for wintering with an undimmed and unchanging beauty of color.

Hardiness: The paeony stands alone in the quality of hardiness, it does not ask for protection in even the most severe climates, and has practically an immunity from disease.

Profusion: Every grower rejoices in this quality of the plant and utilizes it to its fullest extent, the plants being a constant outburst of color ranging from cream and purest white, through the various shades of pink, lilac, rose and red, to the deepest carmine, purple and maroon, in every possible combination of shade and form, with flowers varying in size from four to eight inches in diameter, most of them having a delightful fragrance, and furnishing immense quantities of bloom from early June well into July.

Preparation of Soil and Culture: Nothing is easier to grow: this is indeed one of their strong points. Often in neglected gardens one sees large

Fountain and Statuary.

clumps that have flourished and bloomed for years. Yet they amply repay all attention given them. Paeonies will thrive in almost any soil, but succeed best in deep rich moist clay loam. They are gross feeders and the soil's fertility should be maintained, but do not use fresh manure. An ideal paeony bed or border may be made by removing the soil to a depth of two to two and one half feet. If the subsoil is of a porous and loamy nature, the depth need not be so great. Over the bottom spread six to eight inches of well rotted cow manure, over this a layer of soil and mix thoroughly. In this manner fill to six or eight inches above the surface of the ground or lawn. When planting cover the crowns or eyes of roots about three inches, taking care that the earth is well firmed about the roots, and allowing a circle of two and one half to three feet for future development of the plant. A mulch of coarse strawy manure is a benefit, particularly the first winter.

The first and second year give the plants good care, keeping the soil well stirred during the early part of the season allowing no weeds to grow. The third year the plants will sufficiently cover the ground, so less attention will be necessary. In late fall the tops may be cut off several inches above the soil and thrown back with several inches of coarse manure as a winter mulch. When spring arrives remove the coarse portions, and stir the finer parts well into the soil, taking care not to disturb the pinkish white buds then just beginning to show. Paeonies, as stated before, are quite hardy without mulch, and while this attention is not essential, it will be more than repaid.

Time for Planting: The best time is in the fall when the roots have well ripened, usually early in September, though they may be planted as late as the ground can be cultivated. They may also be planted in the spring, but this practice is not recommended, as the growth the first season is not so vigorous and they seldom bloom as strong. This is also partially true of very late fall planting. All paeonies give better blooms after becoming established, and should not be finally judged the first season.

Propagation: The paeony is propagated, at least for the purposes of the average gardener, from the root. To get at the roots do not attack the plant from above with a spade. The better plan is to dig down beside the plant until the root is exposed, and cut off with a sharp knife the desired buds attached to part of the root. If you wish to take out the whole plant or root the best plan is to dig all around it, and when loosened up so as to be easily removed whole, do so; when it can then be divided into sections with one or more buds as desired. From three to five buds make good plants, but once more the warning must be given to take care that the buds are not injured in dividing.

Propagation from seed is a slow matter, for it takes four or five years for a paeony to grow from the seed to the blooming period, and even then it will hardly repay the trouble, for the chances are all against producing anything worth while.

If, however, one deem the delight of giving to the world a really desirable new variety, worth the risk, then gather the seeds as soon as they are ripe, and store them in sand over winter. Plant early in the spring in well prepared soil, and exercise patience.

Disease and Insects: As stated in the earlier part of this paper, the paeony is practically if not absolutely immune from disease, so that provided the grower secures healthy plants to begin with, he will have nothing to fear.

The only insect which even slightly injures the paeony is the rose chafer, which is sometimes found eating the petals of the flower. However, the paeony, with the exception of the very late varieties, has usually done blooming ere this

pest appears. It would be wise where the chafer is annually very troublesome to omit the later sorts. Even if attacked by this insect the bloom is so very large and has such dense petalage, that inasmuch as the bug usually buries itself deep in the petals it does not disfigure the bloom as it does a rose or other flower.

Ants, which are often seen on the buds when they are developing, are there to gather a sweet gumlike substance which the bud exudes. They do no harm to the coming flower, nor to the plant and disappear on the opening of the flowers.

Uses: There is probably no other plant with such varied usefulness as the

A row of Helianthus ("Miss Mellish").
Mr. T. D. Dockray's Garden.

paeony. Its use in beds or clumps and for effective massing in landscape work is unequalled. There is no handsomer border than one of paeonies, and here it shows to best advantage in clumps of two or three plants. Other plants may be used if continuity of bloom is desired. An effective plan is to plant narcissus and lily bulbs between the paeonies. The narcissus gives early bloom, then the paeonies; before the latter have finished blooming the lilies commence and their blossoms last for some weeks after the paeonies are done.

An attractive use for the paeony is as a low ornamental hedging for a drive,

walk or lawn, where defence is not required. The dark glossy green foliage, untouched by insects or disfigured by disease is exceedingly attractive through the spring and hot summer months.

Cut Flowers: As a cut flower the paeony is hardly equalled. Cut the bloom as the bud is about to unfold and place in water in a cool room such as a cellar. Where the air is fresh, night and day, free from drafts, they will continue to develop, and when brought up as required they will open and retain all their fragrance and delicate fresh coloring, last for days, and be superior to those left to open on the plant exposed to the heat of the sun, which makes them fade very quickly.

Disbudding: Most paeonies usually set three or more buds on the stem. If you want exhibition blooms you can disbud. This is done by pinching off, as soon as they can be gotten hold of, all the buds on each stalk except the top or terminal one (the central largest one).

A word of caution may here be given with reference to the blooms of the paeony. After being transplanted paeonies will not produce typical blooms the first season, indeed not until they become thoroughly established. Many fine double varieties will throw single or semi-double flowers in the first and second years. It takes fully three years from the time the root is planted to produce normal flowers. Blooms, therefore, should not be finally judged the first or second season, and making comparisons in a large collection before the third season is fraught with considerable risk and often leads to disappointment.

List of Varieties: I must of necessity refrain from any attempt to give a list of the best kinds of paeony, as this is to a great extent a matter of opinion, taste, fancy, etc. I will, however, try to give a list classified as early, mid-season, and late, with a view to helping those amateurs who desire to plant such varieties as will prolong the blooming season.

Early white: Festiva Maxima.
Early pale pink: Eugenie Verdier.
Early deep pink: Edulis Superba.
Early red: Augustin D'Hour.
Mid-season white: Madame Crousse.
Mid-season pale pink: Albert Crousse.
Mid-season deep pink: Princess Beatrice.
Mid-season red: Felix Crousse.
Late white: Mireille.
Late pale pink: Grandiflora Rosea.
Late deep pink: Madame Forel.
Late red: Eugene Bigot.

While refraining from giving a list of what may be considered good or the best paeonies—there are no poor ones—I would say that anyone who grows Festiva Maxima, Edulis Superba, Golden Harvest, Model de Perfection, Felix Crousse, and Eugenie Verdier will not be disappointed whether in size, color, beauty, and fragrance of the blooms.

Economical Value: While the first cost of many varieties may seem high, the paeony is really the most economical plant one can buy, from the fact that it represents a permanent investment and one which pays annual dividends of increase of at least 100 per cent.

Almost every family of even the most moderate means spends annually quite a good sum on geraniums, and other bedding plants and at the end of the year has

nothing left to show for it. Plant the paeony and it will last as long as you do, and longer.

I have tried to give an outline of the best information I could as to the cultivation of the paeony. Methods may vary in detail but anyone who undertakes the culture of this most beautiful plant will be amply repaid by the fragrance, beauty and abundance of bloom with which his garden will be filled.

BEST VEGETABLES FOR AMATEUR GARDENS.

A. H. McLennan, O.A.C., Guelph.

I have drawn up a list of varieties of vegetables that are best suited to the small garden, with a few notes on culture that may be thought advisable, and have chosen my varieties with a view to quality rather than quantity. From a commercial standpoint, many are not suitable, but all will be found desirable for home use.

Asparagus: Conover's Colossal or Argenteuil. Mark the rows four feet apart and the plants eighteen inches in the rows; apply manure liberally after the cutting season (which should end June 25th) and give good cultivation. Cut off the tops in the fall when the berries are red.

Beets: Crosby's Egyptian for early; Detroit Dark Red for main crop. Sow early seed as soon as ground is fit; rows twelve inches apart and for main crop about June 1st. Thin where the plants are thick and use as greens.

Beans: Keeney's Rustless Wax, German Stringless Green, Fordhook Bush Lima, Cranberry Pole.

Carrots: Chantenay. Sow as for beets, then thin to two inches apart.

Cabbage: Early Jersey Wakefield or Copenhagen Market for early; Glory of Enkhuizen or Savoy for main crop. For the home garden, the Savoy has the finest quality, but it is not as good a keeper. Early cabbage should be started the middle of March. Late, the end of June.

Brussels Sprouts: Improved Doward, Darlington.

Cauliflower: Early Erfurt. Treat as for cabbage.

Corn Salad: Grown in late fall in place of lettuce.

Cress: Extra curled; Water cress. Water cress must be kept soaked in water.

Celery: Golden Self-Blanching for fall and early winter; Giant Pascal or Winter Queen for winter use. Start seed in April, transplant once when one inch high, then into the field, rows four feet apart, plants six inches in the rows.

Corn: Early Malakoff followed by successive sowings every two weeks of Golden Bantam and Country Gentlemen. Plant as soon as danger of frost is over. Although a golden yellow and thus like field corn, Golden Bantam has the finest quality of all. Have rows four feet apart, hills of three stalks eighteen inches apart.

Citron: Colorado Preserving. Sow in hills six to eight feet apart. After all danger of frost is over, then thin to three plants in a hill.

Cucumber: Cumberland for large cucumber, or Perfection White Spine. Chicago Pickling for picklers. Plant in hills four feet each way. Best to use the indoor method.

Eggplant: Black Beauty. Sow the seed the middle of March in hotbed and transplant to field when danger of frost is past.

Endive: French Curled and Green Curled.

Kale: Dwarf Erfurt or Dreienbrunnen. Sow as for late cabbage and plant the same.

Kohl-rabi: Early White or Purple Vienna; sow seed early for summer use and again about the middle of June for winter use.

Leek: Musselburg.

Lettuce: New York Iceberg, Grand Rapids. Sow seed as early as possible, then every three weeks for succession. Thin to three inches, then six, then twelve, to secure good heads.

Muskmelon: Spicy, Osage. May be grown in a hotbed in pots and then

Climbing Rose ("Dorothy Perkins").
Garden, T. M. Till, Guelph.

transplanted, or seed may be sown in enriched soil in hills five to six feet apart after danger of frost.

Onions: Yellow Globe Danvers, Southport Yellow Globe and Southport Red Globe. Sow seed as early as possible in rows twelve inches apart. Use the thinnings as green onions. Thin to three inches for large onions. Start in hotbed and transplant some Spanish varieties, as Denia, Ailsa Craig or Giant White Leviathan.

Parsnips: Hollow Crown. Sow as early as possible in rows twelve inches apart, thin out to three inches. Leave some of the crop in the ground over winter for early spring use.

Peas: Sutton's Excelsior for medium; and Gradus or Stratagem for last. Sow the early as soon as possible, and the others two weeks later in succession.

Parsley: Triple Curled XXX.

Potatoes: Early Eureka for early; Green Mountain or Up-to-Date for late. Use whole 2 oz. sets. Early potatoes should be placed in a light, warm room for three or four weeks before planting so that they will sprout, then take off all but the strongest shoots. They can be placed in the ground as soon as danger of severe frost is over. The late varieties are planted May 24th.

Pumpkin: Connecticut Field. Plant as for citron.

Radish: Scarlet Turnip White Tip, White Icicle. Sow as early as possible in rows twelve inches apart, and follow in succession. For winter use China Rose or Black Spanish and sow where early peas were removed.

Rhubarb: Victoria, St. Martin's. Plant four by four feet. Manure liberally in fall and cultivate thoroughly. Break off all seed-stalks as they appear. Have some plants in the cellar in the winter to force.

Salsify: Mammoth Sandwich Island. Handle like parsnips.

Spinach: Victoria. Sow as early as possible, then every month for succession.

Squash: Crookneck or Bush Scallop for summer: Warty Hubbard or Boston Marrow for winter. Plant after danger of frost is over: Bush Varieties four feet apart, others eight feet.

Swiss Chard: Sow early, will produce all season. Outer stems are broken off and used as greens.

Tomatoes: Bonny Best. Sow seed in a hotbed the first to middle of March. Transplant to open when danger of frost is past.

Turnips: Extra Early Purple Top Milan, Golden Ball, Hazard's Swede. Sow early for summer use, and about the middle of June for late.

Vegetable Marrow: Long White Bush, English Vegetable Marrow. Plant as for cucumbers.

Watermelon: Hungarian Honey, Cole's Early, Harris's Early. These are the most likely to ripen in northern section. Plant eight feet apart each way.

THE PRESIDENT: Where could we get Redding Giant asparagus?

A. H. MCLENNAN: You will have to send to the Old Country for it. The Sutton Farm will send it very quickly on application. You will get it about four weeks after sending for it. For asparagus I advise the starting of it in the hotbed and then transplanting it. In that way you practically gain one year's growth.

INTERNATIONAL AMENITIES.

J. LOCKIE WILSON: I will read a telegram I have just received from Washington from Richard B. Watrous, Secretary of the American Civic Association:

"The American Civic Association sends most cordial greetings to the Ontario Horticultural Society in Convention assembled, and wishes for it a most pleasant and profitable meeting, and many years of continued useful service to the cities and towns it represents. We sincerely hope that the Association may be largely represented at the annual convention of the American Civic Association to be held at Baltimore next week when we shall look for a personal greeting from your Society.

RICHARD B. WATROUS, Secretary."

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETIES AND THEIR RELATIONS TO PARKS AND PRIVATE GROUNDS.

W. DILGER, DETROIT, MICH.

The many sidedness of the work of a Horticultural Association logically places such a body of men in the position where useful action cannot be achieved unless the general public is made their beneficiary and critical judge of their labors. Just as the plants and trees need the full solar light to bring about the fullest development, so must the association's work benefit the great multitude to become effective, and find new material to work on. At our present stage of civilization a generous public has supplied us with fields for labor, far superior to those that existed in centuries gone by. The public, and their parks and private grounds, daily beseech us to show them the result of our labor and deliberations; in fact, they depend on us for guidance to bring closer to their homes the beauties of other countries—either new trees, shrubs, bulbs and flowers, and the skilful arrangement of them.

Life is interdependent. The individual is the cell in the social organism who has his functions to perform. Every person, no matter how obscure, radiates an influence that makes for the healthy and normal growth, or the decay and death of the social body, and, what is more, the influence one exerts is often entirely out of proportion to seeming immediate results: for life impinges on life. The future is the heir of to-day, and the contagion of health and disease is transmitted from one to another and from this to oncoming generations.

A horticultural society must be an ever ardent supporter of the improvement of public grounds and parks, and encourage its members and the general public to become interested.

I wish to call your attention to a very appropriate verse described in the Prophecy of Isaiah, 25th chapter, last verse: "The wilderness and the solitary places shall be glad of them, and the desert shall rejoice and blossom as the rose." This is a prophecy with an application to spiritual matters, but one need not be sacrilegious to apply this to matters pertaining to horticulture; every horticultural society should be a missionary force, bringing to the minds of the citizens the influence of the beautiful upon life, character and civic usefulness. As it was necessary for the prophets and teachers of old to declare to the people the great need of spiritual life, so we to-day need the teachers of horticulture to call the attention of the citizens generally and municipal bodies to the urgent need of more advanced progress along the line of developing the wants of our parks and gardens. Horticultural Societies in the Old Land have literally made the waste places in hundreds of cities blossom like the rose, and it was accomplished only by an enthusiatic hard-working lot of men and women who not only believed but demonstrated by actual experiment what could be accomplished.

Living in Detroit, as I do, with nineteen years' experience of Belle Isle Park, I am positively convinced that no city can enhance its attractive powers better than by beautiful parks and private grounds. They are unquestionably the greatest asset any city or municipality can have.

I can well comprehend how a horticultural society after spreading world-wide these teachings might adopt the following verse as its motto, for it admirably expresses the idea which underlies the object of its undertakings:

"I gave a beggar from my little store
Of well earned gold. He spent the shining ore
And came again, and yet again,
Still cold and hungry as before.

"I gave a thought, and though that thought was mine,
He found himself a man, supreme, divine,
Bold, clothed, and crowned with blessings manifold,
And now he begs no more."

Not because this is something we want to achieve, but because we want to repeat in the new what the old world has so well done.

A "Garden of Plants" in Paris has been founded by a horticultural society similar to the world-famous Palm Garden in Frankfort-on-the-Maine. The Horticultural Society in Munich fills a hall every week to a capacity of 3,000 men to listen to free lectures on garden and civic beautification, and their spring flower shows, which are held at the Crystal Palace, always attract a crowded throng; this is one of the finest exhibitions held in all Europe. The little kingdom of Wurtemberg exported in the year 1908 apples and apple products to the amount of over $3,000,000, all of which were grown on trees planted along the roadside by a Horticultural Society; and there are many more similar instances in Europe. A new field in this country has arisen immensely important, the encouragement of the teaching of horticulture in schools and the beautifying of private home grounds and gardens. Horticultural Societies should start Model Gardens, where the school children may learn to grow vegetables and flowers. Have the young minds and hands active; transfer their energies to their backyards and gardens, thereby changing unsightly ash and rubbish heaps, and can-strewn yards into things of beauty, bringing good returns to the family larder, which at this rate would always be replenished where otherwise it would be empty.

Better still, many a boy's soul now cramped between books and plaster walls begins to realize the school garden of nature, and he will exchange his narrow limits for a garden and become a farmer.

Not every boy or girl is a book student, but each one may, if our societies demonstrate what can be done, have the thrill and pleasure in the accomplishment of more good work by growing beautiful flowers in the waste places found about every home and make them blossom and bloom.

Our appeal is to all, and it is my conviction that when properly presented to them, young men and women who are idling their time could be induced to take up horticulture. There are about every home places that could be developed, and many of these young people could be made much more useful by taking up this work, and it would improve the city and develop them in a great degree.

The work of the Home Garden Association of Cleveland, Ohio, was called to the attention of the members of the executive body of the alliance, which consisted of delegates from various lodges of societies of the different nationalities. The beneficial results of this work, both material and moral, will appeal to all, and it was decided to begin a part in the crusade for a more beautiful and healthful city, and to arouse in everybody a greater civic pride. Thus it can be seen that a little stimulus is needed to start a grand educational movement in our midst, and what an enormous amount of good a Horticultural Society can do if it so chooses. The Boys' Garden established and maintained by the National Cash Register Co. of Dayton, Ohio, was the first garden in the United States instituted and owned by a corporation. This was in the year 1897. The following year home gardening and home beautifying was taken up by the property owners as well as those living

in rented houses. The result was marvellous. It is well known throughout the country.

In Philadelphia, perhaps the most expensive and successful plant for assisting the people to utilize vacant lots for intensive gardening was carried out; but also in New York City, Buffalo, Cleveland, and other populous centres gratifying results followed from these teachings. At Philadelphia, in particular, the results have been remarkable, and as the Horticultural Society has now a record of over twelve years, the position is not only well assured, but the power for substantial good work is increasing every season.

Is it not time, then, that the Horticultural Societies took a greater interest in all Canadian cities and towns, spent more money for parks and breathing spots, and inquired into the needs of the people these parks are to serve, the possibilities of the surrounding country to meet these needs, and the best methods of making these parks of service to the greatest number of people.

Prof. Hutt: Special emphasis should be laid upon the work done by school children. I realize that is one of our best fields for work. Could we not make some provision in our Constitution for children to become members of a Horticultural Society? Could it not be arranged in some way to allow children to take part in our work?

A Member: The Childrens' Branch might be kept distinct. A separate Children's Horticultural Society might be formed.

J. O. McCulloch: In reference to this matter, if we organize a children's branch, we should organize them on a separate basis, let them have a secretary of their own and run their own show with our guidance. Our meetings would not be suitable for them. Youthful horticulturists would find our discussions of too technical a nature to interest them. 1,200 children got seeds from our society in Hamilton.

The President: It will serve a good purpose for us to look at this matter from the various view points, and perhaps something may come out of this a little later. As the Minister of Agriculture has arrived, I will ask him to address the meeting. Honorable Mr. Duff, some of us think of you personally with greatest of kindness; some of us think of you politically, kindly and otherwise. Some of us think of you in a most beautiful way on account of the fairness we have found in you when we went to speak to you departmentally about money. You steadily and persistently refused to give us money until you were absolutely satisfied that from our representations we were going to use it for the best interest of your Department, and the best interests of the Province of Ontario. We are all proud of you, and I think in the name of my associates in horticulture, I can say to you with the greatest thankfulness we appreciate your own personal interest in our Department of agricultural activity, and we believe we can expect from you in days to come, as in days gone by, that you will do the best that can be done in your Department in the interests of the world's principal enterprise. I have pleasure in asking you to speak to us.

Victoria Park, London.

ADDRESS.

Hon. J. S. Duff, Toronto.

While the path of the public man is not particularly smooth as a rule, yet there are occasionally times when we think it is not so bad after all, and this is one of them. My Department is not an exception. All the Departments are being beseeched from time to time by people who, from the best possible motive, are looking for aid. Then we have to consider ourselves, and I can assure you while sometimes deputations waiting on us do not get all they want, and think they have been unjustly treated, it has been the honest desire of the heads of each Department to satisfy all those who come to them and to see that the best possible is done for each and all.

I only propose to occupy your time for a moment. I was thinking, when all these splendid gatherings were going on in Toronto at the same time, it would be a pleasure for me to take them all in, but with the reduced railway rates to the city so many people have called to see me during the last few days that I have scarcely had a breathing spell. It is their right and privilege; I am glad to have them come, but the trouble is it takes up my time. If you do not turn up at meetings everywhere, people say, "What is the matter with the Minister, who was expected here?" This afternoon I have two hours in which to attend three meetings such as this, and get back to the Buildings. This gives you some idea of what I have to do.

There is no branch of the Department that has so much beauty in its work as yours. I cannot conceive of any man or woman who does not love flowers. Last night Prof. Hutt had a number of lantern slides showing beautiful homes in the Old Country and Ontario, and it occurred to me that we were not as proud of ourselves as we ought to be. When we talk about the beauty of rural England—and certainly it is beautiful; no one, I think, can conceive anything more beautiful than rural old England—we must remember that England was beautiful when this country was a forest. I remember when I went to school there was in some of our school books a piece that started off like this: "The stately homes of England, how beautiful they stand." These were stately and beautiful when we were mere children. I can remember when most of the homes throughout our country were log houses, and I can see improvements going on down through the years. I have been in close touch with my part of the country, and you can go through your own section and any other section you like, and you will see all around you people who have a love for the beautiful striving to have comfortable happy homes. And when you consider the age of this young country and the sacrifices made in order to make it what it is, you not only must accord praise to those who were the first settlers, but to those who are carrying on the brunt of the battle of life and are improving the homes of their fathers and other early pioneers.

I sometimes think that farmers are not proud enough of their calling. You will hear men use the expression: "He is only a farmer." Why do men say that? Why is there not in some quarters the appreciation of farmers there should be? Because farmers do not appreciate themselves. People are just appreciated in as far as they value themselves, and no further. What is true of the individual is true of the community and nation. That is one of the arguments I thundered forth in the reciprocity election a year ago last September. We showed that we did think something of ourselves. The farmer thinks that because some gentlemen from the city are going to call on him he must change his clothes; he must do this and that,

fix himself up to meet these men, forgetting the fact that the man should be dressed for his occupation; he should be found clothed and rigged in accordance with it; and forgetting the further fact that the greatest gentleman in this or any other country, if he called to see me on my farm when I am working on the fields would think more of me to find me attired in the garb that suited my work and not dressed like a gentleman.

We have not only lovely homes all through this country, some in process of erection, some erected years ago: but also with flowers and lawns laid out, and evergreens, maple and elm trees being planted. It is only a matter of another quarter of a century when many sections of this Province of Ontario will compare very favorably with the beauties of the Old World.

VACANT LOT GARDENING IN MINNEAPOLIS.

L. J. Boughner, President of the Minneapolis Garden Club.

Minneapolis, the pioneer in civic vacant lot gardening, has completed its second year of work under the direction of the Garden Club of Minneapolis. Its record for 1912 is as follows:

One thousand and two vacant lots were planted with vegetables and flowers. This is an increase of 700 over 1911.

In addition, 279 home gardens were cultivated under the auspices of the Garden Club, and in these gardens 558 rose bushes and apple trees were planted by the members. There were no home gardens in 1911 under the auspices of the Club.

The Club brought about the decoration with flowers and grass of 149 front lawns in the congested Russian-Jewish district of North Minneapolis. Children under 16 did the work; not one of the lawns affected had been previously improved.

Of the 302 gardeners of 1911, all but 16, including those who had left town, gardened again in 1912. This indicated the grip that gardening gets on those who take it up.

Of all the 1,430 gardeners, 84 per cent. had never gardened before. In all, 7,725 persons were concerned in the garden movement in 1912.

In 1911 there were several charity gardens. Every charity member of 1911 became a cash member in 1912 without solicitation. There were no charity gardens in 1912.

The gardens of the members of the Club covered 160 acres—as much land as is contained in a good sized farm. About seven acres were planted in flowers. The frontage of the garden was a trifle over eleven miles.

The value of the crop ran higher for each garden than in 1911, and the total value from 1,281 vegetable gardens was over $50,000.

The total cost for all purposes was only 40 per cent. greater than it was in 1911, although the gardens increased in number 400 per cent. This cost includes complete office equipment and tools which, of course, are permanent investments.

This summary of the work of the Garden Club of Minneapolis in 1912 is made to show the results that can be accomplished in vacant lot gardening by proceeding along proper lines. If these are not followed, however, failure will be just as certain.

I assume that most of those who listen to the reading of this paper are familiar with the general plan followed in Minneapolis, so that I need not go into that in detail. It is sufficient to say that in 1911 Minneapolis held its civic celebration in the middle of the summer, and the plan of beautifying the vacant lots of the city was suggested by me as one of the means of decorating.

Naturally, civic improvement was the key note. We charged $1 for membership in the Garden Club and for this we obtained a vacant lot, prepared it for planting, furnished seeds and plants, provided supervision and instruction throughout the summer, and offered valuable prizes for proficiency.

The responses to our appeal for membership came from all classes of people and from all neighborhoods. Rich men and poor men were on a common level to beautify their city. The success of this first year was so great and so striking that it was continued with minor modifications up to the present time, in which the fact that we were working along correct lines was clearly demonstrated.

In 1911, at the conclusion of the season's work, I was elected a director of the American Civic Association and appointed chairman of the Committee on Vacant Lot Gardens. In this capacity, with the co-operation of the National Association of Real Estate Exchanges, I endeavored to promote Vacant Lot Gardening in a number of cities in Canada and the United States. In hardly any city were the gardens what they should have been, and the reason was that, against my advice, three fundamental mistakes were made in almost every one:

1st. The gardens were advertised as a charity.
2nd. The gardens were termed a "Children's proposition."
3rd. The administration was over-organized.

First. Do not make the gardens charitable. In Detroit twenty years ago Mayor Pingree had the city plow the vacant lots and plant them with potatoes for sufferers from the hard times. His experiment was hailed as a success, but it was extremely short-lived. In Philadelphia for some years about 800 persons have gardened small farms on the community plan, but the work has been constantly promoted. On the other hand, the gardens of Minneapolis are, after only two years, going upon a self-sustaining basis, because charity is not the keynote, but rather civic improvement.

If gardens are advertised as a charity, if there is the slightest intimation in the preliminary work that the gardens are to enable poor people to reduce the cost of living, if there is the least note of patronage, then workingmen and clerks, who would otherwise form the majority of your gardeners, will not become members. They fear public opinion, which will not class them with those who garden for a hobby, but rather those who must garden for a profit.

Shall we then deny to those who need the gardens most, those dependent upon charity, the benefits of the gardens? If our object is to improve the appearance of the city, and bring increased happiness to the greatest number of persons, the answer is "Yes." The number of persons dependent on charity who will take up gardening without vigorous solicitation is extremely small, and I will put it down as a broad principle that those persons who cannot afford even $1 to join the Garden Club will never amount to enough in repect of gardening to make it worth while to pay any attention to them.

The dozen or so who joined the Minneapolis Club in this way were not professional objects of charity. Let the organizations who extend charity pay the membership fee of those who need charity, and let the Garden Club be purely

democratic. Charge the pauper and the millionaire a like sum, and discriminate not at all.

Second, do not make the gardens a childrens' proposition. The normal child really likes no thing under the name of work and gardening is work. Children in school who take up gardening are subject to rigid discipline, yet teachers of gardening know only too well the means they have to adopt to ensure a continuance of interest in the work. Infinite are the problems of him who undertakes to promote children's gardens away from the school, and to intimate that the gardens are children's projects drives the parents away without bringing the children in.

Orchid Section, Major's Hill Park. T. G. Davis.

Shall we then deny the children the fresh air and exercise that the gardens get? No indeed. Examination of the membership of the Garden Club of Minneapolis shows that nearly every gardener has sons between ten and sixteen years of age, and these boys work with their parents in the gardens. Here is work supplied for idle hands, in the home under the parents' direction. The modern city has taken all chores from its boys. There are now no lawns to cut, no snow to shovel away, no wood to saw; these things are done better by the community, and the modern city boy has idle hands all the time. The garden puts his idle hands to work at the discretion of his parents and no Garden Club or other organization can exceed in discretion that of the natural guardian of the home.

Third, do not over organize. I realize the temptation there is to load up with officers and committees, most of whose members come from the ranks of the well to do, but the Garden Club is a machine, and there is no room for frills and furbelows. It is not possible to obtain many members until spring is in the air; the thought of gardening is not attractive to many but the expert when the thermometer shows 20 below. There is, therefore, only about one short month between the time that the agitation begins and the time that flowering begins, and during this month, to obtain a membership of 1,200, forty members must be added each day. The last day of the campaign in Minneapolis saw 200 members join. The membership fluctuates as the days are warmer or colder. The cold day is followed by a reduced registration, and the warm day by an increase.

It is necessary to take quick action to catch the various moods of the public, and this demands a minimum of organization. One good executive with authority to hire assistance or spend money as he may need, is all that is required. Have your Committee, but let them meet before and after the hard work is done. Tell your Executive to do what he thinks is best and let him do it.

To insure that your gardens will be civic, you must establish an attractive objective. The convention that comes annually to every city, a summer anniversary, even a comparatively unimportant thing, will serve as a definite date for which and by which the lots must be improved. This is the only comment necessary upon the principle, that gardens must be civic rather than charitable, and none at all is needed upon the principle that the gardens must be for adults rather than for children.

There are, however, several minor problems of administration that are worth attention.

Do not try to make the garden self-supporting the first year. Hundreds of people to whom it has never occurred to use vacant lots, need persuasion; and the more it costs them, the more persuasion is needed. In the second season, 80 per cent. of those who joined, will pay an increased fee. They have been educated to the value of the garden, but this education is lacking the first year. All that is done the first, then should be for a nominal price, and the rules should not be too severe. If you have agreed in a general way among yourselves that 5,000 feet only will be plowed as one vacant lot, do not quibble if someone wants you to plow 6,000 feet. Establish a kindly feeling towards the Garden Club, and you can make your rules still more severe the second year than you could if you had started out on too business-like basis.

What the Minneapolis Club has done may be followed, I think, without danger in other cities. The first year we gave seeds and plants for a lot 40 feet by 120 feet, and plowed and harrowed it, provided supervision and instruction all summer long, and offered valuable prizes for a fee of $1. Three hundred and two members took advantage of it. The second year we gave fewer seeds and plants, plowed and harrowed and provided preliminary instruction for a fee of $1.50. 1,281 took advantage of it. Next year we shall provide only plowing and harrowing and a few plants and will charge $2. Probably 2,500 persons will take advantage of it. Thus in the third year the Garden Club will reduce itself to a co-operative plowing and purchasing organization.

One other important feature of administration must be described in detail. The first year in Minneapolis, when a man joined the Garden Club, we found a vacant lot for him and got the owner's consent to use it. The second year he

had to find his own lot, but we got the owner's consent. Next year he must make all his arrangements, even to obtaining the owner's consent.

The obtaining of the owner's consent has been the rock on which many a Garden Club split in 1912. More Committees have dawdled over this than over any other feature of the work. Suppose a man desires to use a corner lot next to him. The sign of the real estate agent does not indicate the name of the owner. A personal visit must be made to the agent to explain the reason for desiring the owner's name. This takes half an hour's time of someone connected with the Garden Club. Half the time the owner lives out of town. If a letter is sent to him, he may or he may not answer it. At any rate if the man did not apply for his garden until just a day or so before plowing began, it is an even chance that his neighbor's plants will be up before the owner's consent is obtained. Most of the other Garden Clubs unwound all this red tape and were wrecked in the efforts.

Not so the Minneapolis Garden Club. If a vacant lot possesses a well kept lawn or is used as a local play ground, it cannot be improved from any civic viewpoint, so the Garden Club refused to accept application for such vacant lots. The only lots that remained were those that the owners allowed to remain in a neglected condition. If the owner did not care how his lot looked, it was only simple logic that he would not care what was done with it. The Minneapolis Garden Club, therefore, has plowed and harrowed over 1,000 vacant lots without getting the consent of anyone.

Has there been any trouble because of this? Yes. Four men objected and demanded the restoration of the lots to their original condition. It cost $25 to restore the four lots. It would have cost $500 to obtain the consent of all the owners of the lots in Minneapolis.

As a conclusion I want to tell a story that I first gave when making my report of the work of 1911.

One garden was in a square in which lived an American, a Norwegian, two Jewish and two German families. The American women took a garden. None of the families with the exception of the Jews and Germans were acquainted. The women of the other families began to speak to the gardener and the husbands joined in. One grew so interested that he gave the gardener a fence. In July there was a garden party of the men and women who formerly had been strangers. Now all the families associate freely. This was not the only garden that was a social centre, and the best results of all were verifying the words of our Superintendent "A Garden is a bit of land where plants and people grow and love each other."

THE PRESIDENT: We have with us here a delegate who is celebrating his 81st birthday to-day. When I became a member of this society, he was one in whom I took a personal interest, and that interest has grown until this day, and when the fact was called to my attention this afternoon that this was his birthday, I thought you would like to know, and it is a great pleasure to me to say to him on behalf of you all, "God bless you in your old days, and make you carry joy to all those to whom you come in contact."

J. KNEESHAW: I thank you for the unexpected reception you have given me to-day. I have been a member of our society in Hamilton for over fifty years. We had a membership of over 300 when the population in Hamilton was only 15,000 or 20,000. To-day we have a membership of about 460, which is not in proportion to the population of the city. In the early days the membership fee

was $3 a year. Now it is only $1, but we aim to increase our membership and make it worthy of the city. I like the idea of the junior class of members. We have taken a great deal of interest in the children's work during the past two years, have given them seeds, and good results were obtained this year and last. We gave prizes to about 30 different schools, and 1st, 2nd and 3rd prizes to schools producing the best aggregate results.

J. P. JAFFRAY: Regarding cultivation of private grounds, you have an army of 12,000 to 14,000 men and women in this Province working for the beautifying of the city's parks and public grounds. If this Horticultural Association would take steps to interest people all over this Province in this good work, we would be doing something worth while.

J. LOCKIE WILSON: I would suggest that we talk this matter over with Mr. Jaffray some time next summer. Some of our progressive members should have a picnic and invite some of the members of the Cabinet and other prominent Horticulturists to see the beauties of their towns. Hold a picnic in one of their parks, and in that way it will prove of very great benefit to us all.

A MEMBER: In Smith's Falls a few years ago we leased from the Government a tract of land along the canal for $1 a year for 99 years. The municipality undertook to improve this canal land by filling in and sowing and planting trees, and the Horticultural Society then asked the municipality to hand this land over to the Society to take care of. They did so. They make us a grant of $175 a year to keep up this land. We have out of a practically waste bit of land made a beautiful park extending along the canal bank about 600 yards and varying in width from 30 to 150 yards. Along that bank we made a number of flower beds. In the fall of the year we plant bulbs. We have a beautiful display of bloom in spring; then the bulbs are taken up and the beds planted for the summer. It is really a place of beauty very much admired by all who come to our town, as your President knows. This has all been done through the Horticultural Society of Smith's Falls in the last few years. During the past three years we have undertaken to improve another piece of ground. When we first started it seemed an impossible piece of work, but we planted shrubs, ivy and plants, and then our President canvassed the town for private subscriptions, and we succeeded in collecting $200 or $300 a year for three years, and this we have spent in improving this road, and I would like to have shown you the picture of that place three years ago and what it looks like to-day. It would give you some idea of what the Horticultural Society in that community can do. We have a boulevard 120 feet square, have put a fence around it and we expect to have the soil ready for use next year. We have done all this without asking the municipality for an extra grant, and we have always found the people very generous in contributing to any public improvement. I would like to hear from other societies what they are accomplishing in the way of public improvements.

F. B. BOWDEN: As representing Eastern Ontario on the Association, I can fully vouch for what was said on behalf of the town of Perth, having had the pleasure of visiting it this year. They are doing very good work in that old town. There are some very beautiful gardens there that could hardly be excelled in the whole Province of Ontario. The work of the Society there, and in all the towns and villages in Eastern Ontario, is progressing more than some of you in this populated part of Ontario imagine. We have been able to impress the County to take an interest in the work and some of our French Canadian friends

are becoming members of our society. I do not think any of the societies can beat the work done by that of St. Thomas.

T. D. DOCKRAY: I enjoyed very much hearing the condensed reports from all over the Province given by the Superintendent. In Toronto we have been trying to decorate our public buildings, hospitals, etc., and there has been quite a bit of work done. This year the Committee struck at the root of the whole matter by getting reports on each building and mapping out the possibilities of decorating it. I throw this out as a suggestion to delegates who possibly have more time than we have to organize along the lines of what can be done.

THE PRESIDENT: What attention is the City of Toronto giving to this sort of work?

Floral Greenhouse Display.

T. D. DOCKRAY: They give us a grant. Many people have gardeners and do their own planting, but where they have not, we help them. We try to map out the possibilities of helping them along the most prominent lines.

A MCNEE: I am Chairman of our Society of the School Board, and I propose to call the teachers of the different schools together and see if we cannot do something to get the scholars interested in drawing up a plan for each school ground, possibly for competition. The Board will do anything fairly reasonable to get the children to compete for the best plan of school grounds for decorative purposes among all the schools. My idea is that we should get the rural school sections more interested in this kind of work. Many of our people are willing to do much in the way of planting and decorating if they only knew how to do it.

It is not unwillingness, but they do not know how, and it is hard to get them started. We gave object lessons and purpose giving more. I am in hopes if I come down next year to be able to report something definite.

A MEMBER: This year we did not hold our usual Children's Flower Show, and the Board met and decided not to disappoint the children. We had all the children write essays on how they grew the seed, and any essay they thought fit in connection with the asters grown, where they come from, origin, colors, and everything they cared to write about. We gave them the same prizes as if we had a flower show—1st, 2nd and 3rd. We received 200 essays, and the Board considered it the best education the children ever received as to the nature of aster seed and flowers. The Board has come to the conclusion to ask for essays on other things in connection with plants, and you can very well see what an education that is to the school children of the different schools of our city or your city or any other place.

C. B. HAMILTON: The Toronto Horticultural Society has done a great deal for the children in the different schools. Last year we called upon our public school inspector, and he selected eight different schools in which it was the intention to have school gardens. We gave them all the information necessary and everything was started. When it came to the end of the season only one school out of the eight had done anything. The next year another meeting was called and we summoned all the teachers; we asked for volunteers and five answered. Four did well. In each of these four schools, there were two or more of the Agricultural College graduates, and it seems there must be something in the minds of the teachers that will encourage and stimulate the thought of the child to make such an offer. The ordinary teacher does not know how to put manure in the ground. How is the child going to know? These rules should be explained so that the child's mind will grasp it and follow it up. Our effort in those four schools was very successful. We gave a silver and bronze medal for each school, and the interest the children took was a great satisfaction.

W. W. GAMMAGE: In our society last year we selected one representative for each school, and sent him to the schools to address the children on the matter of growing flowers. It was just before the distribution of the seeds. With our seeds we give full instructions to the children for growing. Prizes were offered for the best collection. This was very beneficial not only to the children, but to the society.

J. LOCKIE WILSON: I notice in the financial statements of the Horticultural Societies that some carry over a considerable balance from one year to another. It is best to utilize all the funds each year. Toronto is a big city with a large number of people. Why should not the Chief Superintendent of Education of this city send to this convention, for the two days we are here, from each school, the brightest teacher they have to take notes, and then carry the information back to the different teachers in their districts to give them some idea of the big work that is being done.

ENGLISH GARDENS.

PROF. HUTT, O.A.C., Guelph, addressed the meeting with an illustrated lecture on English Gardens, which proved very interesting.

"School ground improvement was an important thing. Teachers should act as missionaries to stir up the school children. It was my privilege this summer

to visit the Old Land and see some of the beauties of Old England. We saw Bonnie Scotland. We went there to see the best we could see in connection with Horticultural work. With a letter of introduction from the Hon. Martin Burrell to Lord Strathcona, we got the *entree* to some of the finest grounds in England. We took pictures, rain and shine. In a short talk like this I can only show you about fifty or sixty pictures, but they will give you a little idea of some of the things we saw in beautiful England."

Prof. Hutt then followed with some splendid views of rural England, showing some of the finest residences with their wealth of foliage, including The Astor Mansion, Sir Hiram Beecher's grounds, Sir Frank Crisp's gardens at Henley; views of the famous Kew Gardens: Windsor Castle: the famous old Burns' Cottage: many splendid views of the Duke of Connaught's beautiful home, ending with Dickens' "Old Curiosity Shop."

The election of officers resulted as on page 6.

A resolution was passed limiting the expenses of a delegate to the American Civic Association Convention to $25.

CONTINUITY OF BLOOM IN SMALL GARDENS.

Prof. W. T. Macoun, C.E.F., Ottawa.

To one person a garden seems small if it occupies ten acres or more of ground, while to another a garden of one acre will appear very large. The man who has but a small area at the back of half a city lot thinks that his neighbor who has the back and part of the front of a whole lot has a large garden compared with his own. One's standards as to what is or what is not a small garden may thus be set in various ways. The garden of a true lover of flowers is always overflowing, and, if he cannot expand, his garden always seems small.

In offering suggestions how to obtain "Continuity of Bloom in Small Gardens" I have assumed that the kind of garden in mind by those who suggested this title is such as may be found in a town or city and occupying anywhere from part of half a lot to part of several lots.

One of the main features of a small garden should, in my judgment, be a well-kept lawn. For myself I prefer a well-kept lawn without flowers to flower beds in a plot of uncared for grass. Fortunately, a large proportion of our citizens have well-kept lawns, hence these are not as rare as well-kept flower gardens. This, however, is by the way, and has nothing to do with continuity of bloom; but a flower garden without a lawn might be compared to a picture without a frame, or a precious stone without a setting. In the case of the garden, however, the picture and frame have changed places.

In the front of the house most of the ground should be given up to grass for various reasons, but there should be at least one bright spot from early spring until late summer. Not a bed in the middle of the grass plot, but, if possible, close to the house or bordering the walk to the house. Here there should be tulips, followed by scarlet geraniums, and there is nothing in my experience so satisfactory for this particular purpose as these plants. If there is some place within sight of the entrance where Scarlet Salvia can be planted, this also is one of the most satisfactory plants for massing, but as it will fail if the summer is hot and dry, it should not be in too conspicuous a place.

There should be climbing plants on the house or veranda, and, if the right kinds are planted, there will be continuity of bloom from early summer until autumn. Among the most satisfactory are English Honeysuckle (which, however, is too tender for the colder parts of Ontario); Scarlet Trumpet Honeysuckle; *Clematis Virginiana*, the Common Virgin's Bower of Our Woods; *Clematis Jackmanni*, and *Clematis Paniculata*. Of climbing roses three of the most satisfactory are Crimson Rambler, Tausendschon, and Dorothy Perkins. Where it succeeds the Wistaria is one of the most useful and beautiful climbing plants, but is not hardy in the colder parts of Ontario.

A few flowering shrubs should find a place in nearly all small gardens. They not only help to keep the continuity of bloom, but will be attractive even when not in flower. Where there is room for only a very few specimens great care should be taken to plant those with a graceful outline and attractive foliage which will be pleasing to the eye all through the growing season. Two shrubs which have these special features are *Spiraea arguta* and *Spiraea Van Houttei*. They both bloom in the month of May, the former several days before the latter. A mass of several specimens of either or both of these against the house is very attractive. Both of these have white flowers. Another very graceful shrub is *Caragana frutescens*, bearing yellow pea-shaped flowers during the latter part of May. Other comparatively small useful shrubs which will furnish bloom later in the season are the Japanese Rose, *Rosa rugosa*, some of Lemoine's smaller growers, *philadelphus*, such as Bouquet Blanc and Nuee Blanche and Weigelia Eva Rathke, a red-flowered variety, which appears hardier than most others. By the middle of summer there will be so much bloom in the flower border that flowery shrubs are not so much needed, but masses of *Hydrangea arborescens grandiflora* and *Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora* should find a place, as these are very effective when in flower. As neither of these shrubs is particularly attractive when out of bloom, they should not be planted in too prominent a place. Lilacs, of course, should be in every garden where there is a place for them, but the blooming season of each variety is short, hence if the space is so limited that there cannot be enough sorts planted to give a succession of bloom, we should not devote much space to this popular shrub. If there is room for one small tree, let it be an European Mountain Ash, attractive in flower, foliage, and fruit, and if there is room for one more a Bechtel's Double Flowering Crab Apple will give delight by its bloom and also by its perfume. Fruit trees are also desirable in a flower garden if there is room for them.

The herbaceous border seems the most suitable means of furnishing continuous bloom in desirable quantity in a small garden. It economizes ground, saves cutting up what little grass there is, and makes a nice background for the lawn, no matter how tiny it may be. I find in my experience, which now covers a good many years, that it is very difficult to obtain mass effects in small gardens, and, if continuity of bloom is desired, some other effect must be obtained, unless annuals which have a long blooming season are used, when masses of colour may be had; but to me most annuals are brilliant but not attractive, hence I would relegate most of them to a less conspicuous part of the garden, if it is large enough to have such.

For small gardens, rather than attempt mass effects, I prefer to have many small clumps of plants blooming at the same time scattered through the border, and so placed that they will make a good contrast, or blend with the foliage of other plants not yet in bloom, and also among themselves give a variety and pleasing contrast or blending of color.

Pergola, with Climbing Roses. By Miss Louise Klein Miller.

To obtain the best results in a border, it should be wide, ten or twelve feet in width not being too much, but in some cases a narrow border is a necessity through force of circumstances.

Were I beginning a herbaceous border in a small garden, with the object of obtaining the greatest continuity of bloom at the least expense in the shortest time, I should go about it in the following way: As in 99 cases out of a hundred the desire comes in the spring, let us assume that we are starting at that time of the year; prepare the border carefully, using good soil and manure it well with rotted manure. Plant nearly the whole border with annuals the first year, either sowing the seed where the plants are to be in the border or setting out the plants. At the end of the border, which is least conspicuous, or in some other place if there is one available, sow seed of the following perennials of the best strains that can be obtained:—

Iceland Poppy.
Long-Spurred Columbine.
Oriental Poppy.
Hesperis matronalis alba (White Rocket).
Campanula persicifolia.
Foxglove.
Corcopsis grandiflora.
Pyrethrum.
Delphinium Chinense.
Delphinium hybridum.
Hollyhock.
Plantycodon.
Echinacea purpurea.

It would be much better if this seed were sown in the autumn, as a far larger percentage would germinate. If sown in the spring it should be got in the ground as soon as possible. Sow seed about half an inch deep in rows, four inches apart, and see that the soil does not dry down below the seeds, at least until after they germinate. If the surface soil is kept loose and weeds pulled out, there should be hundreds of plants by autumn. It is desirable, if there is ground available, to prick out as many of the young plants as possible during a wet time in July, setting them about 4 in. apart each way.

From one, two, or three dollars' worth of seed or less many hundred plants should be obtained. The plants which are pricked out should be in splendid shape for setting out in September or early in October, and, even if they have not been pricked out, they may be planted into the border direct from the seed bed.

As soon as the annuals have been injured by frost, or before, if it is time to plant them, bulbs should be planted, and these should consist mainly of tulips or narcissus. If a good assortment of these is chosen there will be a succession of bloom from the latter part of April until the latter part of May. In our experience from 6 to 10 bulbs is sufficient to plant in a clump. Clumps should be planted irregularly from one end of the border to the other, and from the front to the back. The more clumps there are, the better the effect will be, but it may not be possible to plant all that are desirable for the first year. They should be planted so that there will be contrasts or blending of colors in adjoining clumps, and late or early tulips or narcissi should occur here and there or through the border, so that there will be an effective display all over at one time. The object of planting small clumps irregularly is that the perennials may be planted between and when they develop during the season they will hide the spaces where the tulips and narcissi had been. These small clumps of bulbs need not take the place of solid beds of bulbs, if the garden is large enough to have such. After the bulbs have been planted and an outline of the clumps marked on the surface of the soil, the seedling perennials should be taken up and planted all over the border, planting from one to three plants of each kind in a group, and bearing in mind that Ice-

land Poppy may be planted quite close to other plants, as it will seed freely in the border and the original plants are likely to disappear after the second season. Columbines, on the other hand, must not be crowded if they are to do their best. Oriental Poppies have heavy rank foliage and should be kept well away from weaker growing plants. As, however, the tulips will be about ready to dry up when the leaves of the poppy overshadow them, the latter may be planted near the tulip.

Hesperis matronalis alba, or White Rocket, is a most desirable plant. It is one of the few tall white-flowered perennials blooming in the early part of the season. It should be arranged so that it will come in sharp contrast with the scarlet oriental poppies which bloom at the same time.

Campanula persicifolia, the peach leaved bell flower, is very attractive during the months of June. One gets it in white and light and deep blue purple. It spreads and rapidly seeds itself freely, and once in the border is always there in my experience. The yellow of the *Coreopsis grandiflora* makes a very pleasing contrast to the blue and white of the Campanula. It will be remembered when planting Coreopsis that the same plant only blooms one year satisfactorily, hence they may be planted fairly close to other plants. They seed themselves freely and new plants are then easily obtained.

Delphiniums. It is difficult to say which is the more useful, the Dwarf or Chinese Larkspur; *Delphinium Chinese,* or the Tall Larkspur, the seed of which may be obtained under the name *Delphinium hybridum.* The advantage of the Dwarf varieties is that they do not look out of place in any part of the border, being tall enough for near the back and not too tall for near the front. There is not, however, as great a range in color as among the tall ones.

The *Platycodon,* or Chinese bellflower, comes in bluish purple and white. It is a very satisfactory plant, blooming in early July and August. It does not take up much room in the border, but will hold its own once it is established. The Purple Cone Flower, *Echinacea purpurea,* should be used in large numbers. It is very effective in late summer and autumn when bloom is scarce. It is tall and upright in habit, and for this reason can be squeezed in between other plants. With a good supply of plants of the above flowers a good ground work for the border will be made, and there will be bloom from early in the spring until autumn. Moreover, all these plants seed themselves. Seedlings not wanted may be treated as weeds.

When the seedling perennials which have been planted bloom the poorest should be rooted out, as more space will be needed every year for the newer things which are sure to be obtained.

There are many other plants which must find a place if the border is to look its best, but most of these will have to be bought or obtained from friends.

The seasons when it is most difficult to have good bloom is just after the bulb season in the spring and during the month of September. Hence we shall suggest more plants for spring and autumn than for summer.

One of the earliest blooming perennials is *Arabis alpina flore pleno,* or Double Flowered Alyssum. This begins to bloom soon after the snow has gone. Its double pure white flowers are borne in great profusion. It is low growing, increases rapidly, and is very useful for the front of the border.

No small garden is complete without a good plant of Bleeding Heart. It has a blooming season of a month or more in the latter part of May and June, and is both striking and attractive.

The Epimediums or Barrenworts are very attractive spring flowering peren-

mais, and are desirable for cutting. The varieties of Trollius or Globe flower in various shades of yellow and orange are among the best spring flowering plants, and the native *Trillium grandiflorum* should be in every small garden. It thrives well under cultivation and clumps soon spread.

Lily of the Valley and Forget-Me-Nots are delightful spring flowering plants, but each needs a place of its own. The former, because its blooming season is short, and it spreads rapidly, and the latter because it becomes a weed in the border.

Iris florentina blooms in May, and because of its early blooming it should not be omitted; the many varieties of German Iris soon follow.

The Day Lily, *Hemerocallis flava*, is an attractive yellow-flowered plant, and its fine foliage makes it useful as a back ground for other species.

Among summer blooming plants there is none more desirable than Perennial Phlox, of which there are many fine varieties. Among low growing plants for bloom in late summer we have found that *Rudbeckia Newmanni*, a sort of Black-eyed Susan, is one of the most desirable. It increases rapidly, and clumps should be scattered all along the front or near the front of the border.

No lilies have been mentioned so far. They are not as necessary as some other flowers and anyone who wants lilies will get them anyway, but *Lilium speciosum* is, we believe, an absolute necessity in a small garden where continuity of bloom is desired. It flowers during the month of September, when bloom is scare. Japanese Anemones are also desirable for late bloom, but as the first frost injures these and they do not bloom until very late they are not to be depended upon in the colder districts. There are many tall-growing yellow flowers, such as Rudbeckia Golden Glow, Helianthus of various species, and Heliopsis with running root stalks, but all of these should be kept out of the mixed border as they give endless work in keeping them under control. If they are used they should be treated as things apart. There are, however, some good late blooming flowers which do not spread in this way, or at least not rapidly; among these are *Helianthus multiflorus maximus, Helianthus Soleil d'or, Helenium autumnale superbum, Helenium grandicephalum striatum*, and some of the finest autumn flowering plants are among the Michaelmas daisies or asters, and of these we have found that *Aster Novae Angliae*, Mrs. Rayner, a reddish purple flowered variety, is one of the best.

We have learned by experience that in a border where continuity of bloom is desired all the tall plants should not be put at the very back. The late blooming sorts are most of them tall, and if they are all kept in the rear there is a dearth of bloom near the front in late summer or autumn unless annuals are used, most of which do not go well with perennials.

It will be noticed that pæonies have not yet been mentioned, but pæonies should, in a small garden, be planted by themselves. They take up too much room in a mixed border and are apt to smother smaller and more precious things. A pæony bed should not have too prominent a place in a small garden, as when the blooming season is over it is too conspicuous an object and not sufficiently attractive. If planted near a fence or wall, provided they have abundant sunlight, good soil, and sufficient moisture, they will look well when in bloom and will relieve the hard lines of the fence afterwards.

A border of Narcissus or Pansies along the front will give color to the bed before the pæonies bloom, and the gladioli or tall lilies may be used with good effect behind for later bloom. Gladioli are also very desirable in the mixed border, and if some are planted late will be particularly useful in September when bloom is scarce.

Victoria Park, London.

Annuals should play some part in a small garden, and until perennials are well established more of them are likely to be used than later on. Sweet Peas, Asters, Nasturtiums, Scarlet Salvia, Nemesia, Phlox Drummondi, Verbena, and White and Pink Petunias are my favorite annuals, and are among the most persistent bloomers. Sweet peas should be planted where they will not be too conspicuous in late summer when the lower leaves have fallen and they have a ragged look. It may be possible to screen the lower part of the sweet pea row with some other flower planted two feet or more from the sweet peas, but which from a distance appear close to them. Beds of annuals usually become ragged in late summer in Ontario, hence a border of annuals where they will not be so conspicuous would seem to be best.

Every year some re-arrangement of some of the planting in a small garden will need to be made in order to have that continuity of bloom, freedom from gaps, and the blending of foliage and flower which is so necessary in a small garden where all one's attempts may be taken in at a glance and where weak spots are quickly seen.

REPORT OF NOVELTY COMMITTEE.

The Committee on Novelties begs to make the following report of plants of merit observed by the members during the year.

It has been thought best to present these as separate reports from the members, rather than as a joint report. Although this is a Committee on Novelties, there are so many good plants not well known that some of these have been included in the lists presented:

Novelties Tested at Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, Ont., 1912.

Alonsoa Warscewiezii Compacta (Seed from Sydenham, England). A half-hardy annual twelve to fifteen inches, producing racemes of orange-scarlet flowers from early August till the middle of October. The foliage is dark green in color and the plant upright in habit of growth. A useful subject for beds and borders.

Artemisia saccorum viridis (Seed from Heinemann, Germany). A fast growing annual introduced from China. Pyramidal in form with rather graceful foliage effects. Grows from 1 ft. to 6 ft. Half hardy. Called "Summer fir" on account of its resemblance to a young spruce. Might be useful for a temporary hedge or foliage effect at the back of a border, otherwise its usefulness is limited on account of its rather weedy appearance.

Cosmos Crimson Ray (Seed from Burpee, U.S.A.). A tall growing variety of Cosmos five to six feet in height. Flowers crimson, petals narrow and fluted. A free bloomer for a Cosmos, flowering from early August till frost. Useful for the back of border, and effective near stone buildings.

Calliopsis Radiata Golden Ray (Seed from Heinemann). A very free flowering and lasting variety of Calliopsis. Plants one foot high. Flowers golden with dark purple-brown centre. Blooms from mid July till early October. Useful for bed massing and cutting.

Dimorphotheca aurantiaca hybrids (Seeds from Sutton, England.) The Orange River daisy is a plant from South Africa of spreading habit and rather neat foliage. These hybrids, like the parent, produce an abundance of daisy-like

New Chrysanthemum.
Aesthetic.

Rainbow Corn.

Double Marguerite.
Mrs. F. Sander.

Primula Malacoides.

single flowers. The several shades harmonize well together and consist of primrose, apricot, and buff. The flowers last from the end of July till early October. Height about one foot. Useful for bedding.

Helianthus Helios (Seed from Dammann, Italy). This is a dwarf variety of Helianthus argyrophyllus, the leaves being silvery grey with a dense silky pubescence. Height from 4 to 6 feet. The plant is bushy in habit of growth and the golden yellow flowers are borne singly and in clusters of three or four. Blooms from August till the middle of October. Rather striking in appearance and useful for group planting in borders.

Linnaria Maroccana Excelsior (Seed from Heinemann). A graceful little plant about fifteen inches high. The flowers are of bright colors smaller than those of the common toad-flax and are produced in great profusion. Grown in clumps the effect is pleasing and effective. Flowers last from six to eight weeks and may be cut for the house. It promises to the useful for the front of borders.

Malope grandiflora crimson (Seed from Sydenham, England). A variety very little different from the ordinary red variety of Malope. The flowers are rather lasting and produced from August till killing frosts. It makes a very useful border plant. It is about two feet in height with good bright healthy foliage.

Nemesia grandiflora compacta Triumph (Heinemann) and Sutton's *Nemesia hybrida* Blue Gem. The former is a dwarf type with large flowers of mixed colors. It is about 15 inches high and flowers profusely from early July till early August. Sutton's Blue Gem is more compact in habit of growth, and produces even a greater profusion of flowers, otherwise the two are similar. The Blue Gem is very striking in appearance, and should be very useful for bedding.

Papaver Danebrog (Seed from Platz, Germany). An annual poppy, striking in appearance. Its flowers are single, fairly lasting, and scarlet in color with large white spots. Height about two feet. Useful to produce bold color effects.

Phlox paniculata, Elizabeth Campbell. One of the best of the newer hardy phloxes. Color bright salmon-pink with lighter shadings and a dark red eye. Single flowers of good size. A very desirable color.

Phlox paniculata, Frau Anton Buchner. A new semi-dwarf type. Very large trusses of beautiful white flowers. Single flowers of good size. Gives great promise.

NOTES ON NOVELTIES AND PLANTS NOT WELL KNOWN.

Wm. Hunt, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.

Rainbow Corn Annual. A beautifully marked, richly-colored species of maize, one of Luther Burbank's recent originations. The name "Rainbow" is a very appropriate one, the rich stripings and markings of the foliage surpassing in variety and intensity the colors of the brightest rainbow. Will prove a very ornamental and easily grown decorative plant, if the type can be kept true by careful seed selection.

Physostegia Virginiana (False Dragon Head). Hardy perennial, 3 to 4 ft. in height. Its large showy spikes of flowers, of a rosy purple color, or sometimes of a lavender pink hue, are very acceptable in the border during the hot months of July and August. The plant likes a rich moist soil to grow in, and should be divided and transplanted every three or four years to get the best flowering results.

Dictamnus or Gas Plant. Perennial. Three feet in height. Another hardy border plant that is too seldom seen in collections of perennials. Is pure white, pretty, oddly shaped flowers that grow well above its handsome, glossy-green foliage make it a very showy border plant. The slightly pungent, gas-like odor which its flowers emit, and from which it has taken its common name, is not very noticeable or disagreeable. Grown rather thickly together, the plants make a very nice hedge or dividing line between the flower beds and other parts of the lawn, as the foliage keeps green and fresh until frost destroys it in late fall. A very suitable plant also for planting in cemetery plots. There is a purple flowered variety not as pretty or attractive as the white flowering kind.

Marguerite, Mrs. F. Sander. New 1911. As a decorative plant for the garden in summer, or for the greenhouse in winter, this improved type of the well known Chrysanthemum frutescens or Paris Marguerite will prove quite an acquisition to our decorative plants. Its large, pure white flowers so freely produced, most of which are of a semi-double character, add greatly to its value over the well known single Marguerite. The feathered anemone-like centre of the double flowers surrounded by the long, star-like single ray petals, give the individual flowers, as well as the whole plant, a very unique and pleasing appearance. It grows readily from cuttings of young growth, or from seed.

Pentstemon Gloxinioides. This improved type of these showy plants is a great improvement on the older varieties grown a few years ago. The large and continuous spikes of many colored flowers, that vie with the Gloxinia in form and individual beauty, make them a very desirable summer decorative plant. They should be more largely grown than at present. Although perennial in character, they are not hardy in winter, so are best grown as annuals from seed every year. They can also be grown readily from cuttings. Pentstemons require about the same culture as the Antirrhinum or Snap Dragon. To secure early flowers, sow indoors in March, planting them out in the border about the end of May or early in June. Pentstemons are quite a feature in summer bedding out in England. They also make good pot plants.

Primula malacoides. The dense green, fimbriated foliage of this new variety of Primula surmounted by its tall, dainty, delicate spikes of lavender pink flowers make this a unique and pleasing addition to greenhouse Primulas for the amateur flower grower. It is possibly a cross between the well known Baby Primrose (Primula Forbesii) and a Japanese variety.

New Chrysanthemums, 1912. Among the newer varieties introduced this season, the following have some particular beauty of form or color to recommend them:

Aesthetic. Almost a true incurve in form. A few of the lower petals are of a twisted recurve form, that help to relieve the stiff formal outline that most incurved varieties present. The color is a very soft, pleasing silvery primrose yellow of a shade not often seen in yellow flowers. Stem and foliage very good. A very attractive introduction.

White Gloria. A white-flowering sport from the well known early-flowering Pink Gloria introduced a few years ago. A robust grower and a good addition to the early flowering white varieties. One point that detracts from the value of this variety both in the pink and white types is the bent stem that many of the blooms have, as shown in the photograph.

Nontero. A strong growing, strong stemmed variety, having flowers of immense size of a very pale pinkish white shade. A showy, conspicuous flower. Early selected buds said to produce pure white flowers. A variety of American origin.

Smith's Sensation. A decided acquisition to the mid-season pink flowering varieties. A true incurve, with flowers of a very delicate, silvery, cameo pink shade, with no traces of the objectionable magenta or deep carmine shade found in many so-called pinks. Good stem and foliage.

Christy Mathewson. A pure white Japanese flower, borne on a strong wiry stem. Flower large, petals not too crowded. A useful variety, rather too tall growing for a pot plant.

Artistic Queen. The blooms of this variety are of a rich rose pink color, loosely incurved, very like the well known and popular Wm. Duckham variety. Good stem and foliage. Medium height. Suitable for florist or amateur.

Dick Witterstaetter. A variety of 1910 introduction. A large loose Japanese recurve bloom. Color a rich lake crimson, very striking in appearance. Of dwarf habit, dense foliage, and a strong grower. A splendid pot or bench variety.

Helen Newberry. A pure white pompon. Large flower, two to two and a half inches in diameter, growing in loose sprays. Dwarf habit, late flowering. Should prove useful to florist or amateur grower.

New Geranium, "Alliance." This is a hybrid geranium introduced about three years ago that should be more generally grown than it is by amateurs. It is a cross between the ivy leaf and the zonale type of geranium. It is of a bushy habit of growth like the common geranium, the leaves having somewhat the appearance and texture of the ivy leaf geranium, but not of a trailing habit like the last named. The flower is double and of a delicate peach pink color, the base of the inner petals having a blotch of carmine on them. A very pretty and easily grown variety for an amateur's collection.

NOTES ON NEW AND LITTLE KNOWN PLANTS.

R. Cameron, Toronto, Ont.

Davallia mariesii variety *Cristata* is of late introduction. *D. mariesii* is the one generally bought as fern balls, and is a native of Japan. It grows 6 in. to 8 in. high, and makes a beautiful basket plant, and is equally good to grow upon a piece of bark or cork, and suspend to the roof or the walls of a greenhouse.

Apera arundinacea (arundo-like). This is one of a small genus of (two species) rather tender tall grasses, natives of western Asia: panicle terminal, very elegant, long and pendulous: perennial in greenhouse.

Aralia chinensis foliis aureo-variegatis. This plant has golden variegated leaves, described by its name. It makes an elegant specimen plant alone upon the lawn, or among other shrubs in a bed. I am not sure as to the hardiness of this plant yet, but it will pay to treat it as a tub plant and store in a cool place.

Agave sisalana, Sisal Hemp. I had a plant of this variety given to me from the Bahama Islands, where it is much grown for its fiber, and is imported into the United States for the making of coarse cordage. This plant bloomed early in the fall, the flower stem went straight up about 12 to 15 ft. high. The plant could be made use of in many ways, and particularly in sub-tropical bedding: it would be very distinct among succulent plants in a bed.

Androsace lanuginosa (Rock jasmine). This plant belongs to the primula family: leaves silky, hairy: flowers rose-purple, with yellow eye: plant about twelve inches high, with many trailing shoots, making it an excellent rock plant: a very pretty perennial of the northern hemisphere: evergreen alpine of a few equals.

The Rose Garden, O.A.C.

Experimental Pæonies, O.A.C., Guelph.

Aster linosyris (*Crysocoma linosyris*) (Goldy-Locks). The plant grows to about 18 in. high, and produces no rayed flowers, making the plant look like an aster wanting its rayed florets, or a large size Golden Rod bloom. This plant is a native of Europe, and belongs to the Compositæ family, and bloomed here on the 8th of October, 1911, having an unusual method of flowering. I thought it well to mention it that others might be able to give their experience with it, but I am afraid that it is not well known.

Helichrysum setosum is an everlasting plant, a rare variety, resembling very much a Gnaphalium. Leaves long and woolly or silky. I cannot give a better account of it yet, although it looks sturdy and healthy.

Canarina campanulata. This is a tender plant from the Canaries, producing drooping bell-shaped flowers about an inch long, and one and half inches wide; color dull yellow, flushed and veined with dull purplish-brown; terminal on the ends of the branches; not in the American trade.

Michauxia campanuloides (Campanula-like). Flowers white, tinged with purple on the outside, and drooping along the branches; plants grown to three feet; a native of the Levant. There are four species, and are described as handsome, hardy biennial plants.

Nigella integrifolia is an annual from South Africa. It is a much stronger and brighter blooming plant than the old varieties well known in cultivation since I was a boy, and we used to call them "love-in-a-mist." In bloom from seeds 1st August, 1912.

Watsonia Meriana iridifolia ardernei (Ardens). Flowers pure white, large, and a charming flower, sometimes named O'Brieni; belongs to the Iris family.

Campanula erinus. This Campanula is probably one of the neatest and most floriferous of the family; a grand pot plant 6 in. to 8 in. high; blue; in bloom 1st July, 1912; hardy, in bloom all summer.

Incarvillea grandiflora (Large flowered). Scape short, producing one or two flowers, but larger than any of the others grown. They flowered the second year from seeds here, and are quite hardy; in bloom the 9th June, 1912. This is a grand flower.

(Signed) W. T. Macoun, *Chairman.*
Wm. Hunt,
R. Cameron,
Miss Blacklock, *Committee.*

REPORT OF NOMENCLATURE COMMITTEE.

W. T. Macoun, Ottawa.

I am presenting the most meagre report I have ever made. The reason for this is that until this year we have been in the habit of having two meetings, one at the time of the Toronto Fair when most of the members attend, and the other at the Convention. This year we had no meeting at the time of the fair and I had to depend on the meeting of the Committee this morning.

The only report I have to make is an additional list of 25 words that are frequently mispronounced in ordinary usage. Each word in the list is given what is believed to be the correct pronunciation. The pronunciation often used, but which is not believed to be the best, is also given for comparison:

Acer: a'ser, not ăc'-er.
Achillea: a-kil-le'-a, not ă-kill' e a.
Ageratum: adj-er a-tum, not ad-jer' a-tum.
Alkanet: al' kan-et, not al-ka' net.
Althea: al-thē'-a, not al'-thĕ-a.
Anthemis: an'-thĕm-is, not an thē'mis.
Aquilegia: ak-wi-lēg-i-a, not ak-wi-lē'g-i-a.
Camellia: ka-mēl'-li a, not ka-mēl'li-a.
Cattleya: kāt'lē-a, not kāt-lē'-a.
Celosia: sē-lō'-si-a, not sē-lōs' i-a.
Clethra: klēth'-ra, not klĕth'-ra.
Coleus: kō'-le us, not kō'-lūse.
Dielytra: dī el'-it ra, not dī-el-ē'-tra.
Diervilla: dī-er-vil'-la, not dī-er'-villa.
Doronicum: dor-on'-ī'-cum, not dor-on-ī'-cum.
Erica: ĕ-rī'ka, not er'-ī-ka.
Forsythia: for-sī'-thi-a, not for-sĭth-i-a.
Fuchsia: fū-shi-a, not fū-sha.
Halesia: hāl'-zī-a, not hal-es'-i-a.
Helenium: he lē'-ni-um, not hĕ-lēn'-i-um.
Kaempferia: kēmp-fēr-ia, not kēmp-fēr-i-a.
Pentstemon: pent-stē'-mon, not pent'-stē-mon.
Reevesia: rē-vē'-zi-a, not reeve'-si-a.
Stokesia: stōk'-si-a, not stō-kēs'-i-a.
Tritoma: tri'-tō'ma, not tri-tō'm-a.

To which are added three corrected names that are frequently corrupted, viz:

Asparagus, not Asparagus Fern.
Philadelphus, not Syringa.
Pyrus Japonicus, not Japonica.

I move that the report be received and adopted, and the Committee be discharged from further duty. The reason I ask this is that the members of the Nomenclature Committee have studied the interests of the Association and have come to the conclusion that the amalgamation of the Novelties Committee and the Nomenclature Committee under another name would serve the purpose better. The original idea was for the Nomenclature Committee to eliminate synonyms from the list. That requires the testing of new varieties. There are no means available for this. This Association has no means for that purpose and the only Board who could take up work of that sort would be the Dominion Government. The Dominion Government is so engrossed with larger products that it seems to be entirely impossible in the meantime to set a scheme of testing the varieties at work. Other members of the Committee will be heard from regarding the amalgamation of these two committees. I submit this as my motion and will be pleased if some member will second it.

W. T. Dockray: I have great pleasure in seconding the motion to unite the two committees, changing the names. Carried.

W. T. Macoun: The Experimental Farm is in a better condition than ever to test novelties. Mr. Edmund Buck who is here to-day is going to devote all his time to that branch of horticulture, and we have been getting together an extremely fine collection of tea roses. We are trying to make it the best collection ever assembled, also gladioli, paeonies, and phloxes. We will be in a better position than ever before to do this work in this new Committee.

Moved by T. D. Dockray, seconded by W. T. White: That the two committees that have been known as the Nomenclature and Novelties Committees be amalgamated under the title of "Names and Varieties Committee" and that this Committee be composed of Mr. Cavers, Chairman, Prof. Macoun, Mr. F. E. Buck, Secretary, Prof. Hutt, Wm. Hunt, H. J. Moore of Queen Victoria Park, Niagara Falls, and Mr. Roderick Cameron. Carried.

HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITIONS.

W. B. Burgoyne, St. Catharines.

All Societies should hold exhibitions. I know in some places Horticultural Societies do hold exhibitions every year, but, when people do not sustain them, their own people become so apathetic that the town or city councils do not give them the financial support they should, the result is not very encouraging, and they are dropped for a year or two.

Some nine years ago in St. Catharines we started out on a new existence. For the first five years since the organization had been formed there was scarcely a nominal membership. We started with 85, and five years afterwards the membership was 51. In 1904 the Board of Directors of that year decided that they would

Water Lilies.

hold two exhibitions, and immediately a great interest was taken by the city in our work and the membership doubled, and we held these two exhibitions, receiving some support from the city, more from the citizens, and we decided to hold the same next year. In less than three or four years our exhibitions had grown to be the best of the kind in the Province.

I know our friends in Ottawa hold a number of exhibitions; our Toronto friends are holding frequent exhibitions, and other exhibitions are held throughout by other societies, so we decided to hold two, and we found those so encouraging, so well supported, we now hold three.

To give you an idea of what our society has been carrying on since exhibitions became established, here are a few figures. Our membership prior to 1904 was 51, and when we showed the people we were doing something it increased to 104, the next year to 124; in 1906 to 207; in 1907 to 498; in 1908 to 700, and we have never gone below 600 since that time for a period of five years, so that you can see we have established a pretty good record.

There is no question in the minds of the people that the exhibitions in St. Catharines will be continued on the same scale. During the past five years we have given in prizes at our exhibitions $5,198.55, or an average for the year of $1,097.71. That shows a pretty large average prize list. In some years it has been greater than others. Last year we eliminated fruit and vegetables for one year, so that it brought last year's prize money down considerably. In 1910 our prize money actually paid was $1,286: $650 for flowers alone, $467 for fruit, $170 for vegetables, and $9 for other purposes.

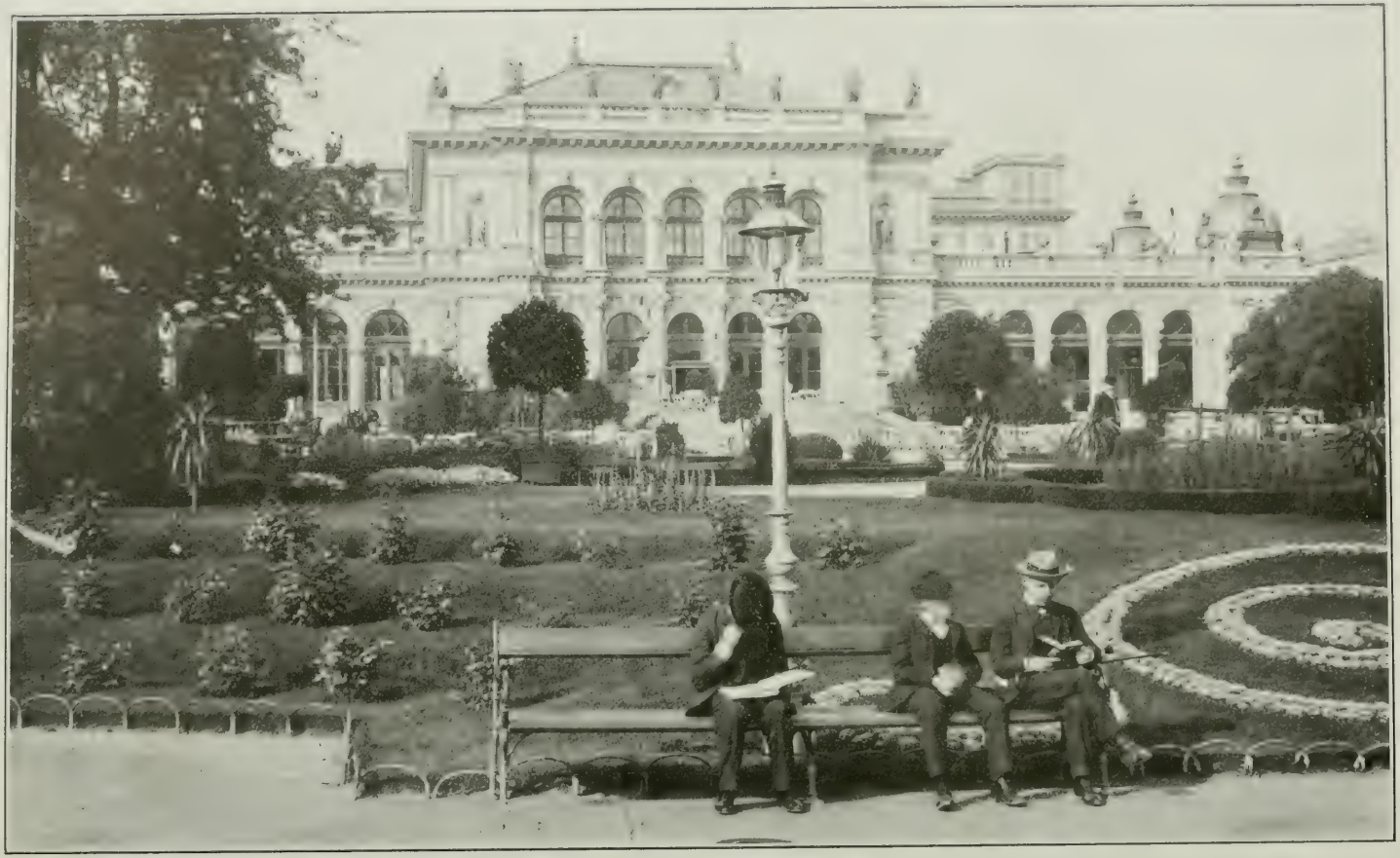
We have received a good deal of civic and municipal support. Our City Council's grant in the first year of our exhibitions was $50, which was increased to $100, then to $200, and then to $350, and it has remained at that for five or six years. It has become a fixed grant, and we do not have to ask for it. It is put in the estimate for the year in the same way that the grant to the Hospital Society and other grants are. The County Council gave us $300 this year, and has made us a grant for several years with the exception of last year. Our exhibitions have not only built up our membership and maintained it, but has also strengthened our financial status and maintained it.

While we have given $1,100 in prize money, this has not been the total of our financial undertakings. Reference to our annual reports for the last five or seven years show that our expenditure has never been less than $3,000, and has run up to $4,000 for one year's operations, so that you see we are not running on one line alone. Our grants to our members are not as liberal as always, but they are fairly so, so that we have retained our membership and our financial standing, and we are very confident that it has made a great improvement in the quality of the flowers that are grown in our city and in our neighborhood. It has created a very generous rivalry between our members in the neighborhood in the growth of the very best qualities. We have had good attendance, the total this year being over 3,400 people. We charged an admission fee of 15c. People were interested, and very minutely examined the flowers that were shown there. I will give you an instance as to the quality of what is grown in our city and which has been brought about by the exhibitions we have held. In September, just after our exhibition, a young lady was going to New York, and her father prepared a box of gladioli to take down to her aunt, whom she was going to visit. It was just such as had been on exhibition during the week. She wrote back saying she saw flowers in the Waldorf Astoria and other leading hotels, but saw nothing that equalled what she had brought.

J. P. JAFFRAY: The Horticultural Societies are doing good work, and Boards of Trade in cities and towns should work hand in hand with them.

T. D. DOCKRAY: Our President went to the meetings of the Board of Trade and canvassed them for subscriptions for street improvement schemes. He met with a generous response from the members of the Board of Trade when he explained how this work advertised the city.

I agree with Mr. Burgoyne that exhibitions are an educative factor. We have been holding them for three or four years and they are showing improvement each year. In order to get the people to the exhibitions we charge no fee, but use every effort to induce them to attend. Last summer some of us who knew all about the exhibits were present to answer questions, and it was interesting to watch boys take down notes about the flowers and their names. Everybody was interested. The Toronto Horticultural Society has offered to each Horticultural Society in this Province a silver and bronze medal for the best collection of Hardy Perennials at



Artistic Design of Buildings and Grounds.

any show. The only condition that we insist on is that it shall be for the best collection of Hardy Perennials. I mention this now so that you may prepare to compete for them. The important thing is to put it on your programme early in the spring so that people will know about it.

J. LOCKIE WILSON: Will the Toronto Society offer bronze and silver medals to every Society in the Province?

J. D. DOCKRAY: Yes.

J. LOCKIE WILSON: I will see that every Society in this Province is properly notified.

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The Report of the Executive Committee was then presented recommending that on account of the large extent of District No. 3 it be divided into two, and that District No. 3 be composed of Counties of Ontario, Peel and York. The balance of counties at present comprised in District No. 3, Algoma, Dufferin and Kenora, etc., will now form District No. 4, the present District No. 4 will become District No. 5, District No. 5 will become District No. 6, and so on.

On motion of J. H. MCKAY, seconded by J. H. BENNETT, the report of the Executive Committee was adopted.

J. O. MCCULLOCH: I move that for the future the delegates to the different exhibitions and conventions be appointed after the election of officers for the year.

J. LOCKIE WILSON: Is is your wish that the Honorary Directors should come to our regular meetings of the year and be paid as other members are? That is a question you should settle. You know that the funds for such purpose are very limited.

J. O. MCCULLOCH: They should remain for this year without any expense to the Board.

J. LOCKIE WILSON: The fund is so limited that we could not continue paying for five, six, or eight honorary directors. As a matter of fact, the Honorary Directors will be a stronger body than the men you elect.

Moved by MR. MOORE, seconded by MR. WHYTE, "That in addition to Professors Hutt and Macoun, there should be but one Honorary Director, and he the retiring President of the Association." Carried.

Moved by J. H. BENNETT, seconded by H. B. COWAN, "That the Executive Committee consider the advisability of revising the Constitution and By-laws and Rules of Procedure of this Association, and report at next meeting." Carried.

EVERLASTING FLOWERS.

By F. E. BUCK, C.E.F., OTTAWA.

In our experiment with annuals at the Central Experimental Farm we included this year a collection of Everlasting Flowers. Some of them are on exhibition here.

The collection included the most important of the everlastings. We found that these everlastings, when judged on a comparative basis, had to be rated quite high amongst the several hundred of annuals which were this year tested at Ottawa.

Besides this, they certainly have to be allowed points on account of their usefulness for bouquets during the winter. They may be dried for winter use by methods of the simplest kind, and when cut at the right stage they retain their attractiveness for long periods.

The seed we used was obtained from two firms, Messrs. Sutton, of Reading, England, and Messrs. Vaughan, of Chicago. It was sown on the 12th and 18th of April, and the plants put out into their permanent positions during the first and second week of June.

The soil in which they were planted is very sandy in character, but this year with the large amount of rainfall it appeared to suit them remarkably well.

Helichrysum.
Height, 4 ft. to 5 ft.
Blooms July 10 to late frost.

All varieties made good growth and were flowering freely before the end of July—many of them by the middle of July. The length of the flowering season for most of them was an average of ten weeks, while some varieties of the Helichrysums bloomed during twelve weeks, and would have, probably, continued in bloom two weeks longer had it not been that they had to be pulled up last week to make room for other things. The Gomphrenas succumbed to the early frosts, but the Ammobiums and Helichrysums were but slightly affected by frosts ranging from four to eight degrees.

Helichrysums. Varieties as follows: Sutton's Golden Globe, Silver Globe, Fireball, Pink and Cream shades, and Large Flowered mixed. In our opinion the best three are the Golden Globe, Fireball, and a white one from the mixed packet. They grew to heights ranging around 4 feet 6 inches to five feet, and were encour-

Gomphrena (*Globe Amaranth*).
Height 18 in.
Blooms from middle of July till frost.

Everlastings.

Acroclinium.
Height, 18 in. Blooms end July to frost.

Rhodanthe Masculata.
15 in. to 18 in. high.
Blooms July 8th to frost.

aged to further growth by repeated cutting. It is generally considered that these plants do best in sandy loam, and judging from the fact that they grew with us this year much higher than usual it is safe to assume that they will do well in soil of even less than average quality if it be well watered.

Acrocliniums. The acrocliiums are often placed under the genus Helipterum, These both for bedding and for cutting are in some ways superior to the Helichrysums. The varieties are Double Rose, Single Rose, and Single White. There is very little difference between the singles and doubles, both being, as a matter of fact, mostly semi-double. The variety Single Rose is of a particularly pleasing shade of pink, and either by itself or mixed with other everlastings is really attractive and pleasing. These plants are benefited by judicious cutting, and, used either for that purpose or for bedding, it seems to us that they are eminently satisfactory, apart from the factor that they are everlasting.

Rhodanthe is the second of these everlastings which belongs to the genus Helipterum, or, more accurately stated, rhodanthe is used as a synonym of Helipterum. It is very graceful in habit of growth, and the nodding heads on long pedicles retain their grace when dried. Its rose pink color is pleasing. Its blooming season is not quite so long as that of the two former plants. It grows about one foot high and is rather fragile in appearance.

Ammobium is our fourth everlasting and this variety is known as alatum. Its habit of growth as a plant is straggling and the broadly winged branches give it a distinctive appearance. The flowers are pure white, rather small, but pleasing in the effect they produce in bouquets.

Gomphrenas. Our fifth flower does not belong to the family Compositæ as the four former. Gomphrenas is known as Globe Amaranths and belongs to the family Amaranthaceæ. We grew six varieties and recommend these three: *G. globosa rosea, G. globosa rubra,* and *G. Haageana aurea superba.* These are tender to early frost, which takes all the color out of the flower heads. Both growing and when cut the flowers have a rather stiff appearance.

Helipterum Sandfordii is the only other everlasting tested, and cannot be recommended to the same extent as the others. When growing it very much resembles a dwarf type of Golden Rod and is not at all attractive. It has, however, some value in a bouquet of dried flowers, as its bright golden color is pleasing. Its blooming season was not more than eight to ten weeks and its height about one foot.

Ornamental grasses should be cut early.

STRAWBERRIES.

W. A. Dier, Ottawa.

It is of little consequence to the horticulturist of the present day whether any particular kind of fruit familiar to us was known in ancient times. Still, we often find ourselves sending a thought back into the dim and uncertain past, picking up here and there a stray word or line that informs us that some of the fruits now cultivated by us were also known to those of former ages. The number of such old time fruits is quite limited, and most of them are of quality so inferior that we would hardly be willing to exchange those of our time for the productions of any previous period. The strawberry was probably not cultivated in the olden times,

as it is scarcely mentioned by the Roman writers on agriculture. Some who are most explicit in other matters pertaining to fruit culture do not mention it.

From a few lines in one of these old works, we infer that the children in ancient times had similar tastes to those of the present, and that they found no day so hot, or hill so steep, as to deter them from seeking the little gems in the tall grass, or through bramble and wood. We who were so fortunate as to have spent our youthful days in the country, can appreciate the following lines of Virgil, translated by Warton, as they touch a heart-string whose vibrations send memory back to the joyful days in the past:

> "Ye boys, that gather flowers and strawberries,
> Lo, hid within the grass a serpent lies."

That is the poet Virgil's reference to the strawberry. So, we learn nothing whatever from the ancients in reference to its culture.

Some have failed in the culture of the strawberry because they have obtained varieties unsuited to their soil or location, for it must be remembered that there is no such thing as general cultivation when applied to the whole country. Others will attempt more than they are capable of completing; and there are those who imagine that all that is required is to obtain the plants and see that they are planted, after which they can sit down and wait for a bountiful harvest. These people are always disappointed.

In berry culture as in other things, it is necessary to learn to labor as well as to wait. Prompt, energetic action applied at the proper time, is far more essential with the small fruits than with the larger ones. An apple tree, for instance, will struggle along and often successfully against weeds, drouth, or an unsuitable soil, while a strawberry plant will perish in a very short time under similar circumstances. I believe there is nothing appertaining to the cultivation of the soil which will, if properly conducted, yield more pleasure or profit than the culture of the best varieties of strawberries.

I will state as briefly as possible my method of cultivation, beginning with the preparation of the soil, and ending with the placing of the very choicest of fruit on the tea table or on the exhibition bench.

One of the chief reasons why I had good success in growing this fruit was that I loved my plants. I spent a good deal of time among them. I "coddled" them, as some people put it; that is if supplying all the needs of a plant is coddling.

When I first got my garden I bought a few plants of about fifteen varieties, most of these being those kinds with which I previously had become familiar. My idea was to find out what varieties were most suited to my soil. The first year's fruiting satisfied me as to the merits of some and demerits of others. In the meantime I was preparing the soil for a larger plantation of the varieties chosen.

Any good garden soil will grow fine berries, but the selection of varieties is of the greatest importance, and a chance selection is more than likely to end in failure. The soil that will grow successfully the largest number of varieties is a deep, rich sandy loam. A light sand or heavy clay may be, with very little expense brought into a condition that will produce abundant crops. Some varieties thrive best in a soil in which clay predominates, while others do best in a light, rich sandy soil. A deep soil, whether it is to be naturally light or heavy, is one of the requisites demanded by the strawberry. If the soil is naturally wet, it will require under-draining. I look upon the preparation of the soil as of the

utmost importance. In digging, care should be taken to go to the full depth of the spade or fork, throwing the soil ahead six or seven inches, seeing that it is thoroughly pulverized, every lump broken up, because the roots of a plant cannot penetrate a hard lump of soil, so the better the soil is broken up the greater the extent of the root pasture. Then, again, if the soil is lumpy it cannot retain moisture and the plants suffer, whereas, if the soil had been thoroughly broken up, it would remain moist even through a very considerable drouth.

In preparing my beds, I dug them twice, working in the manure the first time, and in the second digging making sure that there were no lumps of either manure or soil, and endeavoring to more thoroughly incorporate the manure with the soil than would be possible with one digging. This second digging is not labor lost, it is in my mind, absolutely necessary if the best results are expected. Another thing in reference to the preparation of the soil is the character of the manure. It should be well rotted. If not, great difficulty will be experienced in keeping down weeds and grass, and, besides this, the straw in fresh or half rotted manure, when dug or plowed in, is one of the greatest causes of failure. It does not rot for some time after being placed in the soil and as it holds the soil particles apart, the hot, dry air penetrates deeply, soon drying it out to the detriment or probable loss of many plants. The question of soil preparation is old, and to some it may seem quite unnecessary to mention it at all, but one sees on every side, every spring, people digging or plowing strawy manure, fresh or half rotted, into a lumpy soil, and therefore, I feel that I should mention it. In a wet season, such as this has been, the ill effects of straw in the soil would, of course, be less noticeable, but, as the average growing season is dry, the safer plan is to use only well rotted manure.

As regards fertilizers, it will be sufficient to say that as a rule, unless the soil is very poor, or very rich, a dressing of about three inches of well rotted manure plowed or dug in, and a moderate application of bone meal, harrowed or raked in, is sufficient in the spring before planting. But, later on, in the early fall, a good top dressing of hardwood ashes is most valuable. The manure furnishes humus, nitrogen, and some potash; the bone supplies nitrogen and phosphoric acid; and the ashes potash, phosphoric acid and lime. Beds supplied with this top-dressing of ashes produce fruits of the finest possible flavor and color. If ashes are not procurable, muriate of potash may be used. A growing plant gathers all its mineral constituents from the soil, and these not being combustible, are left as ash when the plant is burned, consequently the ash must contain all the mineral constituents that are essential to growth. These are potash, phosphoric acid, lime, magnesia and sulphur. These substances form a very small part of a plant, yet, without them, no plant could grow to perfection, as they are indispensable to life. As unleached hardwood ashes contain about 9 per cent. of potash, and 2 per cent. of phosphoric acid, it is a particularly valuable fertilizer. While the two mentioned constituents are the most important, we must not overlook the fact that ashes contain a very large percentage of lime, which, by acting chemically on other constituents in the soil, brings plant food into available form. It neutralizes the free acid of the soil and thus helps along the process by which vegetable matter is changed to a form in which the plant may make use of its nitrogen. It also has a tendency to improve the mechanical condition of both clayey and sandy soils. The caring for, and application of ashes should receive special attention. If not properly housed while accumulating, much of the soluble plant food will be lost by leaching. It should never be mixed with farmyard manure, but applied after the manure has been plowed or dug under.

The situation of a strawberry bed should be open and airy; they will not tolerate shade.

Early spring is the usual time of planting, and for commercial growers it is undoubtedly the only time; but for the man who grows for his own use and incidentally for exhibition, and who wishes to obtain the greatest amount of the finest fruit with the least amount of labor, the annual system is the best.

There are three methods of culture, the matted row, the narrow row, and the annual system. The first mentioned is for commercial growers only, and need not be dealt with here.

The Narrow Row. The plants are set out in rows 30 to 36 inches apart, with the plants 12 to 18 inches apart in the row. They should be well cultivated, and the top inch or so of soil kept loose right up to the plant in order to conserve the moisture in the soil. When the plants have become well established in June or early in July, three or four runners from each plant are placed carefully about six inches from the centre of the row on each side, and between the plants in the row. Two plants only are allowed to each runner, care being taken that they don't crowd each other, 4 to 6 inches apart being about right. It is good policy, when possible, to assist these little plants to take root. As soon as the small white rootlets are visible, they should be placed where they are to be left, and kept in place by a small stone or a little earth. When the row has been formed, it is advisable to carefully keep off all runners. It pays to do it. The energy of the plant is thereby turned in another direction, that of forming new crowns and fruiting buds. Thorough cultivation and hand hoeing around each plant all summer is imperative. The best time to annihilate weeds is when they are so small as to be invisible. The constant stirring of the surface of the soil will accomplish this, and the time necessary to do it is very small compared with what it would be if the weeds were to get a start. If they get a start, their removal from the ground disturbs the plants, keeping them back, and besides this valuable nourishment as been taken away by the weeds, all of which is needed for the plants. Early in October a topdressing of manure between the rows and close up to the plants will not only add fertility to the soil, but protects it from early frosts, permitting the plants to continue their growth until very cold weather sets in. Cultivation, of course, is unnecessary after this mulch has been applied, and the top soil soon fills up with new roots, which will aid very materially those deeper down in producing a bumper crop the following June. When the soil is frozen solid, clean straw should be placed over the entire bed, three or four inches being sufficient. In the spring early this is carefully drawn from the rows, but left between them to act as a mulch, keeping in the moisture, and keeping the fruit free from sand. Fruit from a narrow row is superior in every way to that grown in the usual matted row system, as each plant has room to grow and develop, and a chance to do its best. In the matted row the plants are crowded, and many of them are not half rooted, and cannot be expected to do as well as they otherwise would.

The Annual System. Planting is preferably done in August, the soil having been used to produce early vegetables, which will have been removed before the end of the month. As soon as the vegetables are off, the soil should be thoroughly spaded or forked, and when ready the plants can be set about six inches apart in the row, the rows being six inches apart also. Five rows are planted, then a row is skipped to provide a path. This makes a bed 24 inches wide which can easily be managed from either side. Where it is not necessary to economize in space, more than one row could be skipped which would allow a wider path in

which to work. By planting at this time, little difficulty will be experienced with weeds. The surface should be kept loose with hoe or hand weeded, and the runners pinched off as soon as they make their appearance. About the middle of September a dressing of wood ashes or muriate of potash may be applied, and this will add very greatly to the quality of the fruit. By the end of the month or early in October, if a mulch of manure is applied between the plants, and close up to each plant, the growing season will be materially lengthened, as the soil is thus protected from early frosts. The leaves of the entire plant can be held in one hand, while the other is used in covering the entire surface of the soil. It pays to be particular in this matter. Usually the plants continue to grow all through October and sometimes well on into November, when this is done. Then after a very hard frost, when the ground is frozen, a straw mulching should be spread over the entire plot.

The amount of fruit that can be grown in this manner is astonishing, as is also the size and quality of the berries. If the grower wishes to attain the highest possible success, he will not depend upon the nurseries for his stock year by year, but will begin at once to improve his own stock. He will study his plants carefully, and mark with stakes the plants of each variety that bore the largest and best formed specimens. When the fruiting season is over, all the plants except those marked are pulled out and removed. The soil is cleaned up all around those remaining and loosened up and weak liquid manure may be applied to stimulate a vigorous growth. Runners soon appear and are carefully separated from each other and assisted in taking root all around the parent plant. In a month or six weeks (about the middle of August) a good crop of plants may be dug and heeled in while the same ground is again prepared for planting, which should be done immediately, so that new plants can be put in without delay. Of course, in case it has been possible to prepare a new bed, the new plants could be transferred to it instead of heeling them in. I followed this method for several years, and the results of this continual selection of the very best for propagation were marvellous. It may be that some will differ with me in this, but I had almost unbelievable results which I attributed to careful culture and judicious selection. I even brought the old Crescent into so fine a state that it was scarcely recognizable by those who had grown it for years.

Many people, even to-day, think a strawberry is a strawberry, but there is as much difference between varieties of strawberries as there is between varieties of apples, plums, or any other fruit.

In propagating plants, it is well to watch closely and remove any internodes that may appear, as the plants from an internode are so inferior as to be utterly unworthy of any space in the garden. By internode I mean the thin, stringy runner that frequently shoots off between the joints of the main runner. Inter meaning between, and node meaning joint.

I believe that there is no operation of more importance to the future success of a strawberry bed than careful planting. Many growers use a dibble, or pointed stick, making a small hole into which the roots are thrust all crowded together in a mass. Plants may live under such treatment, but certainly cannot thrive as they would if their roots had been spread out and planted in their natural position. A common garden trowel seems to me to be the best tool for the purpose, and a hole should be made in the soil large enough to admit the roots without crowding. Set the plants just so deep that all of the roots will be covered. About one quarter of the roots can be cut off slantwise, and when this is done, it is quite an

School Garden, Cleveland, O.

By Miss Louise K. Miller

easy matter to spread them out on one side of the hole so that every root comes in contact with the soil, which should be pressed down very firmly and the top inch or so of soil left loose around the plant. In planting my beds in the fall, I exercised even greater care, the soil being in exceptionally good condition for handling. I made a hole about four inches deep and then made a mound, the apex of which was even with the surface of the ground. The roots were then spread around the little mound and the soil filled in, being made as firm as it was possible to make it with the hands, the top inch being left loose as in the other case. Plants treated in this way start to grow at once, so there is no lost time. It is always best to select a cloudy day for planting, if possible, but never plant too soon after a rain if the soil is a sticky one. If a handful of soil pressed into a ball falls to pieces when dropped to the floor it is not too wet to plant.

Many of our best varieties have pistillate or imperfect flowers, and one must be careful to provide staminate or perfect-flowering varieties close to them. The beds of staminate and pistillate varieties could alternate; that is five rows of one, then the path, ten five rows of the other. In this way it would be a comparatively easy matter to prevent them from becoming mixed. In the catalogues of growers the nature of the bloom is always indicated in the description of each variety. An early pistillate should be close to an early staminate, as they bloom at approximately the same time. The variety Lovett was one of my favorite staminates and had a long season to bloom, and could be planted with almost any pistillate.

The varieties which gave me the greatest satisfaction and won many prizes were: Marshall, Brandywine, Clyde, Sharpless, Lovett, Brunette, Wm. Belt, Edgar Queen, Bubach, Greenville, Nick Ohmer, Enormous, Parker Earle, and Senator Dunlap. I had 42 varieties altogether at one time, many that I have not mentioned having very desirable qualities, but the above is the cream of the list. I might dwell for a moment on the productiveness of strawberries under intensive culture. In my garden with the narrow row system, I gathered considerably over a quart of extra fine fruit from every foot of row of Clyde, Edgar Queen, Lovett, Haverland, Bubach, Greenville, Parker Earle, Senator Dunlap, Williams and Tennessee Prolific. I grew varieties Marshall, Brandywine, Sharpless, Brunette and Wm. Belt mostly for exhibition and did considerable thinning, but think they are less prolific than the others mentioned. I grew them mostly by the annual system, as larger specimens are grown in this way. The Sharpless, Brunette, and Nick Ohmer, I might say, were quite unproductive with me, but the specimens were so large and beautiful that I could not afford to leave them out of my collection. The Marshall is usually classed as an unproductive variety, but as an exhibition berry, it perhaps stands first. It is exceedingly large, color a dark, rich, crimson, and unsurpassed in quality. The brunette resembles it in color and flavor, but is a little smaller, and of very regular form. The largest berries I had were the Clyde, which although lighter in color, were of good quality. This variety did best with me on a light soil made very rich. Unless the soil is very rich the foliage of the Clyde is very sparse, and it will not bring to maturity one half of the fruit it sets, and the color is too light to be attractive. It requires and well deserves special treatment, when the color, size, flavor and productiveness are all that can be desired. The Parker Earle is almost a failure on light soils, but a grand success on heavy soil, especially if an abundance of water is available. It does not root deeply, and is, therefore, very susceptible to drouth. Lovett, Haverland, Bubach, Greenville, Williams and Tennessee Prolific seem to do equally well on light and heavy soils. The Salmon variety thrives also very well.

One of the enemies to which the strawberry is subject is the white grub. It it the larva of the May beetle. The grub when fully grown is about an inch and a half long, and three-eighths of an inch thick, nearly white, with a brown head. They are usually more numerous in old pastures and meadows than elsewhere, because their principal food is the roots of different kinds of grass. The old sods offer protection against birds which devour them. Therefore, it is not safe to plant in newly plowed sod, but it is better to occupy the ground with some crop which requires considerable hoeing and cultivation for at least two years before planting to strawberries. This gives the birds a chance to clear the ground of this pest.

Birds themselves are exceedingly troublesome to the small grower during the fruiting season, and they seem to be perfectly partial to the finest specimens.

On the first sign of ripening, I placed pieces of newspaper under the clusters to protect them from the bugs in the ground, and inverted strawberry boxes on top to protect them from the birds. In this way only could I save my best berries. It means work, but one always feels well repaid for the extra labor which this protection involves.

The small grower can usually supply water during dry weather, and it should never be withheld if it is possible to apply it. A good soaking twice a week in the evening is far better than a sprinkling every day.

I think we all will agree with the great philosopher who said: "God doubtless might have made a better berry than the strawberry, but doubtless he never did."

F. B. Bowden: This year the Superintendent requested the Directors of the Association to visit the different societies, and an allowance was made to enable Directors to visit these societies. I hope it will be possible during the coming year to continue this practice. It would be, in many instances, of great use to the local societies.

J. Lockie Wilson: There is only a limited amount at my disposal, but I hope to be able to utilize some of it in the way suggested.

REPORT OF TORONTO SCHOOL CHILDREN'S HOME GARDEN COMMITTEE, FOR SEASON 1912.

C. B. Hamilton, Toronto.

The results of our endeavor to encourage Home Gardens among school children has, this year, met with success. Four of the schools mentioned in our year book broke ground and reaped a harvest. We received from each school the names of children who had gardens competing for our medals. These were all inspected, and it was pleasing to observe the interest that the parents as well as the children took in these visits. The autumn fairs were events in the experience of many of the children, they criticized the exhibits and compared the awards, and these fairs are a goal for which their best gardening efforts will be put forth next season.

All information relative to the preparation of soil, to the cultivation of the plant, to the awarding of medals for the garden plots and prizes at the autumn fairs should be printed and a copy given to each child who competes.

The *Garden Magazine* which we give to each school was used as a teacher's guide only. Not one child that was asked knew of the papers, our intention was that they should have been read and explained in Nature Study classes, and then circulated among the more deserving children to take home and return next morning.

Judging by some of the exhibits the quality of the seed sown was very indifferent. They need small quantity and of best quality.

A few practical lessons on "how to do" would be beneficial, showing how to put the manure in the ground, how to plant the seeds, how to recognize weeds and remove them, how to mulch, the benefit of thinning the plants and of pulverizing the surface of the soil, etc. An object lesson is often more impressive that a lecture to the young mind.

Parents should encourage the work in the home gardens so that the feeling of personal ownership might be stimulated in the child. Where the products of the garden are used in the family kitchen, they should be bought and paid for at current prices. It would be a reward for their industry, keep their interests active, and, more than all, tend to advance that love of home feeling.

WORK IN THE GARDEN.

Practical Pointers for Amateur Gardeners. — What to Do and When to Do It.

Most lawns will need more or less mending in the spring. Where bare patches appear the soil should be thoroughly raked over and loosened up at the same time, raking in a little bone dust. A day or so later the surface should be again scratched over with the rake and seed sown thickly. Choose a dull, cool day for the seeding.

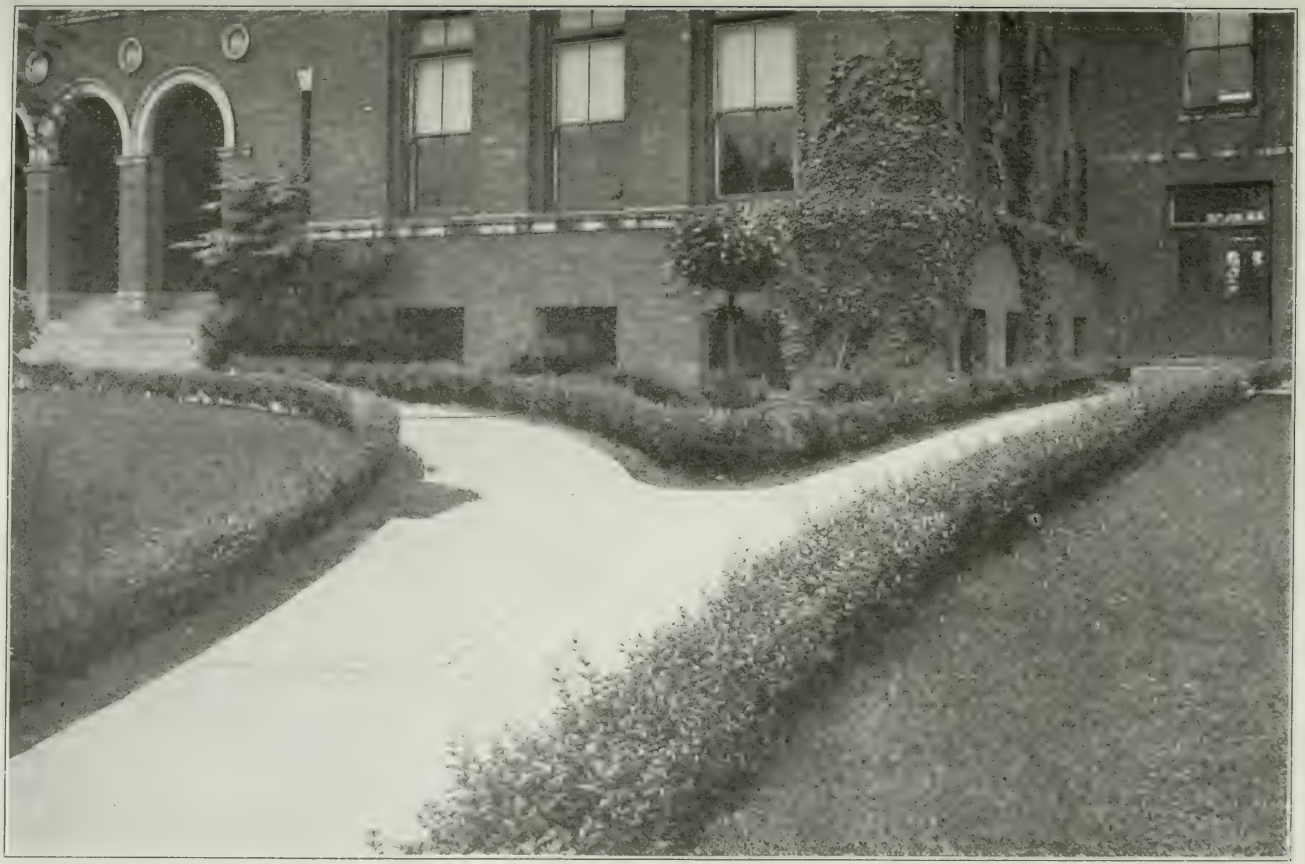
Feeding the Lawn. Most lawns will be better for a little feeding in the spring. While the general practice is to scatter stable manure over the surface, there is always the liability of this causing more harm than good. Stable manure, unless thoroughly rotted, is almost sure to be full of weed seeds, which will take root and cause no end of trouble. Sheep manure or commercial fertilizer is much better. Hardwood ashes applied in the spring tends to impart a lustrous green to the lawn.

Renewing the Lawns. To renovate lawns that have become worn out the whole surface should first be scratched over with a sharp steel rake. After stirring the surface without unduly injuring the grass roots lawn grass should be sown on the surface, one pint for every 300 square feet. Now rake over so as to cover seed. The surface should then be rolled or beaten down.

Enriching Lawn. To enrich the lawn and cause a more luxuriant growth, there is nothing better than raw bone meal evenly strewn over the surface at the rate of ten pounds to 300 square feet. Or one of the many patent lawn enrichers may be used in the same manner. A brisk going over with a sharp steel rake should follow application of enricher or bone.

Making New Lawn. The making of a new lawn is a matter for the greatest of care. A carelessly made lawn is bound to be disappointing, ending in the speedy giving out of sod. A well made lawn ought to grow better every year.

Pulverize Soil. The first step is to loosen the surface soil to a depth of five



School, with hedges in place of railing.

or six inches. As it is of the greatest importance that the soil should be thoroughly pulverized, a considerable amount of rake work will be necessary. In addition to this, it will be necessary where the subsoil is hard to loosen it up without bringing it to the surface. In cases where there is actually no top soil, where the earth excavated from a cellar has been used to build up the lawn, it will be necessary to secure sufficient loam to form a few inches of covering over the whole surface.

Making Ground Rich. In any case it is well, considering that a lawn is intended to be a permanent job, to give the soil a generous application of fertilizer before the seed is sown. A thorough mixing through of a goodly quantity of stable manure, followed by a sprinkling of commercial fertilizer, well raked in, will ensure a rapid and healthy growth, whether sodding or seeding is to be done.

Lawn Mixtures. Early spring is the best time for seed sowing. There are many good prepared lawn mixtures to be had from the seed men. Tell the dealer whether your lawn is exposed to full sunshine, shaded or partly shaded, and he will prescribe the best mixture for the purpose.

Time to Sow. Because grass seed is so easily blown about by the wind, it is essential that the sowing be done on a still day, and the stillest part of a still day is usually between five and six a.m.

Quantity of Seed. A quart of grass seed for each 300 feet of surface (15 x 20 feet) is not extravagant, as a thick growth is necessary to crowd out the weeds which are in all soils.

Use Heavy Roller. Sow grass seed thickly and evenly. After the seed has been scattered a little earth should be raked over it, and the surface rolled in order to pack the soil. The roller must not be used, however, should the soil be found moist enough to adhere to the surface of the roller. In such cases leave the rolling until the surface has become dry. No further rolling need be done until the grass is well up.

No matter how carefully the rolling has been done, there are sure to be patches where the grass fails to catch. These should be treated similarly to lawn repairing.

Grading Lawn. Too much care cannot be given to the levelling and grading of a new lawn. The slope should be away from the house. With the use of a straight edge or a long straight board and a spirit level, it is an easy matter to set grade stakes.

Banks or Terraces. To ensure a catch on bank or terraces, a good plan is to thoroughly seed in clay and plaster it along slope. A special blend of deep-rooted grass seed is best for this purpose. Boards placed on edge at crest of hill and held there by stakes will assist in turning water and prevent washing away.

To Keep in Condition. After the lawn is well started, the next question is how to keep it in good condition. New lawns need frequent rolling after the grass is up, in order that the roots may take firm hold. The roller should be a heavy one.

Use Sharp Mower. The first cutting should not take place until the grass is at least three inches high. The mower must be sharp and set so as not to cut too close. In newly grown lawns the grass is never very firmly rooted the first season. To use a dull or poorly running mower will mean the pulling up of the grass roots. When the grass has begun to grow freely, cutting may be done every ten days up to the hot weather. During this period stop mowing and roll occasionally.

Why Grass Burns. The too frequent use of the mower is largely responsible for the burnt-up appearance of many of our lawns during the hot summer months.

Whether an old or a new lawn, mowing should be omitted during the extreme weather at least. All lawns will be better for a spring rolling, which is best done when the ground is thoroughly moist.

Makes Grand Lawn. Kentucky blue grass makes an excellent lawn. Though perhaps it takes longer for this grass to make sod than some of the mixtures, it is well worth waiting for. The addition of white Dutch clover to the Kentucky blue grass-sown lawn will give a sward to be proud of.

Remove Weeds in Fall. It is a mistake to be continually tracking up the lawn throughout the season in an endeavour to get rid of dandelions and docks. The fall is the proper time to dig them out.

For shady corners and around trees where ordinary grass fails to flourish try shady nook grass seed.

THE LATE JAMES GOLDIE.

On Sunday, November 3rd, 1912, there passed away at Guelph, in his eighty-eighth year, James Goldie, a man widely known in Canada, and honored and respected by all who knew him, especially in Horticultural circles.

He was born in the parish of Maybole, near Ayr, in the county of Ayrshire, Scotland. The banks and braes of Bonnie Doon were familiar to him as a boy. His father, John Goldie, was an enthusiastic horticulturist, and came to this country on a botanizing tour in 1817 at the suggestion of Sir William Hooker, Director of the Royal Botanic Gardens at Kew. As a result of that visit one of our rarest and most beautiful native ferns, *Aspidium Goldianum*, still bears his name.

James Goldie landed at New York in 1842, like many others, to seek his fortune in this new land of promise. Young and strong, and ever ready to turn his hand to whatever he found to do, he was first engaged unloading vessels, but his love and knowledge of flowers soon found him a position as a gardener's assistant. He afterwards became head gardener on a New Jersey estate. From there he went back to the Old Country to bring out importations of nursery stock for the gardens and Jersey cattle for the farm, and about the same time he brought out what is said to have been one of the earliest importations of the English sparrow. The first lot disappearing soon after being liberated, he brought out a second, and, notwithstanding all that has been said and written against these pugnacious little immigrants, he was their staunch champion to the end.

Gardening, however, was to be his hobby and delight rather than his profession. He soon found that in this new country millers were more needed than gardeners, and he turned his attention to milling. For a time he operated a flour mill at Utica, N.Y., and in 1860 he came to Guelph and built the "Speedvale Mill." From year to year his mills and business grew until The James Goldie Company, Limited, now carried on by his three sons, is one of the largest and best known milling companies in Canada.

Mr. Goldie was a man of sterling character, sound judgment, good executive ability, and wide interests. He was, consequently, a leader in many good lines of work. He was president of the Millers' and Manufacturers' Insurance Co., a director, and at one time president, of the Gore Mutual Fire Insurance Co., a director on the General Hospital Board, for many years honorary president of the Guelph Horticultural Society, and a trustee and honorary deacon of the Congregational Church, of which he was a staunch member. Twice was he selected as

The late James Goldie and the Goldiana Fern.

Hedge of Dictamnus Fraxinella.
Grounds of the late James Goldie.

the standard-bearer of the Conservative party in support of the national policy, but he never went to Parliament.

Although a busy man, he found time for recreation in the cultivation and enjoyment of his many hobbies. He was a keen lover of nature and fine art, and his collection of rare and beautiful paintings is one of the largest and finest to be seen in this part of the country. His interest in birds was shown in his rare collection of both live and mounted specimens. From his father he inherited a love for the beautiful in nature, and in the spacious grounds surrounding his home on the banks of the Speed he gathered floral treasures from far and near. One of his chief delights was to share these with his friends, and many a garden throughout the land contains one or more choice specimens that will long be cherished because of the kindly giver.—H. L. H.

A vote of thanks was passed to the Toronto Horticultural Society for entertaining the delegates at a reception.

A committee, composed of A. Gilchrist, Convener, and Messrs. Anderson and Hutt, was appointed to draft a letter of condolence to the family of the late Mr. Goldie, Guelph.

The Convention was closed by all rising and singing the National Anthem.

REPORT ON THE CONVENTION OF THE AMERICAN CIVIC ASSOCIATION.

Rev. A. H. Scott, Perth.

The question might be asked, "What is the reason of this organization in the Province of Ontario having dealings with this other organization in the United States." Put in other words—what has horticulture in our country to do with civic improvement in the republic to the south of us. Or, phrased in this other form, what is our understanding of things in connection with "horticulture," and in connection with "civic improvement" which warrants exchanges such as these that we had in Baltimore in November, and which gives reality to a report such as I am now giving from an important convention in Maryland to this Association?

Perhaps we can get at the right answer to the question that has been presented in these varied forms if I quote a sentence or two from the address I was asked to deliver in Convocation Hall of the University of Toronto on the evening that immediately preceded the opening day of the Horticultural Convention. I said to the audience on that occasion: "I protest in the name of science, and in the name of enterprise against that view of horticulture that confines it to the few inches of space that is devoted to some half-cultivated growths in somebody's back yard."

And this further sentence was uttered in the same connection: "Horticulture is a large thing, a reputable thing, a scientific thing, an evolutionary thing, a tremendously influential thing in this new land of Canada."

The bearing of this upon the matters I am describing lies along these lines. The United States is a larger country in square miles than the Province of

Ontario. The delegates to the Baltimore Convention came from greater distances to the capital of Maryland for the civic improvement convention than our delegates required to come when they left their horticultural society homes, east and west, north and south, for the convention we attended a short time ago in the City of Toronto. But while these two things are so the idea in "Horticulture" is larger than the idea in "Civic Improvement." "Civic improvement is one branch of horticulture." Horticulture in the large sense covers four distinct departments—the department of fruits, large fruits such as apples, etc., small fruits such as strawberries, etc.; the department of vegetables; the department of flowers, annuals, biennials, perennials; and the fourth department of ornamental gardening, which covers garden designing, nature architecture, civic improvement, and such like.

The Americans are ahead of us in that branch of horticulture that deals with civic improvement or nature architecture. They are older. More compulsion has been cast upon them to look after the civic improvement than upon us in Canada up to the present time. The Americans know that we in Canada have things in horticulture that are superior to theirs, and many of them are not unwilling to speak of this. We, on the other hand, have much to learn from the Americans in the particular department of horticulture that goes by the name of ornamental architecture, nature designing, landscape gardening, or civic improvement. Hence the propriety of their sending representatives to us, and our sending representatives to them on the convention occasions.

Baltimore to-day is working on the best sanitary sewage system in the world, and has $20,000,000 in hand for it. It has an additional $5,000,000 for the enlargement of its water supply. Great private enterprizes go hand in hand with departmental undertakings so that Baltimore to-day as a civic community is one of the best organized and most completely equipped administrations in the Republic. The municipal docks of Baltimore are colossal samples of engineering skill. The city of Baltimore owns them and throws them open to the commerce of the world. The second longest dam in the world is at Baltimore, on the Susquehanna River. The longest is the British built dam on the Nile. It is 55 feet high and 65 feet thick. It keeps back water sufficient to form a lake eight miles in length. This is the store house which Baltimore commands, and from which the city gets the electrical energy for its numerous and gigantic enterprises. The environs of the city are tasty and ornamental, the parks are numerous, and some of them spacious. The churches and schools are fine structures. The external things that go to make up what people term a desirable and influential city are here in marked proportions.

The Convention lasted two days, three sessions on the first day and two on the second. At ten o'clock in the forenoon of Tuesday, November 19th, President J. Horace McFarland called the Convention to order, and Cardinal Gibbons invoked a blessing on the proceedings.

The hosts of the Convention were the Municipal Art Society, the Maryland State Federation of Women's Clubs, the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty, the Women's Civic League, and the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association. A representative from these extended a greeting to the visitors. After this had been fittingly reponded to, the Convention proceeded to handle five subjects during the forenoon bearing upon Civic Advance. Mr. Lockie Wilson made a presentation from Ontario. Clinton Woodruff, of Philadelphia, spoke on "The National Municipal League." Mrs. Freeman, of Ohio, dealt with the work done by the Federation of Women's Clubs. Miss Veehlin, of Washington, gave an address on the "Federa-

tion of Arts," and Mr. Fred Law Olmster, of Brooklyn, Mass., gave a resume of the doings of the National Conference on City Planning.

On the forenoon of the second day, Secretary Watrous gave a written record of the year's work. Mr. Parker, of Hartford, Conn., "Dean of American Park Superintendents," dealt at length with "Public Parks Made Self-Supporting with their Beauty and Usefulness." "The Street Tree Problem in Towns and Cities" was handled by H. N. Castle, of Norfolk, Virginia. With the aid of the stereopticon, Miss Klein Miller dealt with "The Provisions for Children in Town and City Planning."

Wednesday afternoon, illustrated presentations were given upon the work done by Women's Civic Leagues, and by the Citizens' Committee of Baltimore in watching and managing the back yards of the Convention City. The President of the Baltimore Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association gave an address on "A Practical Campaign against Smoke." Mr. Fordick, Commissioner of Accounts, from New York, dealt with "The Bill Boards in Big Cities." Three delegates by word of mouth and by electrical apparatus treated of the housefly nuisance, both by way of prevention and of remedy.

The chief features of the Wednesday evening session were the addresses of the President, J. Horace McFarland, and the British Ambassador, Hon. Jas. Bryce. Mr. McFarland gave a resume of the work of the year just closed, and was optimistic as to the success of the Association, which was doing such splendid work for the citizens of this western world. The British Ambassador, judging from the splendid reception given him, was a general favorite with the members of the Association.

Two sessions were held on Thursday. The leading subjects under discussion were "The Human Side of City Planning," "Creating a Neighborhood by Planning," "Spending to Save in City Planning," "Teaching a City's Plan to its Children."

The Baltimore Committee on Entertainment took the delegates in charge on the first afternoon of the Convention and made an automobile tour of the city and countryside, along the docks up to the John Hopkins and other educational buildings, past the public halls and hospitals, over the boulevards, into the parks, out to the reservoirs and waterfalls, across the surrounding country, returning to the residential district, a civic exhibit in itself, known as Roland Park, and dismounting at the Baltimore Country Club, where afternoon tea was served.

One evening of the Convention was devoted to a reception. It stood in the same relation to the Civic Association Convention at Baltimore as the meeting arranged by the Toronto Horticultural Society when the members entertained the officers and friends of the Toronto Convention. The Baltimore reception was tendered by Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Marburg at their beautiful residence.

The round table luncheons each day at the noon intermission were a feature of the Convention. Two ladies belonging to the city were assigned to seats at each table. A leader for each day was appointed, and under the leadership short addresses and discussions on various subjects were given.

A unique feature of the Convention was the presentation of a document from the United Press of Baltimore. The purport of the document was: first, to signify to the Convention the sense of importance with which the press of the city viewed the work which the Civic Association had undertaken for the good of the nation: and, second, to express the willingness with which the newspaper men of Baltimore spread far and wide the doings of the Convention.

When it came to the election of officers for 1913, the British Ambassador was made a life member, J. Lockie Wilson was re-elected as Vice-President, and the writer became a member of the Executive Board.

The following were the delegates from the Ontario Horticultural Association: Rev. A. H. Scott, W. B. Burgoyne, and J. Lockie Wilson. Mrs. Burgoyne also accompanied the delegation.

EXTRACTS FROM SOME OF THE BEST ADDRESSES AT THE AMERICAN CIVIC ASSOCIATION'S CONVENTION.

(Compiled by W. B. Burgoyne.)

While it would be impossible, without encroaching too much on the limited space which might be allotted to the American Civic Association in the Annual Report of the Ontario Horticultural Association to give the addresses in full, it will serve a good purpose, nevertheless, to briefly present some of the best thoughts expressed by these experts in civic work during the three days of the Convention. The following excerpts from the addresses will be found of value and interest:—

The Way to an Ideal City.

The paper prepared by Walter D. Moody, Managing Director of the Chicago Plan Commission, was read by Richard B. Watrous, Secretary of the Association. Among other things it declared:

"The building of the future city is not in our hands, but in the brains and hearts of America's children. The regeneration of the American City and the preservation of the American nation must come from the wills of an educated and civically enlightened, scientifically created citizenship. The way to the ideal city is up the path which childhood's millions tread on their way to the American school."

With these words Mr. Moody, Managing Director of the Chicago Plan Commission, closed his appeal for a study of city planning in the schools of the United States. Mr. Moody was addressing the city planning session of the Convention of the American Civic Association. With the appeal came the announcement that in response to a demand from 20 American municipalities a comprehensive textbook for America's schools is being prepared under his direction in Chicago.

"It is not opposition which retards city betterment in America," Mr. Moody declared, "but rather it is non-education and indifference which constitutes the mountain we must move. It is not difficult to convince the mature individual of the wisdom of city plans. The difficulty is to get him to give serious attention to your arguments first, and, secondly, to stir him to action when convinced. There is something in that masterpiece of literature, an inspiration which many of us read too seldom and too scantily, to the effect that as the twig is bent the tree inclineth, and upon that idea as the foundation we have begun to work for a future realization of the plan of Chicago. On the realization that it is only a handful of years from the grade schools of a city to the ballot-box, we have begun an appeal to the spirit of citizenship.

Flower Beds and Fountain in Park.

The Preservation of Residential Sections.

A plan for preventing the encroachment of business into the residential sections of the cities was outlined in some detail by J. C. Nichols, of Kansas City, Mo. Realizing the futility up to this time of trusting to the municipality to save the residence sections, Mr. Nichols has formulated a series of restrictions in the deeds under which his properties are sold which successfully solve the problem.

"The history of residential development in every city of our country," said Mr. Nichols, "illustrates the ineffectiveness of the municipality in properly meeting the problem of the housing of its people. City control in good residence neighborhoods ends practically with the boundary line of the street or boulevard, and to-day, with few exceptions, the individual owner in our residence neighbourhoods does whatever he pleases with the property which he owns, without regard to the interest of his neighborhood or his community. I believe that during the present year at least $1,000,000 will be lost to the home owners of our cities by the decline of residence neighborhoods.

"Cities will vote bonuses to secure factories, packing-houses, stockyards, and such things, but who ever heard of an American city setting aside a large tract of land and permanently safeguarding it for the location and preservation of attractive homes?"

Mr. Nichols then outlines his own plan.

"There," he said, "restrictions are written into all deeds; all purchasers have the privilege of examining into all other deeds. All the restrictions expire in the same year, because the courts do not allow permanent restrictions, but the power is placed in the hands of the majority of the owners of the neighborhood to extend the restrictions for a period of twenty-five years."

Mr. Nichols described in some detail the restrictions which the builders of homes must meet. All houses must be detached, and provision is made for parks, playgrounds, and boulevards.

Transportation the Chief Problem of City Planning.

Predicting a revolution that will have the results of the French Revolution, but not its methods, Andrew Wright Crawford, of Philadelphia, spoke on city planning and the city beautiful

"There is no insurance against social unrest and trouble like the ownership of homes by the working man," he said. "A social evolution is in progress. The final result is a social revolution—not with French methods, but in results.

"City planning is especially needed for the sections into which the city is growing. Transportation is the fundamental big problem in this line. Upon it depends the housing of the workingman. Unless he can get to the new sections cheaply and quickly and the land is cheap, he cannot own his home. This ownership will be the safety valve in the days immediately in front of us, when the demand of the workingman for better living conditions will have to be heard.

"Land must compete with land, or its price will rise. Transportation causes competition. If land is available within reasonable distance—say a half hour—the workman is probably able to own it. As has been said, the problem is one of quick transit at short intervals at cheap rates. Now, transportation is the chief problem of city planning. It directly affects the workability of the city as a workhouse. Adequate transportation facilities oil the machinery of commerce. Inade-

quate facilities clog it. Upon the planning of the street system depends the convenience of the population for foot passage, vehicles, street railway, underground or overhead railway, and to lesser degree the railway system transportation.

"Transportation is the big problem to be worked out in the housing of the workingman."

Children Interested in Shade Tree Work.

Carl Bannwart, Secretary of the Newark Shade Tree Commission, spoke of his work and of how the children were interested by him in the cause. "We would get the children together at a meeting," he declared, "then I'd give 'em as much of a thriller as I could in ten minutes. Our scheme of giving out badges to the child workers was excellent, as every young one loves a badge of some kind. It bears a picture of a tree and the words beneath: 'Shade Tree Protectors, Newark, N.J.' We had the principal of each school appoint a shade tree director." Those badges, by the way, were given out to those children whose reports at the meeting showed that by direct aid given to the trees they had earned the distinction. At each gathering the children learned a few practical things on such a subject as injurious insects or how to know the trees.

An Advocate of Pretty Back Yards.

"I have been accused of being impractical when I have proposed some of my plans for Cleveland," said Miss Louise Klein Miller in telling of her work. "I always reply to that sort of criticism: 'I am no visionary, but I do have visions.' There is a difference, you know.

"Out in Cleveland we have started what we call the back-to-backyard movement. By working for beautiful and useful backyards we find family life is improved, community life is improved, and the life of the city is improved. It is all a matter of getting the right kind of units.

"Children know what they like best to do," she commented in speaking of playgrounds. "In one of the city parks they decided they wanted animals with which to play. Some one gave the Mayor an ox team and he donated that to the children. This pleased them for a time and then they decided they wanted an elephant. They saved their pennies and have now bought an elephant for the park."

Campaign Against Flies.

Presenting the report of his committee, Mr. Hatch outlined the plans for carrying on a nationwide campaign against the fly during the next year. In his address he said:

Let us make a few suggestions as to the cleaning of our windows, the settling of our houses and barns, and other parts of the home establishment, in order for the next 12 months, for there is work for many fighters, and plenty of it, every month of the year.

(1) Educational work should be begun at once in schools, in women's clubs and other civic organizations, because if you wait until the flies appear in the spring they will be multiplying by the million while you are doing the organization work that ought to have been done during the cold weather.

(2) In your movements for the passing of general clean-up and anti-fly ordinances first secure the interest of the State Health Department. If you find difficulty in doing this by mere force of suggestion, employ other legitimate means of

stirring them to action—petitions from local or state organizations, boards of trade, women's clubs, town improvement societies, etc.

(3) Employ similar tactics, if necessary, with the health authorities, alderman, and other officials of your city or town.

(4) Get ordinances passed (state, if possible, local at any rate) for the screening of foodstuffs, the chemical treatment and removal of manure, etc.; but do not think that because you have an ordinance it will enforce itself. Eternal vigilance is the price of freedom from filth and flies.

(5) Induce the Governor of your State, by proclamation, to set aside a day for such purpose, and if he cannot be induced to do so, at least get your Mayor to proclaim a local "clean-up day."

(6) If you must have "fly-swatting" contests to stimulate interest in your local campaign, let them be held as early in the spring as possible, while there are comparatively few flies.

The Evils of the Billboard.

An address which attracted much attention was delivered by Raymond B. Fosdick, of New York, on the billboard nuisance. Mr. Fosdick, an attorney, has been directing the fight against billboards in New York, and conditions in that city he used as illustrations.

Besides being dangerous to health if they are not safely constructed and located, and when they are so constructed as to shut out light and air from buildings, Commissioner Fosdick finds there is another reason for their control by the city authorities. He says:

"Not only are billboards ugly in themselves, but they mar the sightliness of every structure about them, so that real estate values are often affected by their presence. Beauty of environment is an asset of permanent value, and the surrounding property cannot be defaced without affecting materially the property in the entire neighborhood.

"The City of New York annually spends millions of dollars on public buildings, monuments, and parks. No public work is attempted without due regard to aesthetic considerations, which enter largely into the cost of construction. Millions of dollars are annually expended from private sources for the same purpose.

"The uncontrolled erection of large and blatant billboards in juxtaposition to these studied architectural effects is not only an inconsistent public policy, but it is unquestionably an injury to the general welfare."

"Courts have been slow in their interpretation of the police power to include elements of the aesthetic," the Commissioner observes.

Saving Niagara on the Instalment Plan.

The precarious position of Niagara Falls, how rapacious financiers, with greedy plans for capitalizing the water power of the Falls are continually threatening the very existence of this wonder of the continent, was the subject of an address by the secretary, Richard B. Watrous, which he called by the significant title "Saving Niagara on the Instalment Plan."

Mr. Watrous gave a chronological review of the trials and tribulations which have been met by the friends of Niagara Falls in their attempt to secure permanent remedial legislation. He said that the first Bill, known as the Burton Bill, was introduced in 1905. It was to be a temporary expedient, and serve as a protection to Niagara Falls until a treaty might be enacted which it was expected would

afford a permanent guarantee of the integrity of the Falls from the scenic standpoint. A battle royal ensued, the speaker said, "Since the power companies threw all of their energy into the fray to defeat what they called an invasion of their rights."

"Extended hearings were held under the direction of the Secretary of War (at that time William Howard Taft), and the Burton Bill, which embodied the conclusions of those hearings, limited the diversions on the American side to 15,600 cubic feet per second, and a total of 160,000 horse-power to be imported from Canada." The Burton Bill prevailed, and it was in force for three years, but at the end of that time the treaty had not been enacted, and almost the same fight was necessary to secure the extension of the Burton Bill for another period of two years, to expire on the 29th of last June. In May, 1910, the treaty was enacted, but it did not safeguard Niagara. In the last Congress the battle was waged again, and not until the Congress was within three days of adjournment was the protecting power of the Burton Bill continued until the 4th of March, 1913.

What Ontario is Doing for Civic Beauty.

The Baltimore papers, in their reports of the proceedings, gave considerable space to the address of our Secretary and Superintendent of Horticultural Societies. The following is taken from one of the evening dailies: J. Lockie Wilson, representing the Ontario Horticultural Association, through whose efforts and those of the members of this organization, many of the towns of Ontario have been made the delight and envy of American tourists, at the first session of the Convention gave his unqualified approval of the plan which has been proposed by the administration here to narrow the roadways and park the strips thus added to the sidewalks."

"Having been brought up in my youth on stories of your Southland, and having heard the song, 'Maryland, My Maryland,' ever since I can remember, I came here filled with, possibly, too glowing and romantic ideas of the beauty I should find.

"I expected," he continued, "to be able to saunter between lines of wide spreading trees of palm and pine, and wonder through highways set in myriad-colored flowers with backgrounds of palatial homes. The portions of the city, however, which I have already seen have not reached those high ideals."

Mr. Wilson's description of the work done by the Horticultural Societies in his country showed how the home garden and civic improvement idea, which is in its infancy in many sections of the United States, can be developed when the people and the Government work together.

"Every dollar spent in Ontario for Civic Improvement," he declared, "is supplemented by the Government with an equal amount. Even the children have become interested in the work. Plants, bulbs and flower seeds are furnished in large quantities, and prizes offered at Horticultural Exhibitions and flower shows. Available vacant lots and squares at the intersections of the streets are planted with trees, shrubs and flowers. 'Clean-up day' in some sections is not only an annual institution, it is a civic holiday, and men and women and children work together for the upbuilding of a more beautiful Ontario."

J. Horace McFarland, President of the American Civic Association, acknowledged, in reply to Mr. Wilson's address, "that it was strange, but, nevertheless true, that the newer cities in the country to the north of us are far and away our superiors in the lines for which we are working."

Hollyhocks.

Photo by R. B. Whyte.

ACTUAL RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF HORTICULTURAL SOCIETIES IN 1912.

Societies.	Members' fees.	Legislative grant.	Municipal grants and donations.	Gate receipts at exhibitions.	Total actual receipts.	For exhibitions.	For seeds, bulbs and plants and Civic Improvement.	Lectures and periodicals.	Officers' salaries.	Total actual expenditure.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Amherstburg	104	133	62	.....	344	.....	370	.....	.....	370
Barrie	174	247	135	42	735	272	268	4	25	668
Belleville	113	123	.....	.....	241	.....	167	17	25	258
Berlin	237	266	227	93	855	349	69	151	50	983
Bowmanville	89	77	.....	.....	166	.....	119	41	.....	169
Brampton	195	174	.....	.....	369	.....	227	98	2	337
Brantford	105	131	100	.....	336	*100	91	37	60	358
Caledonia	53	78	.....	.....	152	.....	109	2	.....	133
Cardinal	60	60	.....	9	134	.....	94	.....	.....	127
Chesterville	77	75	.....	.....	152	.....	58	35	15	127
Clifford	98	196	20	102	564	294	.....	.....	30	594
Clinton	118	92	59	.....	269	.....	240	.....	.....	255
Cobourg	112	96	.....	.....	208	.....	137	47	2	214
Durham	66	89	6	.....	250	.....	140	1	30	240
Elmira	81	89	23	25	237	52	50	46	10	204
Elora and Salem	36	21	.....	.....	57	66	2	.....	8	91
Fergus	65	55	.....	13	137	81	.....	.....	15	147
Ft. William	125	75	35	.....	251	85	57	31	.....	231
Galt	178	228	116	20	542	196	48	51	50	477
Goderich	90	110	66	.....	266	*10	200	98	20	342
Grimsby	80	94	.....	.....	176	.....	41	68	.....	114
Guelph	163	146	205	.....	523	*38	194	87	.....	353
Haileybury	63	141	23	56	289	274	.....	.....	25	357
Hamilton	458	673	50	46	1,227	.....	514	254	60	1,235
Hanover	80	75	67	.....	232	.....	164	41	10	232
Hespeler	70	57	.....	.....	128	.....	90	35	10	154
Kincardine	99	98	.....	.....	250	.....	133	49	25	241
Kingston	232	290	.....	105	656	322	.....	.....	50	657
Kingsville	82	75	25	.....	229	.....	151	1	10	183
Lindsay	65	66	.....	.....	131	.....	45	35	25	127
London	353	462	304	.....	1,345	12	462	291	50	1,298
Markdale	61	61	.....	.....	143	24	45	32	.....	116
Midland	132	115	.....	.....	247	46	155	19	.....	281
Millbrook	61	53	.....	.....	114	.....	59	33	.....	110
Mitchell	111	83	.....	.....	195	.....	110	58	15	194
Napanee	66	70	49	.....	225	.....	117	31	25	178
Oakville	93	129	.....	.....	222	.....	159	41	20	232
Orangeville	114	75	.....	.....	213	.....	133	3	.....	153
Oshawa	131	99	.....	.....	230	.....	110	66	.....	207
Ottawa	407	800	8	.....	1,264	361	298	300	150	1,309
Owen Sound	94	38	.....	.....	154	68	59	21	30	235
Paisley	51	113	.....	31	235	160	.....	.....	20	235
Perth	172	160	30	.....	367	.....	186	94	22	384
Peterborough	317	198	.....	.....	528	*33	213	182	50	563
Picton	92	110	.....	.....	202	.....	87	60	20	190
Port Dover	68	121	78	.....	353	87	99	37	20	355
Port Hope	154	120	.....	.....	274	.....	134	79	10	229
St. Catharines	604	800	964	407	3,058	949	735	19	200	3,177
St. Thomas	337	157	63	.....	583	*72	161	169	.....	521
Sandwich	101	75	75	.....	251	.....	184	.....	.....	217
Sault Ste. Marie	94	94	55	.....	321	91	.....	.....	25	269
Seaforth	69	87	35	.....	243	.....	168	39	10	258
Simcoe	62	68	.....	.....	156	.....	38	33	35	153
Smith's Falls	134	277	150	.....	561	.....	460	67	25	566
Stirling	57	77	.....	.....	243	.....	31	37	.....	195
Stratford	112	113	25	.....	252	.....	185	49	17	279
Strathroy	148	135	.....	.....	284	111	188	32	25	389
Thornbury	98	89	.....	.....	187	4	80	50	20	180

ACTUAL RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF HORTICULTURAL SOCIETIES IN 1912.—Continued.

Societies.	Members' fees.	Legislative grants.	Municipal grants and donations.	Gate receipts at exhibitions.	Total actual receipts.	For exhibitions.	For seeds, bulbs and plants, and Civic Improvement.	Lectures and periodicals.	Officers' salaries.	Total actual expenditure.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Tillsonburg	76	109	60	20	290	89	80	16	25	286
Toronto	795	800	519	.....	2,311	131	390	102	120	2,343
Vankleek Hill	50	73	.....	23	146	62	*37	.....	.....	134
Walkerton	101	93	.....	16	230	24	87	50	20	231
Walkerville	263	249	75	.....	595	6	392	48	90	604
Waterloo	152	150	20	.....	324	14	169	76	40	333
Weston	109	86	.....	.....	251	34	60	56	.....	221
Whitby	64	70	.....	.....	142	.....	81	32	3	145
Winchester	90	98	50	.....	240	.....	149	2	10	233
Windsor	420	479	400	.....	1,315	.....	613	.....	75	866
Woodstock	164	231	75	19	522	22	291	5	35	531
Totals	10,145	11,347	4,254	1,027	28,922	4,539	10,783	3,458	1,764	28,378

*For lawns and gardens.

STATEMENT OF MEMBERSHIP AND LEGISLATIVE GRANTS FOR 1911-2-3.

Societies.	Expenditure in 1911, on which grant for 1912 is based.	Membership.		Legislative grants.		
		1911	1912	1911	1912	1913
	$ c.			$	$	$
Amherstburg	318 53	100	104	112	133	151
Barrie	676 07	116	234	237	247	289
Belleville	261 52	124	113	116	123	120
Berlin	539 64	285	343	75	266	425
Bowmanville	160 51	79	89	73	77	85
Brampton	335 34	200	195	126	174	175
Brantford	318 15	95	105	152	131	147
Caledonia	168 03	77	53	30	78	60
Cardinal	134 45	54	60	59	60	61
Cayuga	195 36	56	.....	58	.....	.....
Chesterville (organized in 1912)	.....	.....	77	.....	75	67
Clifford	455 78	159	148	187	196	234
Clinton	186 23	97	118	88	92	122
Cobourg	191 70	105	110	80	96	106
Dundalk	(new)	.....	.....	.....	.....	75
Durham	212 86	67	66	62	89	97
Elmira	206 30	74	94	67	89	97
Elora and Salem	34 00	30	36	43	21	.....
Fergus	109 05	61	65	54	55	69
Fort William (organized in 1912)	.....	.....	125	.....	75	116
Galt	506 84	206	178	202	228	211
Goderich	271 15	79	88	60	110	136
Grimsby	203 47	89	80	60	94	64
Guelph	287 19	165	163	149	146	168
Haileybury	361 90	88	63	123	141	131
Hamilton	1,026 40	465	458	529	673	545
Hanover (organized in 1912)	.....	.....	80	.....	75	100
Hespeler	110 37	65	70	61	57	73
High Park	(new)	.....	.....	.....	.....	75
Kincardine	193 73	108	99	71	98	110
Kingston	668 03	243	228	245	290	284
Kingsville (organized in 1912)	.....	.....	82	.....	75	86

STATEMENT OF MEMBERSHIP AND LEGISLATIVE GRANTS FOR 1911-2-3—Continued.

Societies.	Expenditure in 1911, on which grant for 1912 is based.	Membership.		Legislative grants.		
		1911	1912	1911	1912	1913
	$ c.			$	$	$
Lindsay	130 03	72	65	69	66	63
London	984 46	210	353	356	462	524
Markdale (organized in 1912)	.....	.....	61	.....	61	58
Midland	237 54	121	132	121	115	134
Millbrook	108 23	55	58	59	53	55
Milton	83 55	55	.....	44	.....	.....
Mitchell	156 74	97	111	76	83	100
Napanee	154 67	65	66	63	70	78
Oakville	251 71	144	93	50	129	105
Orangeville (organized in 1912)	.....	.....	114	.....	75	89
Oshawa	193 00	113	131	87	99	112
Ottawa	1,399 57	593	407	800	800	548
Owen Sound	49 40	64	94	79	38	106
Paisley	271 60	85	86	110	113	103
Paris	(new)	.....	.....	.....	.....	75
Perth	346 30	154	172	150	160	180
Peterborough	379 32	230	323	117	198	292
Picton	237 30	105	92	106	110	92
Port Dover	352 14	40	68	71	121	133
Port Hope	232 05	137	155	94	120	128
St. Catharines	2,516 40	675	604	800	800	800
St. Mary's	79 68	69	.....	68	.....	.....
St. Thomas	358 08	135	337	153	157	284
Sandwich (organized in 1912)	.....	.....	101	.....	75	103
Sault Ste. Marie	216 10	79	117	62	94	125
Seaforth	200 72	73	69	83	87	103
Simcoe	148 09	63	62	60	68	70
Smith's Falls	756 47	131	134	160	277	221
Springfield	109 70	55	.....	70	53	.....
Stirling	156 85	81	56	79	77	79
Stratford	244 45	107	112	135	113	127
Strathroy	267 88	151	148	177	135	173
Sudbury (organized in 1912)	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	.....
Thornbury	176 70	96	98	84	89	91
Tillsonburg	268 61	76	76	95	109	115
Toronto	2,055 43	653	651	800	800	725
Vankleek Hill	174 48	55	50	82	73	59
Walkerton	213 18	79	101	82	93	106
Walkerville	522 65	251	263	203	249	281
Waterloo	315 30	150	152	138	150	158
Weston	534 49	461	109	75	328	107
Whitby	159 40	62	64	75	70	67
Winchester	201 43	106	90	75	98	104
Windsor	979 16	502	420	509	479	420
Woodstock	501 33	220	164	165	231	221
Totals	24,693 56	9,833	10,283	9,680	11,717	11,993

PRESIDENTS AND SECRETARIES OF HORTICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

Societies.	President.	Secretary.
Amherstburg	Oscar Teeter, M.D.	Rev. T. Mattress
Barrie	J. A. MacLaren	T. T. Young.
Belleville	J. B. Harker	W. Jeffers Diamond.
Berlin	H. L. Jauzer	Wm. Downing.
Bowmanville	Wm. Trewin	J. H. H. Jury.
Brampton	J. Thauburn	J. E. Cooper.
Brantford	F. Chalcraft	R. W. Brooks.
Caledonia	J. M. Forbes	H. J. Gould.
Cardinal	J. Carr	E. E. Gilbert.
Chesterville	O. D. Casselman	C. W. Casselman.
Clifford	H. Eckenswiller	Jno. R. Scott.
Clinton	M. D. McTaggart	Thos. Cottle.
Cobourg	E. W. Hayden, M.D.	A. B. Roberts.
Dundalk	Mrs. C. R. Magee	Mrs. J. B. Egan.
Durham	W. H. Moffet	Chris. Firth.
Elmira	R. W. Faulds, M.D.	J. H. Bowman.
Fergus	D. Mitchell	J. C. Templin.
Fort William	Major E. R. Wayland	Geo. H. Coo.
Galt	W. D. Sheldon	R. S. Hood.
Goderich	W. F. Gallow	W. Lane.
Grimsby	W. A. Brownlee	W. B. Calder.
Guelph	F. Graesser	Miss A. Rose.
Haileybury	R. Whorley	Thos. Jarrett.
Hamilton	J. W. Jones	J. O. McCulloch.
Hanover	Daniel Luesing	J. A. Paterson.
Hespeler	H. Mattheis	E. H. Birken.
High Park	D. G. M. Galbraith	†J. H. King.
Kincardine	Matthew McCreath	M. J. MacPherson.
Kingston	Lt.-Col. R. E. Kent	A. W. McLean .
Kingsville	J. E. Brown	Geo. Pearse.
Lindsay	Robt. Chambers	Jas. Keith.
London	Wm. Moore	A. J. Morgan.
Markdale	R. W. Ennis	Jno. Caesar.
Midland	Robt. Irwin	R. G. Nesbitt.
Millbrook	A. T. Armstrong	W. S. Given.
Mitchell	Alex. Hill, Sr.	A. J. Blowes.
Napanee	Mrs. J. W. Robertson	W. S. Herrington.
Oakville	W. S. Savage	R. J. Sanderson.
Orangeville	T. H. Henry, M.D.	Herbert F. Tuck.
Oshawa	Alfred F. Hind	F. Germond.
Ottawa	J. A. Ellis	J. F. Watson.
Owen Sound	Thos. Findlay	Miss J. S. Maughan.
Paisley	Alex. Jack	R. B. Grant.
Paris	R. Schuyler	A. G. H. McCormick.
Perth	Henry Taylor	N. G. Dickson.
Peterborough	H. L. Beal	C. H. Williamson.
Picton	Robt. Davison	Walter T. Ross.
Port Dover	Jno. Aldredge	Jno. Aldredge.
Port Hope	H. Hume	W. T. Greenaway.
St. Catharines	W. B. Burgoyne	L. A. Radcliff.
St. Thomas	F. E. Bennett	J. C. Spencer.
Sandwich	B. Pacaud	J. J. McCarthy.
Sault Ste. Marie	Judge Stone	W. B. Culbert.
Seaforth	A. F. Cluff	H. Hartry.
Simcoe	H. H. Groff	J. T. Murphy.
Smith's Falls	W. T. Ferguson	W. M. Keith.
Stirling	Mrs. T. H. Matthews	A. D. McIntosh.
Stratford	Dr. S. Silcox	A. C. Barclay.
Strathroy	J. R. Smith	R. F. Richardson.
Thornbury	Hy. Pedwell	*Geo. Wright.
Tillsonburg	V. A. Sinclair	W. W. Livingstone.
Toronto	D. A. Dunlap	O. St. G. Freer.
Vankleek Hill	Jno. Oswald	D. McInnes.
Walkerton	Miss E. Truax	Jas. Tolton.
Walkerville	Joseph Pitcher	W. H. Smith.
Waterloo	Cleason Shantz	J. Uffelmann.
Weston	N. T. Charlton	T. C. Thomson.
Whitby	E. E. Starr	Miss M. V. Powell.
Winchester	J. F. Ault	Miss E. N. Elliott.
Windsor	A. McNee	H. J. McKay.
Woodstock	H. Inder	Jno. Whitehead.

† Toronto P.O.

* Clarksburg.

TWELFTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF

The Agricultural Societies

OF ONTARIO

AND OF THE CONVENTION OF THE

Ontario Association of Fairs and Exhibitions

FOR THE YEAR

1912

(PUBLISHED BY THE ONTARIO DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, TORONTO)

PRINTED BY ORDER OF

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

TORONTO:
Printed by L. K. CAMERON, Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty
1912

Printed by
WILLIAM BRIGGS,
29-37 Richmond Street West,
TORONTO.

To his Honour SIR JOHN MORISON GIBSON, Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, a Colonel in the Militia of Canada, etc., etc., etc.

Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR:

I have the pleasure to present herewith for consideration of your Honour the Report of the Agricultural Societies of Ontario for the year 1912.

Respectfully yours,

JAS. S. DUFF,

Minister of Agriculture.

TORONTO, 1912.

CONTENTS.

PAGE.

OFFICERS FOR 1912 6

ANNUAL CONVENTION 7

President's Address: DR. J. U. SIMMONS 7
Report of Superintendent: J. LOCKIE WILSON 9
Field Crop Competitions: T. G. RAYNOR 15
Has the Time Arrived for Largely Increased Grants from Federal and Provincial Governments to Agricultural Societies? JNO. FARRELL 21
Correct Standards for Judging Grain and Potatoes: G. H. CLARK 24
Reports of District Directors 28
Address: HON. MARTIN BURRELL 35
Classification and Judging of Live Stock at Exhibitions: GEO. E. DAY 39
Duties of Officers of an Agricultural Fair: W. A. FRY 44
Treasurer's Report: ALEX. MCFARLANE 51
Address: Hon. J. S. DUFF 53
How District Representatives Can Assist Agricultural Organizations: F. C. HART 55
Bee Demonstrations at Exhibitions: MORLEY PETTIT 57
Roots and Vegetable Exhibits at Fairs and Exhibitions: T. DELWORTH 62
Are We Getting the Best Results from our Agricultural Societies? CHAS. F. STONE 65
Suggested Changes in Rules and Regulations at Fairs: GEO. RAIKES 69
Potatoes: W. T. MACOUN 70
A Barn with Twelve Sides 75
A Colony Poultry House 76

STATISTICS:

Comparative Statement of Grants to Agricultural Societies for 1911 and 1912.. 79
Special Grants to Societies in the Districts 82
Grants to Spring Fairs, 1912 83
Grants to Stock Societies 83
Grants to Societies for Field Crop Competitions 84
Grants to Societies for Losses in Gate Receipts 85
Reports of Stock Societies 86
Prize Money Paid in 1911 87
Receipts and Expenditure of Societies for 1911 94

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Agricultural Societies of Ontario

1912.

To The Honourable Jas. S. Duff,
Minister of Agriculture.

Sir,—I beg leave to present herewith the Report of the Agricultural Societies of Ontario for the year 1912, together with an account of the proceedings of the Twelfth Annual Convention of the Ontario Association of Fairs and Exhibitions, held in the City Hall, Toronto, on February 7th and 8th, 1912.

Each succeeding year's Convention shows an increase both in attendance and interest, and the delegates were unanimous in their approval of the Standing Field Crop Competitions and the appropriation of $10,000 for Societies which suffer loss through bad weather conditions at Exhibitions.

Applications were made by Societies for a larger number of Departmental Judges than ever before, the majority of whom did satisfactory work.

A number of new Agricultural Societies held their inaugurative Meetings in January of this year.

Included in this Report will be found the Financial Statements of all the Societies in the Province for 1911, the amounts paid for prizes in the various classes, the value of lands and buildings owned by the Societies, grants to Spring Fairs, Special Grants to Societies in Northern Ontario, Reports of Stock Societies, Grants to Societies which held Field Crop Competitions, and to those which suffered loss owing to bad weather conditions, and a comparative statement of Legislative grants for the years 1911 and 1912.

The Report of the Standing Field Crop Competitions, together with a list of the competitors and their scores, published in the Appendix to this Report, has proved of great value as an advertising medium for those who have good seed grain to dispose of.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

Faithfully yours,

J. Lockie Wilson, *Superintendent.*

Dr. J. U. Simmons,
President.

OFFICERS FOR 1912.

President—Dr. J. U. SIMMONS, Frankford.
1st Vice-President—JOHN FARRELL, Forest.
2nd Vice-President—DR. W. A. CROW, Chesley.
Secretary and Editor—J. LOCKIE WILSON, Toronto.
Treasurer—ALEX. MCFARLANE, Otterville.

Directors.—District 1, G. C. SMITH, Cornwall; District 2, R. J. BUSHELL, Kingston; District 3, A. MCFARLANE, Shannonville; District 4, J. H. GARBUTT, Peterboro; District 5, GEO. RAIKES, Barrie; District 6, H. F. STODDARD, Welland; District 7, WM. HOLMES, Otterville; District 8, D. A. GRAHAM, Lobo; District 9, JOHN DEWHURST, S. Woodslee; District 10, GEO. BINNIE, Bunessan; District 11, B. LAYCOCK, Gravenhurst; District 12. E. F. STEPHENSON, New Liskeard.

Auditors.—R. AGNEW, Meaford; WILLIAM COLLINS, Peterboro.

District No. 1—Carleton, Dundas, Glengarry, Grenville, Prescott, Russell, Stormont.

District No. 2—Frontenac, Lanark, Leeds, Renfrew.

District No. 3—Hastings, Lennox and Addington, Northumberland, Prince Edward.

District No. 4—Durham, Ontario, Peterboro, Victoria.

District No. 5—Dufferin, Halton, Peel, Simcoe, York.

District No. 6—Haldimand, Lincoln, Welland, Wentworth.

District No. 7—Brant, Norfolk, Oxford, Waterloo, Wellington.

District No. 8—Elgin, Huron, Middlesex, Perth.

District No. 9—Essex, Kent, Lambton.

District No. 10—Bruce, Grey.

District No. 11—Haliburton, Muskoka, Parry Sound.

District No. 12—Algoma, Kenora, Manitoulin Island, Nipissing, Rainy River, Sudbury, Thunder Bay.

ONTARIO ASSOCIATION OF FAIRS AND EXHIBITIONS

TWELFTH ANNUAL CONVENTION.

The Twelfth Annual Convention of the Ontario Association of Fairs and Exhibitions was held in the City Hall, Toronto, February 7th and 8th, 1912.

After the registration of the delegates, the meeting was called to order by the President, J. U. Simmons, M.D., Frankford, who proceeded at once to deliver his address.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

J. U. Simmons, M.D., Frankford.

A year has passed since you did me the honor of electing me as President of this Association, and to-day I am pleased to extend you a welcome to the largest Convention we have ever had.

Twelve years do not seem long in the history of a country, but when you consider what we have accomplished in that period of time, one may well marvel at the wonderful strides and the rapid improvement made in all the branches undertaken by the Directors of our Fairs and Exhibitions.

This Convention is a great clearing house for the discussion of all manner of problems that pertain to the betterment of our institutions. Here grievances are discussed and remedies for them devised and suggested. Better systems of keeping account and entry books by newer and more convenient methods are discussed; the proper apportioning of the work of each director during the days of exhibition, and a myriad other questions of equal importance, all tending to perfect our work, receive your earnest and careful attention.

The division of the Province into districts, each represented by a director, has been a move in the right direction, and, no doubt, further lines of work will be laid down for these officers at this Convention, and a constitution evolved such as will make for greater efficiency.

The wet weather insurance has proven a boon indeed to the many societies in the Province which suffered during the past season, and I am informed by our Superintendent that the whole $10,000 have been required to meet the demands made upon this appropriation. While this large amount has greatly helped the societies which suffered by wet weather, in the last analysis, it will mean a crippling of the grants to the 360 societies in the Province for the ensuing year. Several of our Legislators with whom I discussed this matter were of the opinion that this sum of $10,000 was a new grant made by the Government to the societies, but, of course, you all know that this is not the case. The fact is that the $10,000 were taken out of the regular annual grant of $75,000 to the agricultural societies, which leaves only $65,000 to be distributed this year to all the societies in the Province. Statistics show that this has been the worst year on record that societies have had, so far as wet weather conditions are concerned, and, under the circumstances, I trust this convention will consider the advisability of asking the Government to bear at least $5,000 of the $10,000 loss sustained, by way of special grant during the present session.

Remember, I do not, nor I am sure do any of you regret, the inauguration of this splendid fraternal scheme by our Superintendent, which was practically unanimously endorsed by us last year. Of the few societies which opposed the proposition, several have been glad to take advantage of the fund set aside, and are now strong in favor of insurance, as it has saved the directorate from jeopardizing their credit, repudiating their indebtedness or closing their doors.

Standing Field Crop Competitions.

Inaugurated four years ago, these are working wonders among the societies which have taken them up, and through their splendid work we are looking forward to that happy time when pure-bred pedigreed seed alone shall prevail and smut and rust will not blight our field crops, and the seed of the perennial sow thistle and the tumbling mustard will have been caught up by the western winds and swept from the fertile soil of Ontario into the billowy waves of the Atlantic, and be utilized for the feeding of the denizens of the finny deep.

It would be a trespass on my part to appropriate to myself any more of your valuable time, seeing, as I do, so many stalwart agriculturists who have grown grey in the work of making Ontario farm lands the finest that the sun shines on, and who are in a better position than I am, both in theory and practice.

I will not delay you any further, but before closing I feel it my duty to thank the Honourable Minister of Agriculture and his colleagues through the Superintendent of Fairs, our able Secretary, for accepting the amendments to the Act proposed by this Association and having them placed upon the Statute Book, and on your and my own behalf, personally I wish to express gratitude to our Superintendent for his many kindnesses to myself and this Association and trust he may be long spared to carry on the good work he is now doing for the farmers of Ontario as well as the members of this Association.

Lastly, I also thank your Executive for their patience and zeal in the work of the Association and the delegates for the respect ever shown me since becoming associated, and trust that your deliberations may evolve the nucleus of greater benefits for the progressive agricultural society.

On motion of R. J. Bushell, the President's address was adopted.

L. E. Allen: The President suggested that this Association solicit the Legislature to make an appropriation of $5,000 extra to partially recoup societies which suffer loss through wet weather. We should not forget this. A committee should be appointed to look after it.

Moved by J. L. Miller, seconded by C. O'Reilly, "That a Credential standing committee be appointed to deal with any questions that may come up from time to time." Carried.

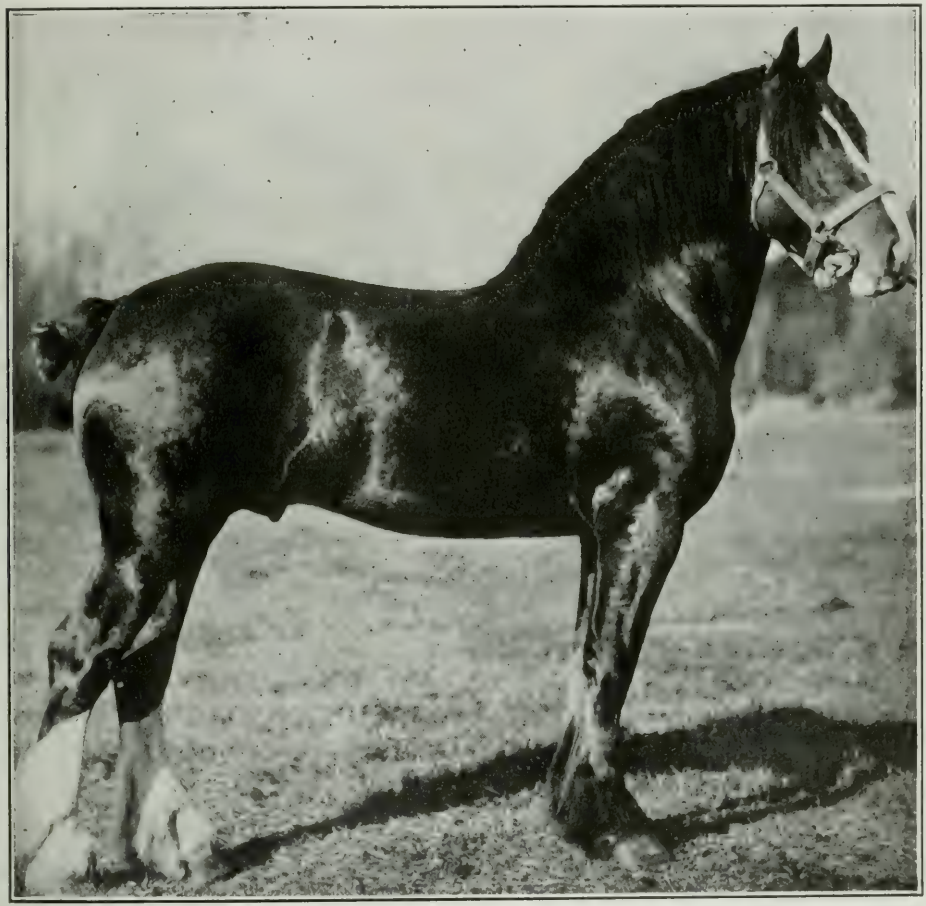
The President: I nominate J. W. Sheppard, Cayuga; Wm. Laidlaw, Guelph; R. J. Bushell, Kingston; and D. Evans as the Credential Committee.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

J. Lockie Wilson, Toronto.

I am pleased to be able to say that this is the largest Convention during the twelve years in which you have assembled in the City of Toronto.

Men from the farm homes of this country and from business industries are beginning to realize as never before that this Association, as well as the Agricultural Societies with their Officers and Directors, and their exhibitions held year after year, are the greatest educational institutions in the land.



Clydesdale.

Some people say we have too many fairs in Ontario, and that many of them should be discontinued. I do not agree with this. While some may be inclined to despise these smaller institutions, they are all doing good educational work in a greater or lesser degree, and the majority of them are ably represented here to-day. These are the kindergarten schools where men graduate from the smaller to the larger exhibitions, then on to the World's Fairs in near and distant lands, and bring back high honor to Ontario's farm homes.

Nineteen hundred and eleven will be noted in the history of agricultural societies as being the most disastrous in the hundred years of their existence, so far as bad weather conditions were concerned, according to the records on file in the Department of Agriculture. The reports I received from the Boards of Directors of our several hundred societies were that they were preparing for larger and better fairs than they ever had held, but disappointment came to nearly one-third of them. After the dates of the fairs had all been arranged and extensively advertised the Federal Elections were fixed for the twenty-first of September, a day selected by nearly fifty societies, and it was considered advisable to advance the dates, which, unfortunately, brought them into a cycle of wet weather. The ten thousand dollars set aside to partially indemnify societies for loss in gate receipts through bad weather conditions were arranged for none too soon, and the total amount was required to meet the 50 per cent. of the loss in actual receipts for the 106 societies that suffered. Five societies practically received the maximum of $300, and seven amounts between $200 and $300. But "Every cloud has a silver lining," and two-thirds of the societies not only had splendid weather, but reported that their exhibitions exceeded their expectations. In general, the exhibits were of a high class, and more numerous than ever. While this $10,000 has saved many a society from disaster financially, as stated by the President, it will reduce your grant for 1912 by $10,000, but in view of the serious loss to so many societies it is possible that the Government, always ready to render reasonable financial aid to the farmers, may make an appropriation to help in this regard.

When the proposition of reimbursing societies for loss by bad weather conditions was first drafted, it was arranged that the affidavits should be sent in to the Department within 30 days of the holding of the fair, with the idea that the whole transaction should be closed up before the thirty-first of December, and the societies receive their grants for loss in time to include them in their annual financial statements for that year. The law officers, however, took it upon themselves to change the date for receiving affidavits to December 31st, and, notwithstanding the fact that a circular was sent to every society asking secretaries to send in the returns within thirty days, some of them failed to report till the last day of December. I would recommend that the Act be amended in accordance with the draft of the first bill sent down.

Trouble was caused in apportioning the amounts due to some societies owing to the fact that other items than gate receipts had been included in their financial statements. Care should be taken by the secretaries that there should be nothing inserted in the space allotted for this item except the actual gate receipts. It is on this, and this only, that the loss is based.

Field Crop Competitions.

I now come to one of the most important lines of work conducted by agricultural societies in Ontario—the Standing Field Crop Competitions that were inaugurated four years ago in this Province.

The grant the first year was only $1,000, and the number of societies entering was limited to the first ten who made application. Next year the Government realized the good work that these competitions were doing for the farmers and gave $3,000. Forty entered; next year 70 societies entered, and the grant was increased to $7,000. For 1912 the Legislative grant for the Standing Field Crop Competitions in this Province will be $8,000, because the Government has agreed to appropriate the additional amount.

You will, doubtless, be pleased to learn that not only the Provincial but the Dominion Government have recognized the excellent results of these competitions and the new Federal Minister of Agriculture, the Hon. Martin Burrell, has agreed to supplement the $8,000 given by the Provincial Government by the sum of $10,000 which will make altogether $18,000 available for this work.

These Standing Field Crop Competitions are doing more for the agricultural societies that are taking it up than any other line they have been engaged in for a quarter of a century. The Government last year put up $30 and the society $20, making $50 for prizes. Your own society members compete against themselves, The men who win prizes in that Crop Competition are eligible to compete for $550 in prizes offered by the Canadian National Exhibition. You should offer prizes at your local fairs for grain and sheaves from the Standing Field Crop Competitions. If you do that, charge a small entrance fee if you like, and make this department of your exhibition more important and interesting than it is at the present time.

I read a speech made by Lord Lansdowne in 1885 in Toronto at the Canadian National Exhibition, in which he stated that the farmers of Canada at that time produced some 44,000,000 bushels of oats, of which 10,000,000 bushels were grown in the Province of Ontario. We have been progressing since that, and to-day the crop in Ontario has now gone over the 100,000,000 bushel mark.

There is no cost to the societies for judges for the Standing Field Crop Competitions, the Ontario Department of Agriculture paying all the expenses and services of the judges. We send stencilled sacks to the five prize winners in each society. They can compete for the large prizes offered at the winter fairs as well as at the Canadian National Exhibition, and I expect some of the wealthy men of the City of Toronto will offer sweepstakes prizes for the best two bushels of wheat, two bushels of oats, and two bushels of barley in the Province of Ontario.

Notwithstanding the fact that the season in the major portion of the Province was not propitious, these competitions in the year just closed continued to increase in popularity with the grain and potato growers in Ontario. Though the number of societies was limited to 100, 104 were allowed to enter. Sixty-two Field Crop Judges were sent out by the Department to judge the 28,000 acres entered by the 1,800 competitors in the Province. Five thousand copies of a bulletin were printed, giving full particulars of this work, and including the names and addresses and scores of the competitors, also the list of the prize winners at Guelph and Ottawa Winter Fairs and the Canadian National Exhibition. This has proven a splendid advertisement for those who had prize winning grain for sale, and many hundreds of bushels were disposed of at remunerative prices to the growers. The exhibit of grain and sheaves from the standing Field Crop Competions was one of the most attractive features in the Horticultural Building at the Canadian National Exhibition. The tens of thousands who visited the building were astonished to read over the exhibit the immense streamer which read "Ontario Farmers' Invested Capital One Billion, two hundred and fifty millions of dollars." Large prizes for grain and sheaves will again be offered at Canada's greatest Exhibition and at the Central Canada Exhibition at Ottawa in 1912.

I have arranged with Mr. L. H. Newman, Secretary of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association for 1,000 bushels of pedigreed Banner oats to be purchased by members of the agricultural societies through their Boards of Directors. This offers a splendid opportunity for farmers to secure pure seed grain.

Societies which intend entering for the Standing Field Crop Competitions should secure some of this grain for the benefit of their members.

There cannot be too much encouragement given to agriculturists who are endeavoring to improve the quality and quantity of the grain and make more valuable the farms of this country. If stalks of high class grain were made to grow where noxious weeds now flourish in this land, the value to Ontario would be incalculable.

Without the hearty co-operation at all times of Prof. C. A. Zavitz and his staff, who, since the inception of these Field Crop Competitions have freely given their valuable time both as judges and instructors to others in scoring in the fields at the O. A. C., Guelph, our efforts would have been in vain. We are also under obligation to the Federal Seed Department for the valuable assistance rendered by Mr. G. H. Clark and his staff in judging at Ottawa Winter Fair.

I am sorry to notice that one or two societies persist in drawing up their prize list in such a loose manner that it is possible for scrub males to compete for prizes at their fairs. This is contrary to the Act and should be discontinued. In a very short time directors will be meeting for the revision of their prize lists. In some sections the work in this regard should be radical. Where you have found that you have been offering prizes for years for certain lines of stock and the competition has been unsatisfactory it would be wisdom to discontinue this and add the money to the prizes where there is a reasonably strong competition. In the Ladies' Department the goods exhibited should be the handiwork of the exhibitor and the same articles should not be awarded prizes for more than three years in succession in any case.

Last year I stated that we would try to wipe out the fakirs, wheel of fortune men, etc., from the fairs. We sent out detectives from the Department, and about 15 fakirs were arrested, and their wheels of fortune confiscated. It is against the law for directors of agricultural societies to have any of these gambling devices on the grounds. It is the duties of directors to see that these nefarious practices are not carried on at your fairs.

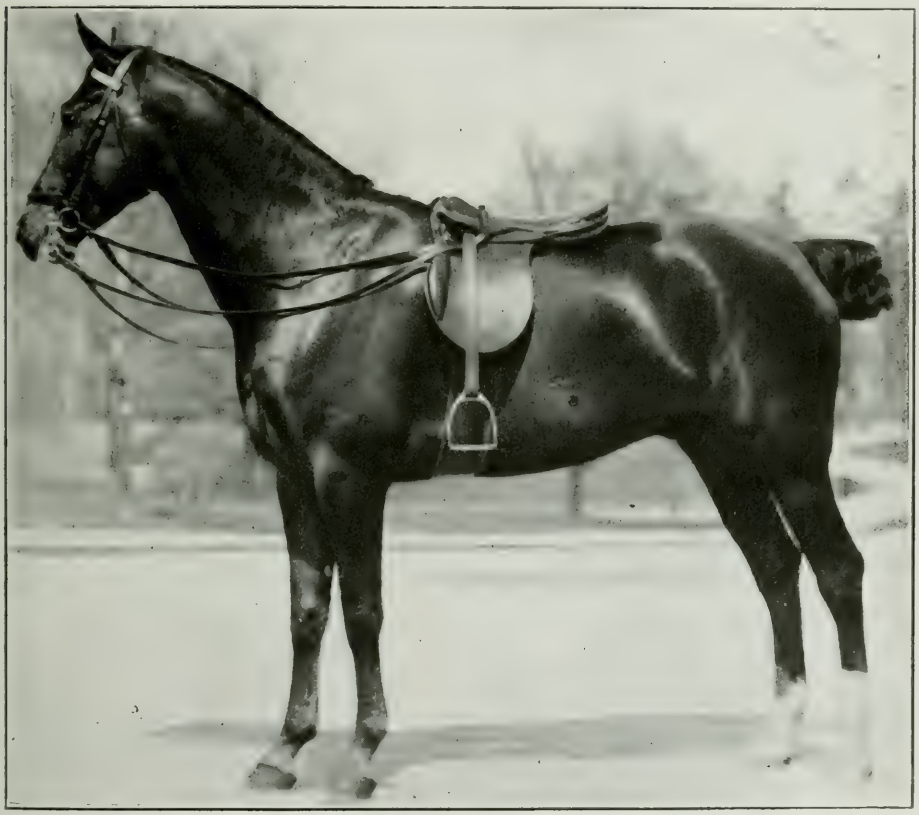
A rather peculiar circumstance has arisen with regard to the offering of prizes, which does not seem quite fair to the other societies. For instance, one society offers a prize for "Best 1,000 pounds of butter in cases, the same to go to the donor, $250." "Best load timothy hay, load to weigh not less than one ton, and will buy all exhibits competing in this class at market price, prize hay to go to donor, $20." This would seem to me a new departure and one that should not be continued. In reality, this proposition means that a dealer in farm products offers slightly above the market price for exhibits, and the only result is to indirectly increase the prizes offered by the society. This is a matter regarding which I should like to have the views of the Convention.

The Departmental Judge system is extending, and we sent more judges last year than ever before. There were 300 employed in 1911. As usual in every case the secretaries have been asked to notify the department promptly as to the satisfaction or otherwise given by the judges, and, although such a large number were sent out, less than a dozen complaints were received. This is, certainly, an excellent record. When one considers the divergence of opinion with regard to different types of the same class of stock which prevails through the land even among eminent stock experts and breeders, one can readily understand that there is room for a reasonable conflict of judgment.

Sometimes a society will write to me and say "We want a judge for cattle, sheep and swine." Now that man has to judge all classes of cattle, all the sheep and all the swine. I do not think there is a man living who can do all that work

expertly. If the societies require a man who is an expert judge of light horses or of heavy horses, or of cattle, I am pretty sure to be able to send you a man who can fill the bill, but if you send a general order for a man who is supposed to know about all kinds of stock, I have to do the best I can. I look forward to the time when every man who judges in this Province will have attended some of these short courses and have received certificates from men like Prof. Day or Zavitz, so that there will be more satisfaction all round.

A number of new societies principally in Northern Ontario, have been organized during the year. This section of our Province is being dealt with very reasonably by the Ontario Government in so far as fairs and exhibitions are concerned. They



Ideal Type of Saddle Horse.

get a grant on double their expenditure for agricultural purposes, and besides this, receive a special appropriation of $3,000, which in 1912 will be increased to $5,000.

You will, doubtless, learn from the directors how the new arrangement of the Provinces into districts is working out. I would suggest that this Convention discuss the advisability of having each divisional director call at least one meeting a year before the first of May, to which delegates from each society should be invited, and at that meeting circuits and dates of fairs should be determined to the best possible advantage to the fairs in that locality, more particularly with a view of avoiding conflicting dates and arranging the fairs so that the Departmental Judges can go from one to another with the least possible loss of time and conse-

quent saving of expense. This would seem to be one of the chief functions of the district director. Perhaps, in New Ontario, where the societies are too far away to to be represented at the meeting the director might arrange with the outlying societies through correspondence. For these meetings, in order to cover travelling expenses, postage, etc., a reasonable sum of, say $10.00, should be allowed each director out of the funds of the Central Association, which would amount in all to $120.00.

This year, according to the resolution passed at the last annual Convention, there will be twelve ballot boxes, and the delegates from each district will place a cross opposite the name of the candidate they propose to elect as director on the ballot and deposit this in the box for the district in which theis society is located. We have arranged to have the ballots printed immediately after the nominations close.

We all heard with the greatest sorrow of the death of our esteemed first Vice-President, Mr. R. H. Leary. In the prime of his manhood he was suddenly taken from our midst, and by his death our Association lost one of its best and most energetic officers.

We mourn with his widow and family his deep loss. I, therefore, propose that this Association order that a letter of condolence be sent to the mourning ones as soon as possible.

There are, perhaps, other matters I should have touched upon. I thank you, however, very kindly for the assistance you have given me in the past. Without your co-operation this organization would not have been so successful as it is to-day. I thank you for your kind and courteous hearing, and am confident, judging from the experience of other years, that your deliberations will be conducted in a business-like manner, and you will continue to prove that the delegates at this farmers' parliament are earnestly endeavoring to solve the many problems that are for the welfare of those engaged in Canada's greatest industry.

A. C. GRAHAM: Before discussing the Superintendent's address it would be in order for this Association to send a resolution of condolence to the family of the late Mr. Leary. I therefore move that the President and Executive of this Association be empowered by this meeting to send Mr. Leary's family our most sincere condolence.

This was seconded by Mr. O'Reilly, and carried unanimously.

C. L. STEPHENS: I have listened to the Superintendent's address with much pleasure. I am strongly in favor of Field Crop Competitions, and do all I can to encourage the farmers in my own district to take part in them, with a fair amount of success. Yesterday I was speaking to one of our leading millers and grain buyers and he said that the oats he now gets from the farmers are nearly 60 per cent. better than five years ago. This speaks well for the Field Crop Competitions.

I would like to ask a question. In previous years, the Ontario Government has been giving us $30. Is the Dominion Government making the grant $50.00 this year?

J. LOCKIE WILSON: The grant last year was $30.00 from the Ontario Government and the agricultural societies put up $20. This year, this work is expanding so rapidly that it is estimated that the cost of judges alone will be between $7,000 and $8,000. The Dominion Government will now give $50, and the societies contribute $25. Owing to the extension of the work, it will take nearly the whole of the $8,000 grant from the Ontario Government to pay services, railway and hotel expenses of the judges to score the fields of 170 societies in this Province

WM. HICKSON: In seconding this motion, Field Crop Competitions are not a new thing with us, as our society has already held five. The first year, Mr. Raynor acted as judge. He advised our prize winners to send their grain to the big fairs, but all were afraid to do so. The next year I persuaded one of them to send to Guelph. He sent three samples, which were entered in the general competition and won two first and one third prize. This gave them all courage. Next year two lots were sent to Ottawa and both won—one a second and another a fourth prize. In the five competitions, those members who have been eligible to enter at the big fairs, sent their grain, and in only two cases did they fail to win a prize. The two who entered at Ottawa this time had sold all their oats in advance at largely increased prices, which show you the beneficial results of these competitions.

In some cases, the bad condition of the fields discourages the members, but this is something that can be very easily remedied. In one case, where a man was very discouraged, we investigated conditions, and in less than one and a half hours, we had cleaned those fields of weeds. This was done in a number of instances.

G. RAIKES: We hold a fall fair, a seed fair in winter and a stallion show in spring. Last year there was a discussion as to the advisability of holding a seed fair in the middle of winter. We were all agreed that the Field Crop Competition was a very good thing; the stallion fair was a success, and so was the fall fair, but, unfortunately, in our district the seed show in the winter time was not so, and I would suggest that the Superintendent make some suggestions in his report as to the advisability of carrying on seed shows in the winter.

J. LOCKIE WILSON: It is for the agricultural societies to say whether or not they will have a seed show. If they decide to have one and spend $50 we will give them $25. If they spend $25 our grant will be $12.

Seventeen seed fairs were held last year in the Province of Ontario. Some of them were successful; some not so. It seems to me a splendid opportunity for the farmer who has grain to sell to bring his samples to those fairs. We send a judge, for whom there is no charge to the society. He gives a short address and judges the grain, and if there are a large number of exhibits, it does not cost the society very much, but you must decide whether you will continue to hold a seed fair or not. The money is available if you desire to hold one.

The Secretary's Report was then adopted.

FIELD CROP COMPETITIONS.

T. G. RAYNOR, OTTAWA.

Field Crop Competitions have come to stay. One of the chief objects in encouraging a competition in field crops is to supply as far as possible an ever increasing demand for clean, pure seed.

Many farmers in the past have been so occupied in improving their live stock that they almost overlooked the improvement of the crops used in feeding them. The seed has not the power of impressing its importance upon their notice like something that not only has life, but is able to move about. Consequently, seed grain, often not entitled to the name, has been sown by the unwary and careless farmer. In this way much of the land in all farming communities has become more or less infested with noxious weed life, which has immensely increased the labor and expense of farming, and this condition has greatly limited the supplies of pure seed of good vitality for seeding purposes.

Help From Experimental Stations.

Thanks to the officials of our Experimental Stations they have been calling us to stop and take notice of the packed plant called a seed. They have shown us the great possibilities for its improvement. In fact, they have shown us that the same laws of heredity are as applicable to plant life and its improvement as to the animal and its development. Indeed, much of the success of the plant depends not only on its ancestry, but also in getting off to a good start. A large, plump, well-matured seed is supplied with ample reserve force. Naturally it may be asked why should so much encouragement be given to field crops?

Amount of Seed Needed and Results.

In looking up the Bureau of Industries reports for the Province, it will be observed that we have some 10,000,000 acres under the plow and in meadow from year to year. About one-half of this amount is seeded annually with cereal grains. About two million acres are devoted to hoed crops, and three to three and a-half million acres are in grass. Taking the five millions sown with cereals and estimating that one and one-half bushels of seed are required per acre to sow it, see what an immense amount of seed is needed, viz., seven and a-half millions of bushels. If, by the use of good seed, the yield could be increased per acre by, say, five bushels, what an additional wealth might be added to the producing capacity of our Province in field crops alone! I believe it is quite possible through the use of suitable varieties and clean plump seed to accomplish this end. The year before last our field crops in Ontario were valued at $205,000,000. An addition of five bushels per acre would mean 25,000,000 bushels additional, which might be valued at, say, $20,000,000, all of which might be considered profit, as it would likely be in excess of the cost of production.

Progress of Competitions.

It is now five years since Field Crop Competitions were started in Ontario, and every year they have been increasing in number and popularity. They began in a small way in 1907, when ten societies took up the work. The following table will show the expansion from year to year:—

Year.	Societies.	Competitions.	Acres.	Amount of Government Grant.
1907	10	325	3,000	$1,000
1908	46	650	6,000	3,000
1909	77	1,200	20,000	3,500
1910	110	1,650	26,000	7,000
1911	104	1,800	28,000	8,000

During these five years, the amount of good seed grain which these competitions have made available has been no inconsiderable quantity. It is not to be understood, however, that all the grain produced from this source has been good seed and used for that purpose. As a matter of fact, very much of it was not fit for seed.

There is no doubt but that competitions have been of great educational value and can be made even more so by those closely connected with the work in the future.

Until last summer when I had a large amount of inspection work to do for members of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association, it was my privilege to be very closely associated with the work in some capacity, chiefly as one of the judges. Every year I recognized more and more that these competitions are one of the best forward movements for the improvement of field crops yet inaugurated.

Value of the Competitions.

Judging from the recent liberality of both the Federal and Provincial Governments in fostering this work, a still greater impetus will be given to it than ever before. Wherein, you ask, does the great value of the work of these Field Crop Competitions lie? In reply, I will ask you to follow me as a judge for a few minutes in an attempt to describe to you my methods of judging a field of oats, and which is the method usually followed by the judges in whole or in part. As judges, we are all requested by Mr. Lockie Wilson, your Superintendent, to meet at Guelph, previous to going out each year, where we are instructed by Prof. Zavitz and his efficient staff to score plots of grain, as we are expected to do in a large field. From years of experience on the farm in growing these crops, which most of the judges have, together with this added information of having an ideal crop in my mind, I start out to judge the crops in the competitions for one of your societies. Where possible, I have the farmer or his son go with me to the field. I then take a zigzag circuit around the five-acre block indicated and note as I go the different things called for on my score card. My eyes are open to detect weeds of any kind, specimens of which I collect, the amount of smut, the foreign kinds of grain, the general appearance and probable yield, etc. When I have made the circuit, I get up on the fence where I can command a good view of the field, or stop at some advantageous spot and mark my score card, according as the crop in question measures up to my ideal. That done, before I add up the score, I go to the farmer and talk it over with him, pointing out where his crop is strong or weak, as the case may, and as the figures will show. I show him whatever collection of weeds I have made and gladly answer any questions he may desire to ask. All this can be done in from one-half to three-quarters of an hour from the time I reach the field. With this information, the competitor is better able to understand the score card when the reports come out and he sees wherein he may have made a mistake, as compared with his neighbor's crop, which may win a place above his in the competition. For instance, 1. There is a great difference in the amount of smut which exists in crops in some seasons. This is pointed out to the competitor who sees that it will pay him to treat his seed, to kill the smut spores with formalin, which is probably the best and most easily applied remedy there is. It is also reasonable in price and, perhaps, to-day the most popular and successful treatment for fungous troubles. 2. He will recognize, as he had failed to do previously, that it will pay him to put his grain through the fanning mill more carefully than he used to, because the extra cleaning that he has given it for the competitions at fairs has demonstrated to him that the large plump seeds are the ones that give the little plants the best start in their growth. 3. He learns that growing weeds in his crop will not pay especially those the seeds of which are likely to become weed seed impurities in his grain, and he seeks the best remedies for dealing with them. This information

Ayrshires.

he can find in some of the bulletins which are sent out by the Provincial and Federal Departments of Agriculture, or in "Farm Weeds" which is obtainable from the Superintendent of Stationery, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for $1.00 per copy. 4. He may learn, too, about the value of good strains of the kind of seed he is sowing. He inquires where he can get registered seed, a quantity of which is now obtainable from members of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association. He comes to the conclusion, if he has got more or less mixtures in his crop entered in the competition, that pure seed is the thing to sow if he can get it and that more care must be taken at the time of threshing to keep the grain clean, if he wishes to make sales to others for seeding purposes. 5. He learns how to prepare his soil to the best advantage, so that it will be well drained, mellow, and contain sufficient available fertility. He decides that a rotation of crops is better than to grow his crops haphazard.

Opportunities for Winning Prizes.

If he is fortunate to win out among the first five in the field, then he has the opportunity of exhibiting some of his seed at fairs and exhibitions where large prizes are offered as a direct result of these Field Crop Competitions. For instance, through the efforts of your Superintendent Mr. Lockie Wilson, who inaugurated these Standing Field Crop Competitions in Ontario, splendid prizes are being offered each year at the Industrial Exhibition, Toronto, and at the Winter Fairs of Guelph and Ottawa, open to winners in these competitions. In addition to this, the Central Canada at Ottawa holds out strong inducements in its prize list to prize-winning competitors all over the Dominion. As yet, I have not heard of any Local Societies adding a section to their prize lists for grain and sheaves from these Field Crop Competitions. It might be done with good results and should add greatly to the Seed Exhibits at the local fairs.

Summary.

To sum up briefly, some of the advantages of these Competitions are as follows: First: They must prove of great advantage to the individual competitor in that (*a*) it arouses a greater interest in the production of all his crops; (*b*) it cultivates his powers of observation; (*c*) it gives him a desire for reading all he can find about seeds; (*d*) it leads him to try different varieties until he finds what give him the best results; (*e*) it encourages him to use the fanning mill to the best advantage; (*f*) it aids him to know the weeds he has to deal with, and the best methods for their extermination; (*g*) it leads him to treat his seed grain for smut, and (*h*) it encourages him to grow larger and better crops. Second: They increase the quantity of good, plump, pure seed grain. Third: They encourage draining of the land and the best methods of tilling the soil. Fourth: They lead to the production of the best varieties of grain, and the elimination of the poorer sorts. Fifth: They stimulate prices for good seed. Sixth: They develop the best methods for weed extermination. Seventh: They give publicity to those farmers who are producing and to those localities which are succeeding best in producing the best seed grain. Eighth: They stimulate the exhibition of grain and seeds at seed fairs and the local and larger exhibitions. Ninth: They put in circulation some of the best grain from exhibitions, which is sent to the District Agricultural Representatives to be distributed to farmers in their localities. Tenth: They give an impetus to the revival of skilled agriculture.

Is it any wonder, then, that this good work should go on until each of the 360 Agricultural Societies in Ontario takes a hand in an honest endeavor to improve, at least, the principal commercial crops of their respective districts.

I can see a bright future for the extension of this most valuable work.

D. H. Bedford: In the County of Essex we have had what is called a Corn Growers' Association for five or six years. There is a great deal of interest taken in the Exhibition held by this organization, and instructive lectures are delivered. The Association is conducted in this manner: $25 is granted by each of the townships, and $200 is given by the Counties of Essex and Kent. Corn enters wholly into everything exhibited at this fair and there are varieties without number. Of these, the principal are the Large Yellow Dent and what is called the White Cap Yellow Dent. Each Council grants a prize for the corn grown in its particular township. This year they contemplate adding tobacco, but that may be a mistake. Perhaps it would be just as well if the Government would allow oats and wheat or wheat and tobacco to be competed for in the same competition.

Parade of Prize Cattle at Canadian National.

J. L. Miller: Mr. Raynor mentioned that Bobcaygeon was a good district for the production of grain. Would it not be wise for some of us who are not so particularly favored to know the exact districts in Ontario that are capable of producing this pedigreed seed grain?

In connection with Field Crop Competitions, in order to get the greatest good, the Societies who enter should see that when the judging is over, the exhibitors' names and the prizes which they have won are announced.

The Superintendent should, in my opinion, have a list of names with the number of bushels of grain they have to sell, their post-office address, etc. This should be advertised throughout the Province.

T. G. Raynor: In reply to the first part of your remarks, it would be impossible to point your finger to any one part of the country that is adapted to growing all kinds of grain to perfection. Some parts are better adapted than others. One year you will get good grain from one part of the Province and other seasons from another part.

Last year Western Ontario was hard hit by the dry weather. Eastern Ontario conditions were more favorable, and therefore there is a lot of seed for sale in

the Eastern part of our Province and also in the Western where the grain is well developed and of good quality. Farmers in New Ontario should be encouraged to produce peas, because conditions there seem to be well adapted for this crop.

HAS THE TIME ARRIVED FOR LARGELY INCREASED GRANTS FROM FEDERAL AND PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS TO AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES?

JOHN FARRELL, FOREST.

I tender my congratulations to the President for his address, and also to our worthy Superintendent upon the splendid report he gave us. I have addressed many gatherings both here and in the land beyond the sea in the interest of the agriculturists of this country, and, to your credit it must be said, I do not think in my whole visit I had the pleasure of meeting such a splendid body of men as I find before me to-day.

You are here for a purpose, to procure information as to the management of our fairs, and we should confine ourselves largely to the question how to advance their welfare in every way.

If there is any subject more than another that will appeal to you this afternoon, it is the one on which I am to address you, and I regret not being able to do justice to it.

The financial end of all institutions is a very important point. In the past the Government has been very generous, and, if my figures are correct, 30 per cent. of the money paid out in prizes has been granted us by the Department, we have had therefore to secure 70 per cent. This has been obtained by the Directors going to their friends and neighbors, telling them what was being done, what they hoped to accomplish and asking them to contribute generously toward the maintenance of their fairs.

Those who have undertaken the management of fairs know, if they do the work that is theirs to do, that they have almost more than any body of men are able to do successfully, without having to canvass in addition, and on this account we say to the Government in all fairness, because it is our money, that the only thing we want from them is a larger distribution.

For some time past we have felt that it would require $100,000 to enable us to do the work that we have been anxious to accomplish. We put forth an effort, waited upon the Minister of Agriculture, but were not able to get that $30,000 additional; nevertheless, we succeeded up to a point that is somewhat encouraging.

The Department say to us, "Show us your work and if it proves that additional grants are required you can come back to us again." If you compare the fairs of to-day with those of ten or twelve years ago, the advance made is so striking that we can with confidence go to the Government and prove to them that the increase asked for is fully justified.

In touring Great Britain and talking with Agriculturalists there, they agreed with me that the greatest national fair held to-day in the world is the Toronto Exhibition. There is nothing to-day that equals it in the world as far as an

annual fair is concerned, and they said that if the local fairs were conducted along the same lines, they certainly were worthy of the unanimous support of everyone interested in them.

And not only those in the land beyond the sea but our neighbors also to the south of us are benefiting by our experience and the granting of large sums for the purpose of benefiting the fairs in the various parts of the United States is being discussed at the White House in Washington. Every Society will be interested to know that the Dominion Government is placing at the disposal of the Ontario Department of Agriculture a sum of money to be used in the encouragement of the work of fairs, and it is in the interests of this organization to-day to appoint a strong deputation to wait upon the Minister and ask him to increase the grant to $100,000.

With the determination of the delegates present and the splendid record of each and every Society, there is no reason why we cannot put up one of the best cases ever placed before any Minister of Agriculture in any part of the world.

In comparing fairs held in Canada with those in the United States there is a very great contrast in our favor. Over there the circus performance is largely to be found at every fair and midways and special attractions are the main features.

Americans who have attended fairs in Canada are quick to realize that ours have been conducted along better educational lines, and they are petitioning the Government at Washington not to make grants to the Agricultural Societies until all these things are eliminated.

Why do we need an additional grant? While in the past we encouraged every means of entertainment that could be obtained this has been almost entirely taken out of the programme of the Agricultural Societies to-day and you are giving your attention to purely educational lines for the advancement of agriculture.

Now that a much larger amount is being given for prizes than formerly and we are broadening our lines in various ways such as Spring Horse and Seed Fairs and Standing Field Crop Competitions, it is quite evident to everyone that we need more means, and where are we to get them? Fair Boards cannot go to those who have contributed so generously in the past and ask them to double their subscriptions. Objection would at once be raised to this by these contributors who aided you when struggling in the early stages of your existence with the expectation that some day you would become self-supporting.

In the past we have had a hard fight because the West has been a competitor and such a strong one that Ontario has been drained of its best men, and for this reason to-day the Province of Ontario is putting forward great efforts to build up agriculture, and keep the boys on the farm, and the only way to do it is to show them that their profession is one to be proud of.

Another drain on the funds of the Societies is the payment for Departmental judges. When these are sent out, we have to pay a portion of their expenses, which is only right and just, but nevertheless, this is one line of expenditure which our Societies did not have in the past. About $4,600 was paid out for judges last year by the Societies, and if you look at the manner in which fairs are run to-day and the means of revenue you have at your disposal, you are thoroughly justified in going to the Government and asking them for that additional grant.

A remark was made the other day that we are constantly asking for an additional grant, but if the Government make that grant $100,000 at the present time, we will not ask them for more for some years to come.

Our Society was one that suffered seriously from wet weather, and as $10,000 of the grant were expended in paying a portion of the losses in gate receipts, that is an additional reason why, when the matter is placed properly before the Department, they will see the necessity of assisting along that line. In the County of Lambton a fair which had gate receipts in 1910 of $860, last year on account of bad weather conditions just took in $56, so you can understand the position that fair would be in were it not for the wet weather grant; owing to the aid they received from the Department, and the funds they had in the treasury, they were able to pay 100 cents on the dollar.

G. C. SMITH (Cornwall): It has been very gratifying indeed for us to listen to the remarks that have just fallen from our Vice-President, which shows what a great interest he has taken in the Agricultural work of Ontario, the banner Province of the Dominion, and to know that while the Provincial Government has done so much for the farmers of the Province in the past, the time has now arrived when we are also going to get assistance from the Dominion Government.

It is a well known fact, especially in the older counties of Eastern Ontario, that many of the country fairs have gone out of existence, and I suppose the same thing has occurred in other parts of the Province. In our own Town of Cornwall where the Society has been in existence 55 years, several of the Directors came before the Board of Trade last December and told them that, if we did not put our shoulder to the wheel, they were going to close the fair, sell the grounds and go out of business. A few of us advised them not to do so, that we would make it a point to attend the annual meeting and see if we could not suggest something that would revive the exhibition.

After the others had finished suggesting one thing and another, I made a suggestion, and, while it brought a titter from those present, I felt sure that if it could only be started and established, it would be a drawing card and put our Agricultural Society on a good financial footing, and it was to hold a Baby Show in connection with our exhibition in the fall.

They acted on my suggestion, and being connected, as I am, with one of the largest manufacturing establishments there, I was able to secure four medals, gold for the first prize, silver with gold trimmings for the second, and two silver medals for the third and fourth prizes. The Directors gave $15 for the first cash prize, $10 for the second, $8 for the third, and $5 for the fourth. The result was that on Saturday afternoon, we erected a platform in front of the grand stand and no less than 40 mothers brought their babies there that afternoon. What was the result? There never was on the Cornwall Exhibition grounds such a large gathering as we had that afternoon.

All the other attractions were similar to what we had for years past, but when you get babies to a baby show they will draw the ladies, and where the ladies go, the men are bound to follow.

It being our first year, we made one mistake—we admitted babies up to 12 months old. You quite understand that it is pretty hard to pit a six months' old baby against one of twelve months, so this year as we have decided to make it an annual event, we are going to have two classes, up to six months, and from six months up to twelve, and I have taken upon myself to add two more medals, so that we will give three medals and three cash prizes to the different classes, and I am sure from the number of births that I have seen in the papers that we will have a big show. After reading the Dominion Government census and seeing how the rural population of the Province of Ontario is going back, it behooves

someone to make a move. I fear to-day too many in Canada are taking a leaf out of the book of our American cousins across the line and spending their time in pleasure and enjoying life rather than do as our forerunners did, raise large families.

I mention this to show you how we saved our Society from disaster and put it upon a financial footing last year, besides paying all our debts, and I am satisfied that in the future the Cornwall Agricultural Society will be more than a success, and if other Societies throughout the Province would follow this example, there would not be any failures.

J. Lockie Wilson: I am sure the suggestion made by our friend, Mr. Smith, will be accepted and that you will all take note of it. Spendid stock is grown down there, nearly all pedigreed, and I am glad to see that move was made in Cornwall because it is one of the two towns in the Province of Ontario in which the census man said the population had decreased.

A Delegate: The meeting should take action to appoint a Committee to wait on the Government, and Mr. Farrell should be a member of it.

Moved by A. C. Graham, seconded by E. Christie, that we go as a body to wait on the Government, with Messrs. Farrell and Smith as speakers, Mr. Farrell to arrange the time. Carried.

CORRECT STANDARDS FOR JUDGING GRAIN AND POTATOES.

George H. Clark, Dominion Seed Commissioner.

The subject which your Secretary has allotted to me to-day is similar to that on which I addressed this association ten years ago. At that time I was more closely in touch with the fine distinctions in quality of grain and potatoes. I propose to-day, however, to deal with this question from a different viewpoint.

I am going to ask you to look at our wheat, oats, barley, and potato crops through the spectacles of the miller, the brewer and the consumer in general. I do not mean to intimate that the manufacturers alone should be considered when we decide on standards for judging these crops. Their ideals of quality are not always the most profitable for farmers.

For instance, about twelve years ago the Dominion Millers' Association complained of the introduction and general production of soft white wheats. They wanted a hard glutinous wheat that would make strong baker's flour and imported several carloads of turkey red for seed. Ontario farmers grew this wheat for a few years, but they found they could get from five to ten bushels per acre more from the soft starchy varieties. The total yield in the soft varieties was made up of starch. The millers paid only a cent a bushel more for the glutinous wheat than for the starchy wheat. It proved to be more profitable for the farmers to grow the soft white wheat.

From this experience you will see that it is not always advisable to accept the standard of the manufacturer, but they have some complaints to make which seem reasonable and which deserve consideration. Perhaps some means can be devised to improve matters for both the grower and the manufacturer. A sucessful manufacturer must establish definite brands, advertise them and maintain a uniform quality of flour for each brand.

In order to work to those uniform standards of quality he must know the

character of the wheat he has to grind. Ontario millers know what they can do with No. 2 Northern Manitoba wheat, for instance. With that grade they have uniform quality. The flour made from it will act approximately the same from year to year. They would, of course, like very well for some of their brands of flour to use 40 per cent., 50 per cent., or 60 per cent. of Ontario wheat, but they find it almost impossible to get two carloads of Ontario wheat that will give the same results.

It may be white wheat, it may be red wheat, it is usually a mixture of the two in very irregular proportions. They have learned that two varieties of soft wheat that are indistinguishable to the grain buyer yield flour that acts quite differently in the hands of the baker. Our millers find it practically impossible to maintain uniformity in their brands of flour if they use Ontario wheat.

In consequence, many of our largest millers are not in the market to buy Ontario wheat. They are running exclusively on western grain and are extending their flour trade very rapidly among Ontario consumers, a considerable proportion of whom are farmers whose wives rebel against the flour from the small mills that grind local wheat.

A Prize-winning Pair.

Too Many Varieties of Oats.

Ontario farmers are producing less wheat and more oats, and here we find a still more motley collection of types and varieties. It is fortunate that the bulk of the oat crop is wanted to feed; and yet horses would fare better if agricultural societies were to boycott those sorts of oats that have two sets of thick, woody hulls to hold one small kernel.

Such oats look attractive in the bag and weigh well per measured bushel, but they are not very satisfying to the horse, and are exceedingly annoying to the oatmeal manufacturer and his Scottish customers. It is from these double-hulled oats, which are more common in some varieties and in some seasons than in others,

that we get oat hulls in our porridge. They escape the best machines made to eliminate them.

We are growing fully 20 distinct varieties of oats under about 120 variety names. The names are not particularly harmful, but some of the varieties, when dumped in the elevator bin with the better sorts suitable for manufacturing into oatmeal, reduce the value of the whole bulk lot. All these varieties have some good characteristics, but many of them have some bad ones, and, in the best interests of all concerned, in the standards for judging oats should be put a handicap on those bad characteristics.

Mixtures of Barley Varieties bad for Malting.

In spite of dry towns, a considerable proportion of our barley crop is still wanted for malting. When brewers were getting the old common 6-rowed barley, unadulterated with other varieties, they were able to get uniform germination and from 95 per cent. to 100 per cent. of good malt from the grain.

Some varieties of barley are slower to germinate than others, especially when the grain is fresh, and brewers are now frequently unable to get more than 80 per cent. of good malt from the collection of varieties that find their way to the elevator bins from which they draw their supplies.

Ontario is not now producing the best types of barley for brewing, but the Mandscheuri barley is probably most profitable for the farmer to grow, and can be handled by the brewer with fairly good results. The trouble is more with the mixture of different sorts that do not respond in the same way in the making of malt, and we can not condemn the brewer if he now samples the barley from elevators that contain fewer varieties and leaves Ontario barley to be sold at feed values.

I had an opportunity two years ago to examine the cereal crops of Great Britain, Germany and Scandinavia. Their crops are clean. Except when grown for feed, their crops do not contain a mixture of varieties as Ontario crops too frequently do. They have few standards of excellence and their farmers have to work to those standards or receive quite a severe cut in price for their grain. Three years ago we were able to get 100,000 bushels of seed oats from North Britain, all uniformly true to the Abundance type. Our oatmeal manufacturers are now getting some benefits from the distribution of these oats for seed in the Prairie Provinces.

At that time Ontario had quite a supply of commercial oats to offer, but the numerous samples which I had an opportunity to examine seemed to be made up of a mixture from different farms. They consisted of different types and varieties and were not suitable for seed.

Mixture of Potatoes Bad for Cooking.

Our potato crop is almost as badly mixed as the grain crop. If the commercial potatoes that are marketed in the City of Toronto were offered in London, Eng. some of London's poor would have an opportunity to buy cheap potatoes. Any good cook will tell you that she gets poor results if she boils a long white, a round white and a rose type potato together.

Few Varieties of the Best Type Wanted.

There can be no doubt of the desirability of reducing the number of varieties to include only the best types of wheat, oats, barley and potatoes, from the standpoint of both the manufacturer and the grower.

If that can be done here in Ontario it will raise the average value of these crops by several per cent., simply by making the available supply of grain in our elevator bins more uniform in quality. That end is easier to discuss than to accomplish.

Your secretary plans to provide for 170 field crop competitions this year. Federal treasury will supply funds for half their cost and we will all hope to see excellent results. As a means to the desired end, I would advise that his corps of expert judges be well informed on the standard of excellence for each kind of crop, so that they may as nearly as possible adhere to one ideal, and discriminate against those types of varieties of wheat, oats, barley or potatoes that play havoc when mixed with the better sorts for commerce.

Prof. Zavitz has judged exhibits of seed at the winter fairs and at Toronto Exhibitions for several years. So long as he continues, the prizes will go to the proper standards of quality, and I would like to suggest that the young men of experience and good judgment, who have had two or three years training under Prof. Zavitz, are not likely to make many mistakes in applying those standards in field crop competitions, seed fairs and at your annual shows.

Influence of Seed Fairs and Field Crop Competitions.

It is anticipated that a great deal of the prize-winning grain, potatoes or other seed crops in field crop competition and seed exhibitions, will be disseminated and used for seed by less progressive farmers in the district where the competitions are held.

It is possible even now, though more in the Prairie Provinces than in Ontario, to trace the crops that are being grown by many of the so-called indifferent farmers to prize-winning exhibits in field crop competitions, then to registered seed grain selected by members of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association, and finally to the work of the plant breeder employed at a federal or provincial experiment station.

Work of the Agricultural Societies.

The Agricultural societies of Ontario have done much and can do more to bring about a general improvement in crops, to encourage the production of desirable types and varieties, and to discourage the production of types of grain and potatoes that destroy the value of the best sorts when mixed with them for commerce.

With a view to accomplish this, let me again recommend what I suggested ten years ago, that you eliminate from your prize lists all variety names except those of well-known standard varieties, in order to indicate more clearly the type of grain or potatoes for which prizes are offered. You will confer more benefit on agriculture by providing seven substantial prizes for white oats of the Banner type than by offering small prizes for seven distinct varieties of different types of grain.

Two types of wheat, hard and soft variety, one or two of barley, two row and six row, and three of potatoes, long white, round white, and rose, should be sufficient for most county or township fairs.

Weeds and Disease.

I have not discussed the question of weeds or weed seeds, foreign grains, smut or other diseases. You are well aware that any crop or exhibit competing in the field competitions or seed exhibitions, which is not practically free from such impurities has small chance of winning a prize.

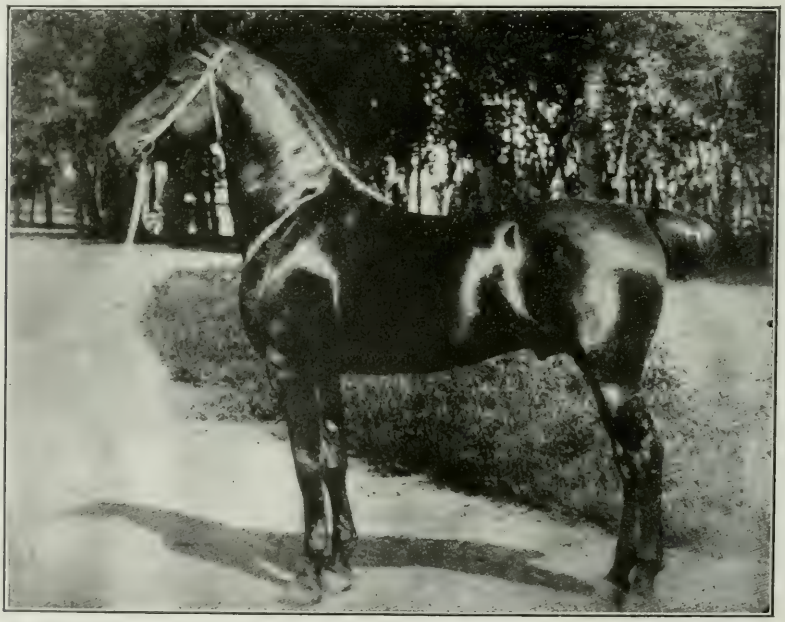
In the live stock department of your annual shows, which get about $25 for every dollar spent on agricultural produce, the animals are usually judged from the standpoint of utility for breeding and it is proper that your grain and potatoes be judged from the standpoint of utility for seed.

REPORTS OF DISTRICT DIRECTORS.

District No. 1.

W. K. Farlinger: The season, as a whole, has been a prosperous one for the Agricultural Societies of this District, although some suffered through bad weather, but, as a general thing, the district has been successful.

Some Societies show a surplus and other a shortage of receipts. The season having been early, farmers were prepared for a holiday and attended the fairs in large numbers.



Standard-Bred.

On approaching some of the County Councillors in my own county, with reference to giving small grants to the local fairs, I found they were opposed to the idea, and I did not go more fully into this matter as I should have liked to have done.

Expert judges are becoming more popular and they are giving better satisfaction than formerly.

There is some clashing of dates which should be avoided, and some arrangement should be made to prevent this. The large exhibitions such as Toronto and Ottawa cause a certain amount of injury to the local fairs, as the cheap railway rates are an inducement for people to attend them and the home exhibition suffers to a certain extent.

District No. 2.

R. J. Bushell: In my district, comprising Leeds, Lanark, Frontenac and Renfrew, there are 27 Societies. It is an impossibility for me to personally visit each and every fair, but I had the pleasure of seeing two or three. On the days when I had intended visiting some of the fairs it rained very heavily and I was not able to attend.

I have been about four years identified with the Fairs Association and have attended every convention since the first, and have never seen a finer lot of delegates than to-day. This is evidence that the quality of our Fair Boards is improving every year.

It has been stated by the Superintendent that there are in the Province about 350 fairs, and 300 judges were sent out by the Department. Out of 300 there were complaints against only 11 that their work was not satisfactory. That is a pretty small percentage of unsatisfactory work—3 per cent. None of us can fight the ordinary battles of life with any less.

Are we getting the value from these special judges that we might? I contend that it is up to the Association to get more out of them.

For instance, a man is sent from the Department to judge horses. He comes down and awards the prizes. Now, young men of that particular district see the horse parading the ground with the scarlet ticket on it or blue, as the case may be, but they do not know why that horse got first or second prize, and it would be a wise move to have a class of five, six or eight young men enter and go with this judge and learn the valuable points about the horse.

I noticed that at some of the fairs I visited they were advocating the improvement of attractions, increasing of prize lists, etc., but I have not heard discussed at any of them the financial end of the problem, the taking of money at the gate.

At some of the fairs, tickets were printed on cardboard, by some local printing office, and sold at random. There is absolutely no system there. In Kingston we have a number of tickets printed and each ticket a man sells or does not sell, he is responsible for. The smaller a fair the more essential it is that these tickets be carefully looked after.

It is interesting to know that we are associated with the big Exhibition at Toronto, to be the kindergarten schools to the Canadian National Exhibition, the best in the world, and all smaller fairs are feeders to it.

In some country districts not much attention is given to fairs until about a week or two before it takes place and all interest in it ceases a week after the fair is past.

I am an enthusiast, and consider that we ought to talk "fair" from the day it opens until it closes. We do not get our ladies identified enough with some of our fairs. There should be meetings held in the winter time to revise prize lists. Hold little gatherings under the auspices of a certain fair. I also suggest concerts in the winter time. It will not hurt us to keep talking "fair" all the time.

Regarding the management of fairs, there are a number of Directors appointed every year and about four or five constitute the working element in that fair. The rest of them will show up on the morning of the fair and commence to find fault with the arrangements made by those who have done the work.

A little more enthusiasm on the part of everybody will result in better conducted and better paying fairs.

D. Evans: We purchased 20,000 tickets for $7.50, plus duty and express, consecutively numbered. These were secured from Donaldson Lithographing Co., Newport, Ky.

R. J. Bushell: I purchased 50,000 tickets for $6.00 with 30 per cent. duty. 10,000 were printed general admission; 10,000 grand stand, and a couple of other lots including children's tickets, etc.

R. E. Cowan: In regard to this ticket discussion, the South Waterloo Agricultural Society's fair is held in Galt. There are different organizations in the town that throughout the year hold different exhibitions of one kind and another. Tickets are now being printed for the express purpose of keeping a tab on the gate keepers, which is a good idea. The first year all the 10c., 15c. and 25c. tickets were bought from the same firm and we found out that different organizations were putting in their tickets which were not counted over on the day of the show, and passed them off as ours, and in order to overcome that difficulty we found that it was necessary to get each ticket stamped on the back and the gate keeper looks on the back of the ticket instead of the face to see that it is stamped "South Waterloo Agricultural Society." It then devolved upon us to get the tickets printed and stamped here or pay high duty on imported tickets that were finished on the other side.

Rather than do that we got one of the printing offices in the town to order the tickets, secured estimates on them and we got this firm to do the printing on the back of them, and we found out that the tickets did not cost us as much, as if we had ordered them from lithographing companies in the U. S., paying express and duty.

That is the difficulty we had to overcome as to the stamping of the tickets. It probably will work out all right to have tickets unstamped for a whole lot of fairs but we found it would not work for ours.

Wm. A. McKenzie: In the case of the tickets for our fair at Mitchell, we employed clerks from the two banks, the Hamilton and Merchants, to sell ours and the tickets were numbered from 1 to 1,000 and they tallied exactly with the amount they turned in.

We got these tickets from the London Theatre Co. at 75c. per 1,000, no duty to pay.

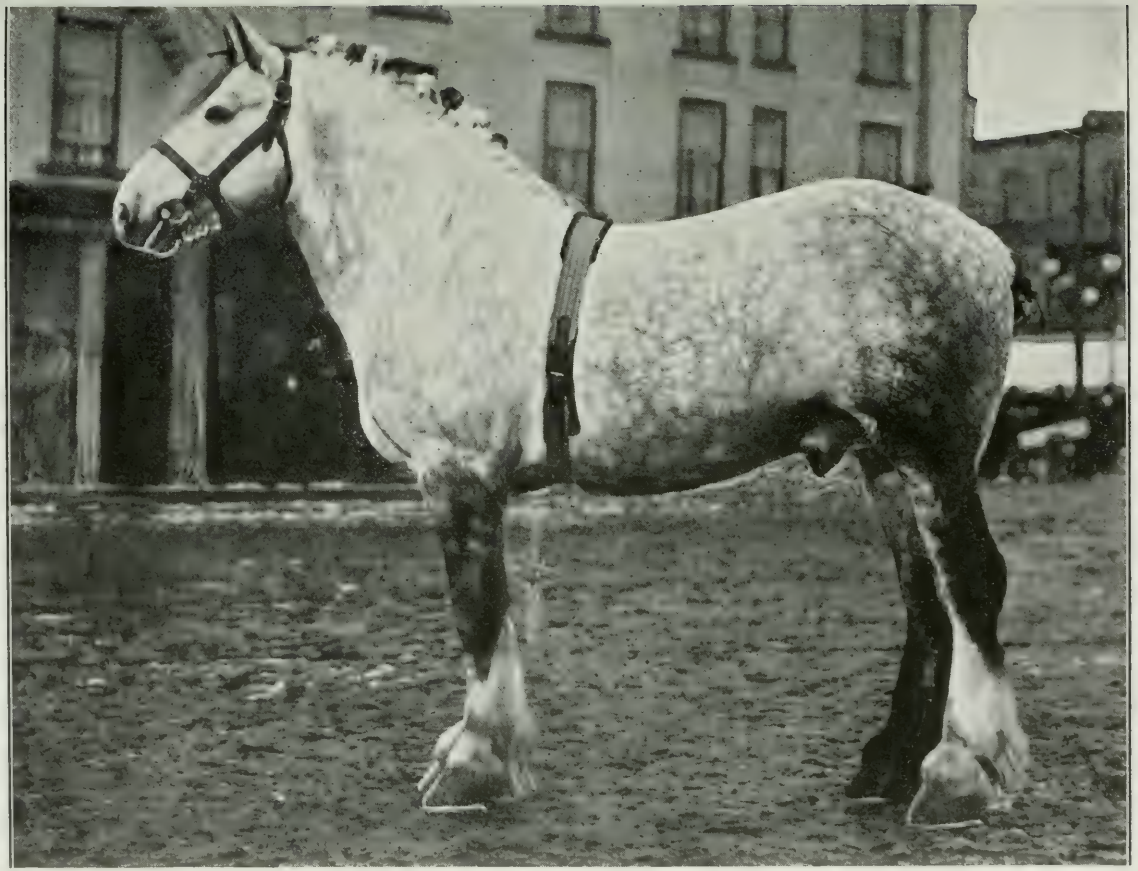
A Delegate: I agree with Mr. Cowan. I do not believe in paying four prices when you can get the same accommodation this way. I have been in the business long enough—35 years—to know what printing costs and when I can get 20,000 tickets for $6.50 it is not duplicated in Canada.

J. Lockie Wilson: It is more important now than ever before that the gate receipts should be very carefully taken care of, owing to the fact that the insurance is based upon the actual cash received, and the Treasurer has to swear to these gate receipts, so it is up to your treasurer and gate keeper to see that these gate receipts are right.

District No. 4.

Joseph Hickson: I visited six fairs, all of which were very satisfactory, Lindsay and Peterborough being models of success and advancement.

The weather conditions affected six fairs in the District, although each met its obligations and, with better weather conditions another year, will go on to greater success.



Shire.

District No. 5.

GEORGE RAIKES: In the Superintendent's address he spoke of the advantage of a representative from each district holding meetings in that district to arrange the dates of fairs, etc. For some years in the County of Simcoe we have had meetings of that kind.

We call the meeting on the day the County Council meet in Barrie. I do not agree with the Superintendent that we should meet in one place for the whole district. The District is too large, it is expensive to get men there and the district should be divided up and meetings held on different dates. It is only in certain cases that fairs will clash. The way Ontario is divided up we should have representatives from each district.

You will find for practical working, the districts are rather too large to hold meetings in the way the Superintendent suggests, but as far as we are concerned, the smaller districts in our district works out very well indeed.

We, as a rule, hold our meeting for that purpose on the County Council meeting day. When the Council is through we get together, talk over the fair and arrange our dates. It has been very successful in the last few years. It may be carried out in a great many centres.

Re expenses. Our Central Society at Barrie is very liberal. The delegates spend a good deal of money, have to pay their expenses, and the society is very liberal in their grants as they realize what the delegates are doing.

I am President of what I consider the best fair in our District. We had the honor last year of having the Minister of Agriculture open it. He had heard very often from expert judges of the success of our fair but he was more than surprised when he saw it personally.

The first fair I visited had one fine day and the next was wet. A great many fairs were handicapped by the wet weather.

The next fair was at Coldwater. It rained heavily all through the day. It was a complete failure. I, myself, got a bad cold judging the cattle in the wet.

As representative of the district, I will be only too pleased, whenever any fairs are being held in my district, to attend if notified.

District No. 7.

G. J. MELDRUM: My district includes about 150 miles from one end to the other. It was an impossibility to visit every fair and there was no provision made for my expenses.

I visited several of them and coming down here to-day I imagined that the report would be a consolidated one from the District Directors, and not an individual report. I do not agree with a good many of the subjects I heard here this morning, *re* getting after the Government all the time for increased grant.

It is all right if we get it, if these individual societies do not depend too much upon the grant, which they are getting. I consider the more they lean on the Government for a grant, the more they sap the vitality of the people. If the enthusiasm that was put into many of the subjects in this meeting were put into their work rather than leave it to the President and Vice-President to do the business of the societies, those that are getting less than $100 would to-day be getting grants of $200 or $300.

When we sell tickets we have gate receipts somewhere in the neighborhood of $200 or $225 on a good day, at the same time we have good gate receipts on those

membership tickets that we sold of perhaps another $300. If we have a day of wet weather our receipts will not go down below $100, because friends have bought these tickets for admission purposes and they will come. We have a good fair ground, wet or dry, and we get a certain amount of gate receipts.

District No. 8.

MR. JOHN BRODIE: District No. 8 of the Ontario Association of Fairs and Exhibitions, comprised of Perth, Huron, Middlesex and Elgin Counties, upon notice from their District Director, Mr. D. A. Graham, Lobo, met in the County Buildings, London.

This district holds forty fairs annually and it was hoped that a greater number of Societies would have been represented at this meeting than there were. It was the first meeting of its kind to be held, however, and proved to be interesting, various matters common to all Agricultural Societies being under discussion. D. A. Graham was voted to the chair, and George Westman, Stratford, was elected Secretary-Treasurer for the district.

Mr. Jno. Brodie, the past district representative, explained the object of this meeting. He emphasized the importance of the district being represented at the annual convention by one or two strong men who would be able to champion our ideas before that convention. The programme of the annual meeting to be held in Toronto on the 7th and 8th of February was taken up, clause by clause, with the following results.

The first item on this programme to receive special attention was "The Field Crop Competition." Several of the delegates in attendance had had some experience in connection with this department of the Society's work and as a rule were of the opinion that it was a laudable work and one that was worthy of some effort. The competition should, in their opinion, be conducted for two or more years with one grain or seed.

Re improved system of Fair Books. The delegates present who had been using the forms as issued by the Department were well pleased with same.

New business brought forth considerable discussion. Mr. J. Carrothers, Thorndale, suggested that the Department be asked to extend the time limit for securing new members for the small Agricultural Society from March 1st to June 1st. Mr. J. Brodie spoke favorably and the idea met with general approval. It was suggested by Mr. I. Salkeld, of Goderich, that sister Societies might arrange to supply each other with judges. By so doing he felt that the judging could be done cheaper and more satisfactorily to all concerned. Mr. J. Brodie suggested that the Legislative grant should be paid on prizes in goods as well as in cash, many smaller fairs being obliged to accept donations in goods as prizes.

Messrs. Carrothers and D. A. Graham were named by the meeting as spokesmen at the annual meeting in support of the above suggestions.

A MEMBER: I never heard at all of this meeting until just now. Should not all the Societies in the district be notified to send a delegate?

J. H. WHEATON: Every one was notified.

A MEMBER: He notified the Western fair and, of course, our society was not represented. The Western fair sent a representative.

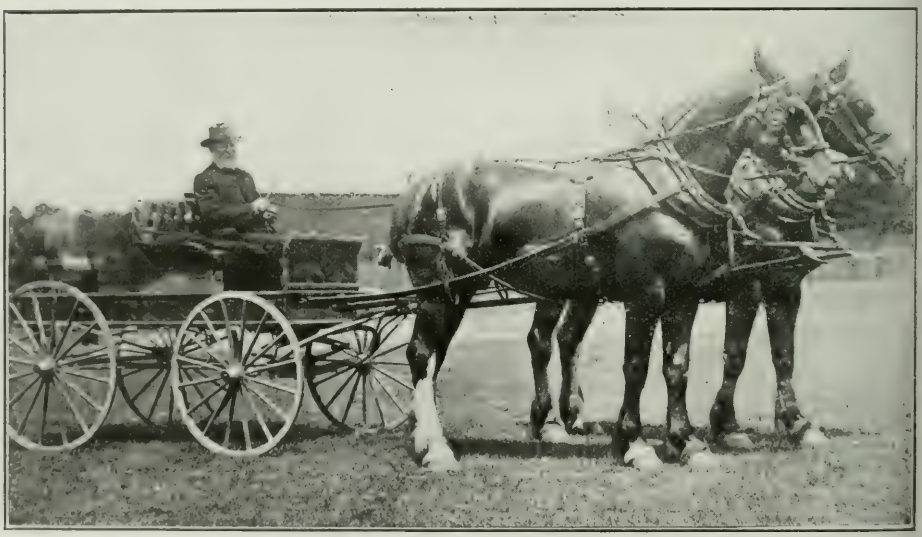
JOHN FARRELL: The President has asked me to outline the system we have adopted in the western portion of the Province which has worked admirably with us.

We have had no difficulty whatever in working out our system of arranging fairs in the past, and we were one of the first in the province to organize the District Association. We asked each Fair Board in this District at their annual meeting to send one delegate to this particular meeting, and the expenses of that delegate are always paid by the Fair that sends the representative there.

It is hardly possible for the Association to handle the financial end, hence it is that we are asking for additional grants to the societies from the Department in order to compensate us.

Although each Fair Board bears the expense of their delegate to the central District Association and we comprise a good deal of territory, it is very rarely that every fair is not represented. The Secretary has not the slightest difficulty in arranging dates for the circuit.

Another idea which has worked very economically is that at this particular meeting, we arrange for one large poster which advertises every fair in the district, and then the Secretary of the District Association sends 200 of these posters to one



Agricultural Team.

fair, 200 to another, and they are distributed all round about our district and you can understand how economically and how thoroughly, not only our own fair, but every other fair in the district is advertised.

When you get out a poster of this kind and each fair is advertised by it, you do away with a great deal of cost in the way of posting bills in the various neighborhoods, and at the same time the posters thus placed are looked after better and are not taken down and destroyed. You may send your bills to another fair that may be interested in yours, and both fairs will be well advertised.

There used to be a certain amount of jealousy by reason of one fair trying to excel another. That has all been dispelled and nothing of the kind is to be found to-day. Harmony exists in the whole neighborhood and the system of economical advertising has compensated more than ten times over the amount of money each of the fairs has had to expend in paying the fare of the delegate to the meeting.

You can understand how economical that will work out and what effect it will have upon your district.

District No. 10.

DR. W. A. CROW: On account of wet weather I was only able to attend some half dozen fairs in my district. I had made arrangements with our Secretary and President, and some other leading Agriculturalists in the Province, and had arranged to give a banquet at the time of our County Council meeting in the County Town of Walkerton, but we have had a very severe winter there and the roads have been blocked considerably, therefore I thought it would be better not to have it this winter.

A great deal of information about the different Societies could be derived by having such a meeting, and possibly a banquet, and have some of the leading agriculturists address you, when arrangements about dates, etc., could be made.

We have gone into the Standing Field Crop Competition and I am glad to say there are a great many more Societies in that district taking it up. Where farmers have taken prizes, they are receiving as high as 25c. more per bushel for their oats than their neighbors who were not in the competition.

It is a splendid thing and every year more Societies will take it up.

District No. 12.

E. F. STEPHENSON: District No. 12 embraces all the territory between the Quebec boundary on the east and the Manitoban boundary on the northwest, in which territory are 31 Agricultural Societies.

I asked the Directors to recommend this general meeting to divide the District, but I could not get a seconder to my motion. I issued a circular urging the various Societies to hold public meetings of members and others for discussion of all matters of interest to the industrial classes, and emphasized the importance of entering the standing field crop competitions. I kept in close touch with the three Temiskaming Societies. Each are in the field crop competitions and are up-to-date in their management, and making rapid headway. New Liskeard Society will employ five Departmental judges this year.

All of the products in the exhibition car which is being sent through the Province by the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway Commission, were supplied by the Charlton, Englehart and New Liskeard Agricultural Societies, and Haileybury Horticultural Society.

This district consists of 14,000,000 acres of splendid agricultural land, and must eventually become the home of an immense farming population.

ADDRESS.

HON. MARTIN BURRELL, DOMINION MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE.

Judging from the appearance of this meeting, your organization is in a very flourishing condition. I know you were in the past, and I also know you have been progressing very rapidly since I left Ontario 12 years ago, having learned all I know from 16 years' experience in the old Province, and I have still a warm affection for the agriculturist of Ontario. I cannot look at this big agricultural gathering without seeing a great many familiar faces. We all know the work that has been done by the Government. The excellent work done by that eminent official of the Department, Mr. C. C. James, the work done by Mr. J. Lockie Wilson in this line, and a great many other officials in Ontario, are an example to the whole of Canada.

Everybody must recognize the splendid educational work that has been done by the holding of exhibitions and agricultural fairs all over the country. One cannot be in a city like Toronto without thinking of the Canadian National Exhibition, and it has fallen to my lot during the last few weeks when the matter came up before me for consideration, to very quickly promise a big, substantial grant to the Toronto Exhibition this year for the purpose of assisting in putting up a large permanent structure for the housing of exhibits from all the Provinces in Canada.

However critical Parliament or the Opposition may be, there will be few members in the House who would care to criticize adversely a vote of that kind and for that purpose.

It has been said that exhibitions and fairs are the means of demonstrating the great resources of a country and are in a very true sense an example also of the evolution of the various industries in that country. They do a lot of good work. They give the man in the back section a sense of proportion, which he otherwise would not have. We all know the man who thinks there never was such a pumpkin as he grew in 1890, but, after a while, he begins to realize that others can grow pumpkins and it stimulates him to do better.

It is possible that we have got away in Canada a little too far from the original intention of these fairs, which were strictly begun along agricultural lines. We have, of course, to consider the fact that if you want to attract people to an exhibition, you have to use various methods, as the world is pretty big. You have to cater to the tastes of all people that you wish to interest in the fair.

Unfortunately, this desire has, perhaps, led some of our exhibition managers to cater a little more to the spectacular than the educational point of view. In Great Britain they have stuck a little more closely to the strictly educational lines than we have in Canada.

I notice in looking over some of your reports that you have made some very valuable suggestions. The report of one particular association suggests that a central fair for a great big district is better on the whole for everybody than a succession of small fairs. I do not want to minimize the value of the small local fair because everyone who has lived in a remote district must know the extraordinary interest that is created by the holding of a local fair. There is hardly a greater pleasure in life for man living in a remote section than when one of his exhibits wins a prize in a local fair. Speaking of these I am reminded of one that was held in a section of my Province that was not particularly noted for live stock or horticulture. When the morning of the Exhibition arrived there were only two classes represented, the live stock and the vegetable end of it. These consisted of a whey-fed calf and a pumpkin of large proportions. The calf had evidently not been overfed the day before and the rope with which it was tied being made of a poor quality of binder twine, it broke and that calf made a bee line for the pumpkin and when it got through there was only one class left on exhibition. It is needless to say that that calf had no difficulty in taking the first prize, and those who had seen it early in the morning wondered at its marvellous growth in so short a time.

I noticed a suggestion that none but expert judges should be employed. This is of immense importance. I know this because I have had a wide experience and was fairly well drilled before I undertook the work of an expert judge of fruit exhibits. I know the harm that is done when a man is not thoroughly familiar with his work. I have judged at your Toronto Exhibition and perhaps at every fair in the west. The public ought to have confidence in the judge appointed to do the judging.

As far as possible, professionalism should be kept out of fair and exhibitions. Honest rivalry between men who have grown their own productions is good, but the chances are that while they are stimulating themselves up to better things, some fellow who makes a business of showing professionally and going around to everybody's garden and back door and stealing all he can get and showing it against the inexperienced farmer, will take the prize. It is true that Ruskin said, "That the man who is working for the fee is not generally the best worker." It is the man who does the work for the love of the work itself. The best kind of work in every line of life, whether agricultural, political or any other, is done by the man in love with his work, and not for the sake of the money that is in it.

I have attended a great many fairs of one kind and another, and it frequently happens that there are exhibits in those fairs of which the people are ignorant. There should be the fullest information about everything that is in that fair, for, after all, the fair is conducted for the public, they want to go there and see some particular thing, know what it is, what its history is, and know it is the very best of its kind that can be produced.

Your Association, connected as it is with all the agricultural societies, is doing excellent work along the lines of agricultural development.

The other day there was a meeting of the Plowmen's Association, which is a very good organization, and it has sent me a request for a grant to aid in the good work they are conducting, and I am sure that their object is a worthy one. Its request will receive our fullest consideration. You received, I understand, last year something like $92,000 for agricultural societies in Ontario, and it is a splendid instance of the very finest assistance that can be given to one of the most valuable associations of agriculture. The work of an agricultural association like this is distinctly one for the provinces to deal with themselves.

How far the Federal Government can assist the provinces in work of this kind is another question, and I would like to say in closing, that, speaking as the Federal Minister of Agriculture and for the Government also, we are most anxious to assist in any conceivable way the provinces in working out their schemes for the betterment of agriculture either by direct financial aid or in other ways that would be just as acceptable to some provinces.

We are not only anxious, but this Government intends to take some aggressive steps to formulate a scheme whereby we can co-operate with the various provinces for the betterment of agriculture as a whole.

It is not, of course, a very easy matter, but the Prime Minister is most willing. Many of you will remember he spoke freely of this action during the last campaign, and I can assure you this gentleman will not go back on any pledge he has made. It is only a question of what is the wisest way to go about it. If there is any delay it is with a view of securing the best information, so that when we move we may proceed wisely along those lines.

I am positive that the day has come when in Canada and its Parliament the people, generally, apart from the agriculturists, recognize that agriculture is the basic industry of the country, and that if it does not flourish others will languish and die, and, if agriculture does flourish and expand, every industry of the country will expand likewise.

I assure you that, personally, as Minister of Agriculture for the Dominion, I take the most sympathetic interest in all the work you are doing, both educational and along the lines of demonstration. All this is attracting the favorable

Berkshires.

attention of our Government, and you can rest assured that all the help, sympathy and assistance we can give you will be yours, so that we can lift this industry up to high levels and give it the position it deserves. I can assure you it is our aim to do this and we shall not rest satisfied until we achieve it.

At the close of Mr. Burrell's speech the 500 delegates present rose to their feet and gave the Minister three hearty cheers.

JOHN FARRELL: Permit me, on behalf of this great convention, to tender you our most heartfelt thanks for your presence here on this occasion. We know of your arduous duties at Ottawa and the many obligations you have now at the beginning of the Session.

Every agriculturist in this hall to-night will endorse what I am saying, that we are deeply indebted to you for your presence and your suggestions to encourage us in the work we have undertaken.

We are still in our infancy, but when the Minister of the Federal Parliament comes among us and extends that helping hand, we can go on and feel that we are stimulated from a source that will always be with us.

We shall be delighted, sir, when our fair season is on, if you can spare time to visit some of our exhibitions. We again tender you our hearty thanks for the honor you have conferred on us by attending our convention and enthusing us with your words.

CHAS. O'REILLY: I am very pleased with the speech of the Dominion Minister of Agriculture this evening. He has spoken of giving a grant to the City of Toronto to erect buildings. While we are all proud of the Canadian National, there are other struggling societies in the Province of Ontario that need assistance in this regard even more than the flourishing institution which has its headquarters in Toronto, and I trust that the Honorable Gentleman, when distributing the large surplus at his disposal, will not forget to deal bountifully with the kindergarten societies from which come the stock exhibited in the larger centres of population.

CLASSIFICATION AND JUDGING OF LIVE STOCK AT EXHIBITIONS.

PROF. G. E. DAY, O.A.C., GUELPH.

It is difficult to make recommendations regarding the task which has been assigned me, without going a little beyond the strict boundaries of the subject. I trust, therefore, that I may be allowed a certain amount of license, and that my audience will not be too critical if my efforts appear somewhat loose-jointed and irrelevant.

To begin, let us ask ourselves what is the object of offering prizes for live stock at fairs? If we were to ask the average exhibitor why he exhibited his stock he would probably give us two reasons. One would likely be the chance it gave him to secure the money offered in prizes, and the other would be the advertising which he secured. In fact, the main object of many exhibitors is to advertise their stock, the winning of money being a very acceptable incidental which helps to pay the bills. Both these reasons are perfectly legitimate ones, but it would be difficult to justify the expenditure of public money in prize money, if it meant merely distributing money among a few exhibitors, and giving them a chance to advertise

their stock, but some exhibitors might give us a third reason for entering these competitions, viz., the pleasure they derive from crossing swords with their fellow breeders in these bloodless battles. In other words, the show ring appeals to their sporting instincts, and there is no doubt that it is this factor which keeps many a veteran showman in the business. The last-mentioned reason is more in harmony with the objects of an exhibition than the other two, but let us go back to our first question.

Why do we offer prizes for live stock at our fairs? I am not sure that I can answer the question fully, but there is no doubt that the main object is to encourage and stimulate the improvement of live stock in the district where the fair is held. (I might say here, in explanation, that what I have to say to-night is intended to apply mainly to the smaller fairs.)

This object the fair proposes to accomplish in two ways: 1. To stimulate the efforts of the breeder by giving him a chance to win money on his improved stock.

Judging the Brood Mare Class.

2. To place before the non-exhibitor who visits the fair an object lesson on what can be accomplished by intelligent effort. If the directors of fairs fail to keep these reasons in mind, they cannot be said to be true to their trust.

Now, if we take the reasons for offering prizes for live stock, and compare them with the reasons the exhibitor has for competing for these prizes, we will find that they are as widely divergent as it is possible for two sets of reasons to be. Perhaps the moral of all this discussion is scarcely worth the time which has been spent upon it, but it looks to me to be something like this: The exhibitor is not always a safe adviser in matters pertaining to live stock classifications, because if he is not something rather more than human, he is apt to be influenced by personal considerations, rather than by the fundamental principles which underlie, or should underlie, the use of public money for agricultural fairs. The exhibitor, who is a director also of the fair, is looked on more from the point of view of the exhibitor than the public-spirited director. It follows, therefore, that the directors should be men of broad outlook and sound judgment, who never lose sight of the main object for which the fair is held.

This brings us to a very delicate point. Experience in this and in other countries, and when I say other countries I mean Great Britain pre-eminently, goes to show that the best general work in breeding live stock is accomplished in

districts where the energies of the farmers are directed along the same lines. There is plenty of room in this country for all the good breeds of stock which it contains, but it is rather a disadvantage to have a great many breeds mixed up in a restricted area. You will say, "There is so and so. He is always by himself and does very well." This case is an exception.

Suppose, for example, that in a certain district a certain breed of cattle prevails. They are good cattle and are giving good satisfaction, and the local fair has been doing its best to stimulate the improvement of the breed. Suppose, further, that some enterprising farmer brings in a breed new to the district, which is also a good breed, and he goes to his local fair board and enters a plea that a class be made for his favorite breed. He will say, "I have an extraordinarily good breed here which should be represented in your prize list, and you are not giving me a class at this fair; it is not right. You ought to give me a class." What should the Directors do? Would it be wise to use their money to help this man advertise and exploit his breed, or should they reserve their money for the purpose of encouraging the breeders of the prevailing breeds in the district? If they go back to the answer—that appeals to me at any rate—to the question "Why do we give money at a fair?" they would say to the man, "You have a good breed: we wish you luck, but until this breed is more widely represented, we do not see our way clear to go ahead and expend our money on prizes for it. If you can demonstrate to us that this breed is away ahead of anything we have in the district; that in course of time it can surpass what we have, then we would consider it, but not otherwise." Unless this is so, I do not think we would be wise to encourage that man or expend money. This is the time when the directors should do some hard thinking as to what, after all, is the real object of offering prizes for live stock, and the man with the new breed has no right to complain if his breed is not recognized.

I have stated previously that the main object in offering prizes for live stock at fairs is to encourage and stimulate the improvement of live stock in the district where the fair is held. This being the case, it follows that the success of the fair in this regard is measured more by the number of exhibitors taking part in the competition than by the total number of animals on exhibition, and the directors of fair boards should give careful thoughts to ways and means of increasing the number of exhibitors. In many sections we find certain breeders who have rather more skill than ordinary, taking their stock upon a regular circuit of the smaller fairs and cleaning up the bulk of the prize money in their particular line. This practice is perfectly legitimate business on the part of the exhibitor in question and he is welcomed by fair directors for the reason that he helps out their exhibit of live stock. It is quite proper that such a man should be encouraged, and yet this has a tendency to discourage other men from exhibiting, because they feel that they cannot successfully compete with him. This is one of the difficult problems with which directors of many fairs have to grapple, though I am afraid that in many cases they have not given the matter quite as much serious thought as it deserves. If there is a reasonably respectable exhibit of live stock at the fair, the directors are very apt to congratulate themselves, without going beyond the surface and trying to discover whether, after all, their exhibit of live stock represents the efforts of a very few men, or whether they are succeeding in encouraging more breeders to come out year by year.

It is much more easy to criticise than to offer helpful suggestions, and, in addition to this fact, local conditions must be considered in looking for a remedy

for the state of affairs just described. It will depend entirely upon the ingenuity of the directors of each fair whether these difficult problems can be solved or not.

It is true that our small fairs are not usually over-burdened with funds, but in many cases something might be done towards adding classes for animals, exhibited by men who never before won a first prize at a fair. Classes for districts, such as townships, might also be used to advantage in some cases. Other special features might be introduced, such, for example, as a class for animals which have been fitted for show entirely by farmers' sons under a certain age, the object being to interest the boys in competitions of this kind. If the directors of most fairs would give this matter careful consideration they would in many cases find ways and means of making their prize lists rather more attractive to the beginner. The methods mentioned are, of course, thrown out merely as suggestions, and would possibly not be suitable for certain sections. Each show will have to study out for itself what special features could be used to best advantage.

Thoroughbreds.

As to securing funds, it might be possible to make fewer prizes in some of the classes where the more or less professional exhibitors compete, though, as a rule, the prizes in these sections are none too large. A very common source of funds is the special contributor, who often offers prizes for very foolish purposes, and who might be talked into seeing the error of his ways and convinced that his prize might be applied to a better purpose. The fair board that really lays itself out to get hold of new exhibitors and to stir up more interest in their live stock exhibit is almost sure to meet with more or less success. It requires tact, patience, perseverance and a full appreciation of the importance of the live stock exhibit to attain the desired end.

Another very important feature which should always retain prominence in the minds of the directors is the fact that the breeder of live stock is of more value to a community, as a rule, than an importer or dealer. It is true that the importer of live stock is absolutely necessary to progress in breeding, but the influence of imported stock would not amount to anything without the intelligent work of our breeders. As a rule, the breeder does not make large profits, and his

work is often very discouraging. Therefore, if our fairs can, in any way, give a word of encouragement to the breeder which will stimulate him to continue in his good work, they will be accomplishing a great deal for their community. Classes for stock bred by exhibitor can generally be used to advantage in our prize lists, but the kind of stock to which these classes may be given and the extent to which this device can be used must be governed entirely by local conditions. Supposing there are only one or two prizes for stock bred by an exhibitor it is generally money well offered. But, as I said before, every fair must work this out to suit its own particular condition.

Very often fair boards in their efforts for special features on their prize list put on some rather ridiculous special prizes. It has been my misfortune to be asked to award a prize to the best bull of any breed on the fair grounds. No doubt this was a special prize given by some misguided individual, but it looked to me like a waste of money. The money that was thrown away in a prize of this kind, which could serve no useful purpose, and which simply causes dissension and hard feeling, could have been used to good advantage to encourage some struggling young breeder or farmer's boy and have made him feel that the directors of the fair board had an interest in him. It is not often that fair boards waste money in prizes of this kind, but it seems to me that they could do a great deal in influencing the giver of the special prize if they would point out to him where money was especially needed and how they thought a certain kind of prize would create more interest in their show. It is utter foolishness to offer any sort of prize which no judge can award with any degree of satisfaction. Prizes of any kind which tend to bring the different breeds into competition should be avoided as far as possible, except, possibly, in the strictly utility classes, such as fat cattle or market classes for sheep or hogs.

It has been noted that one of the means of increasing the interest in live stock is to place before the non-exhibitor who visits the show an object lesson from which he may learn. This is an important part of the work, but it is often overlooked. At many of our shows the judging is done in some rather out of the way spot on the fair grounds, with very little effort to secure an audience for the judging. In fact, on many fair grounds, the absence of spectators is an advantage to the judge, because there is no ring provided in which he can work. Could not something be done to make the judging a more prominent feature of the agricultural fair, and in many cases to give visitors to the fair a chance to watch the judging with some degree of comfort? I want to emphasize the fact that at the majority of fairs there are not the proper facilities for judging.

These are points which fair directors would do well to consider carefully. What has been said hitherto has been intended to apply especially to the smaller fairs, but we find that the small fairs are not the only ones which make it difficult for visitors to see the judging. Any person who has attempted to follow the draught horse judging at Toronto during the past few years will, I think, agree with me that the directors of the National Exhibition apparently do not think it important that farmers should watch the judging of draught horses. I wish somebody who had some influence with the Toronto Board of Directors could bring this point before them. When a great fair like our Toronto exhibition (of which we are justly proud) entirely ignores one of the two ways in which fairs are supposed to create more interest in live stock, we, perhaps, should not be too severe upon the smaller fair if something is occasionally lacking in this regard.

There are a few minor points which may be briefly noted in conclusion. In making up a prize list, great care should be taken to make rules and regulations so clear and explicit that no mistake is possible, and every prize list should state that the directors reserve the right to interpret their own rules. I have had some rather disagreeable experiences in this connection, no person connected with the show appearing to know just exactly what was meant by a certain classification. A short time ago I had a letter asking me to define what I understood by a "bacon hog." It appears that at a certain fair a prize had been offered for bacon hogs, and the question arose whether bacon hogs meant market hogs or whether breeding animals could compete. The term bacon hog is, of course, variously used, and the mistake made in the prize list consisted in using a vague, indefinite term to define the class. At another show, I ran across a prize given for a village cow, but nobody seemed to know whether it meant a cow owned by a villager, or a cow suitable for a villager. Even the directors could not enlighten me on this point. It seems it was a special prize and the donor of the prize was not available, hence all kinds of complications arose over a very trifling incident and there was considerable dissatisfaction. These are merely instances of how a little carelessness in preparing a prize list may oftentimes lead to much dissatisfaction among exhibitors. I know that good work has been done in the past, but it does not follow that even better work could not be done in future.

In conclusion, let me say that I have a great deal of sympathy for the directors of our smaller fairs. Generally speaking, they are public-spirited men who give their time and their money and a good deal of thought towards promoting the interests of their fair, and often results are extremely discouraging. From the live stock end of it, there is often a lack of results simply because the few men upon whom the other directors load most of the work are men who are not familiar with live stock matters, and who cannot be expected to appreciate to the full the importance of this branch of their fair. Though many mistakes have been made, at the same time good work has been accomplished, and the remarks I have made in connection with this subject are not offered for the sake of merely finding fault, but rather to encourage a little more careful study of the needs of the live stock department of the average fair.

DUTIES OF OFFICERS OF AN AGRICULTURAL FAIR.

W. A. Fry, Dunnville.

Before I attempt to draw your attention to the conditions which, to my mind, would be ideal in fair management, it may not be amiss to refer to conditions as they really are in many fairs in this Province.

The annual meeting takes place in January, and a full board of directors is elected. They meet and appoint officers, and from that moment until fair day, in many cases, the majority leave the burden of preparing for the forthcoming exhibition on the "faithful few," their next appearance being when they look up the secretary on fair day asking, as children do, "Mother, pin a badge on me."

Even at this stage, instead of showing any signs of making amends by hustling around to do their duty, they circulate through the crowd as proud as peacocks over their ribbon decorations, posing as the "real thing" instead of "cheap imitations."

Meanwhile, the officers who do realize the importance of the trust placed in them are attempting to the best of their ability to carry the burden of all and are thankful for whatever measure of success they can attain with the handicap they labour under.

It is no wonder that, with this indifference on the part of many of those responsible for the success or non-success of fairs, there is not, generally speaking, a greater advantage in fair standards.

That part of the annual report of the Department of Agriculture devoted to fall fairs—and particularly the details of what we might term the vital statistics—should be closely read year by year by every fair enthusiast. They are the sign posts by which we can discern the well-managed fair from those that potter along.

When you read that a certain fair secured two or three times the amount your fair did in municipal grants or cash subscriptions, you are safe in concluding that

Prize Gig Turn-out.

some hustling directors were not shirking their job. Money does not grow on trees, but it takes faithful missionary work to pry it loose. The average man or municipal council will put up willingly and generously, if they feel that your fair is being managed by a bunch of live wires.

When you read that a certain fair had double your membership, although the general conditions and geographical location were the same, it was not accounted for by the fact that the people were different, but the other fair had a directorate who were busy all through the nine months prior to their exhibition, and their little membership note books were brought into practical use every time they met a man who was likely to become a member.

When you read that advertisement in a certain fair prize list netted the society a handsome sum, in addition to getting the list printed free of cost, you can bank on it that live directors had given up valuable time in their society's interest in a canvass of the business firms.

When you read that another fair took in at the gate twice as much as your fair did, although you offered as much money for horse races and spent as much or more money on attractions and entertainment, there is only one feasible explanation—there were no "knockers" on that board of directors—there were none even passive in their interest in the society's welfare—they were aggressive, and in season and out spoke a good word for the show ahead, so that by the time the big day arrived their faith and enthusiasm had communicated itself to even the worst pessimist in the section.

Many fairs are suffering from dry rot. The same directors and officers are appointed year after year. Sometimes that is done to expedite business, other times members have not the temerity to suggest a change for fear it will be taken as a personal affront, but this system is all wrong. There should be a frequent infusion of new blood into every directorate in this Province. You have all known a man to be elected to office and for a time his zeal and energy proved a real impetus to the organization with which he was connected. Then the novelty wore off, other affairs claimed his attention and he gradually dropped back to the rear of the procession. Right then is the psychological moment when he should be replaced by one of those who believes there is always plenty of room at the top, and one who is coming instead of going.

A second cause of "black knot" in a directorate is discord. Dissatisfaction over a judge's work or unfriendly rivalry among exhibitors, carried into a faction fight, have all but ruined many fairs. Petty jealousies should be guarded against and all the Society's affairs placed on the broadest possible basis.

The one exception to the suggestion of frequent change is the secretary. He is the pivot on which the whole structure moves. He is continually adding to his store of experience and knowledge, and a good working directorate behind him, divided into sub-committees early in the year is an inspiration that will bring out all the latent executive ability that he possesses.

But what applies to presidents, other officers and directors, applies equally to secretaries when their constructive powers have reached their limit. It is then time for a change, no matter what sentiment or personal draw-string stands in the way.

One position that has recently been created by many fair boards, I believe, with satisfactory results is that of fair manager. Even in the best regulated fairs, during the stress of the rush hours, someone is liable to fall down on his job. A committee man fails to appear to accompany a judge; or it is necessary to get an urgent and important message to some working officer; or the programme is not proceeding smoothly at some part of the grounds. It is in these cases that a free lance going about oiling the machinery fills a long-felt want.

It is not necessary to dwell upon the duties of officers and directors. The work is mainly routine, and every man knows fairly well what is demanded of him. My appeal is for a faithful performance of the work we have been slated for and which, once undertaken, we are in honor bound to carry through or get off the job.

If every officer and director of every fair in Ontario were in 1912 to allow nothing to interefere with his attendance at the meetings called, to assist in a thorough revision of the prize list, to give personal work on the various committees, and, lastly, to make something more than a sinecure of his position, and, as Bill Nye says, "get so dog-goned busy" that he would not even have time to pin a

badge on, it strikes me that the revolution would be so great and our next annual reports would so far break all previous records, financial and otherwise, that it would not agitate us very much whether the government increased the annual appropriation or not; however, while the millenium is not at hand, it is coming. The brilliant success of many fairs is an incentive to others for better work. The standard of fairs to-day is higher than ever before, and if the hard workers, who labour faithfully away without competent co-operation, are sometimes prone to think that progress is slow, they should not forget that it is nevertheless sure. Do not be discouraged, ever remember this:

"If one has failed to reach the end he sought,
If out of effort no great good is wrought,
It is not failure, if the object be
The betterment of his fair, for all that he
Has done and suffered is but gain
To those who follow, seeking to attain
The end he sought. His efforts they
Will find are guide-posts on the way
To that accomplishment which he
For some wise purpose, could not be
The Factor in. There is a need
Of unsuccessful effort; 'tis the seed
Whose mission is to lie beneath
The soil that grows the laurel wreath,
And he is not unworthy who
Fails, struggling manfully to do
What must be done, in dire distress,
That others may obtain success."

Dorsets.

A. C. GRAHAM: A motion was made last year by W. A. Fry that the maximum amount to any one society be $500. At present it is $800. This was laid on the table for another year in order that the delegates might consult their different Societies. It is our duty to bring this matter up to-day. There has been time to consider it and it should be brought before this meeting and be voted on. I have made a short analysis of the grants of the different Societies. We have two Societies in the Province receiving $800 each, seven from $700 to $800; six from $600 to $700, three receiving $1,945, five societies from $500 to $600, eleven from $400 to $500, and 26 from $300 to $400. Societies receiving less than $100 a year are the ones we are very often told should be done away with. When the smaller fairs in the Province of Ontario are cut off, the prosperity of the larger

ones will be very much less than it is to-day. We all know that the small fairs cannot provide the attractions the larger ones can, therefore they have not as large gate receipts. It is quite right and proper that this Association vote on this and decide, because it is the best authority on a matter of this kind and knows the situation much better than anyone else. I, therefore, move that the maximum grant to any society be $500. Motion seconded by G. R. LANGFORD.

CHAS. O'REILLY: When that matter came up last year the decision to leave it over until the annual meeting this year was wise. At our annual meeting in Peterboro the matter was brought up, and the number of associations that exceeded the $500 was laid before them. I think about 14 in the whole Province of Ontario only got more than $500. Two just got $800, and the opinion of our members was that it would not be wise to make any change in the 14 that exceed $500. Let us encourage those Associations that are working hard and trying to increase their grant and give them an opportunity to do better. That is my opinion and that of the annual meeting of the East Peterborough Society.

W. HAMMOND: The larger societies are gradually absorbing the smaller ones. Small fairs filled one with enthusiasm as far as agriculture was concerned in our younger days. If any Society requires help, it is the young and struggling one. There is a Society in New Ontario that started three years ago, ran two years without the aid of a Government grant and to-day is prospering. Our organization was formed under Government charter, and before we received our first Government grant, we started with $204 to our credit. Small societies to-day are practically going out of existence because they are not receiving sufficient financial aid, and something should be done in the way of helping and keeping them running. I am in favor of giving smaller Societies in the Province of Ontario preference in a financial way.

D. EVANS: I represent Strathroy, one of the largest Societies in the Province of Ontario. There is no objection to helping the smaller Societies. Every one is fully protected by having a maximum grant of $300 to cover loss in gate receipts during wet weather. As regards the regular grant, this must be given for certain work performed, and it is only fair that the larger Societies, that spend so much for prizes for agricultural products, should get it in the same proportion as the smaller ones, and the small Societies can do just as good work, if they receive the same proportion, provided they have the men at their backs. We talk about the young Society only getting a grant of $100. It depends on themselves. They only pay out about $300 in prize money, and if the smaller Societies in the back townships show the same liberality they will be able to make the Society go. It is the amount of public spiritedness of the men who are at the head that is going to make the fair a success. I am quite prepared to give every Society a fair show, but would have as the basis of that grant that it be equitable to the Society that is expending a large amount of money for agricultural purposes.

G. C. SMITH: If there is one thing more than another that we should be thankful for in life it is that all men do not think alike. This matter should receive our most serious consideration. I represent the Stormont Agricultural Society and am the delegate from that county, in which there are four Agricultural Societies. Cornwall is the largest, so you can see if we do not assist those younger Societies with the money from the Government grant they are bound to die a natural death; they are the feeders for the larger Societies and, therefore, should receive every consideration. In the near future we intend to ask the Gov-

ernment for a grant additional up to $100,000, and I believe that, with this intelligent body of delegates, we shall persuade the Government that they should increase our present grant to that amount. We should think well before we vote down this resolution. The smaller and struggling Societies throughout this Province should do as we did at Cornwall, take hold of it and adopt some other system than what has been followed in years past and see if they cannot in a very short time put the Society upon a solid financial basis. When I look over this audience to-day (and I have yet to meet a gathering of more intelligent and brighter men than I see before me) it speaks well for the agriculturalists of our Province. I would ask you where did the men who hold the most responsible and the highest positions come from if it was not from the farm, and where would our towns and cities be if it was not that we were taking the brightest men from the farm to fill these positions. We should be careful how we vote upon a resolution that may affect many Societies and many counties in the Province of Ontario. The large Societies

Percheron.

have extensive grounds for holding their fairs, large buildings and varied attractions; and, of course, people would rather visit such fairs, where they get better accommodation on a wet day.

A. MANLEY: If we can give the University $500,000 and continue that, the Government should not refuse to give $100,000 to the farmers of Ontario. Both these institutions are working in the interests of education—ours for the rural communities, the other for city and townspeople. If the Province supplies money to help to educate the people they should also stand behind the small fairs. I do not want to see a single one cut out and destroyed on account of lack of attendance and smallness of legislative grant. The small fair should be given its proportion because the directors are working just as hard to increase their attractions and give large prizes to encourage better stock in that vicinity. This hard work should not go for nothing. The farmers of the Province of Ontario support the Government and are entitled to their consideration.

A. C. Graham: The fairs in our sparsely settled township have received the grant, but it is not sufficient to enable them to have a proper fair. In Muskoka district and in New Ontario they get a double grant, but these far back townships do not. These are the fairs that are going down, just midway between Ontario and new Ontario.

Wm. Hickson: This matter was settled in 1905 as it stands to-day. I remember previous to that the Government grant was given on the basis of membership. The question came up what shall be the maximum, the same question as to-day, and they thought $800 was the right amount. It was left with the executive. The great point they looked at in deciding that was the work done at the fairs. Some are losing sight of that. Large Societies are only getting $800 because their expenditure for agricultural purposes was sufficient to earn this. The smaller Societies are getting on the very same basis. As regards the wet weather insurance, $300 is the maximum amount we can get from that. The small Societies get their maximums. I am in favor of leaving these as they are.

D. Evans: We are going this morning to interview the Government for an increased grant. Let us try and get it. If you go to the Government and get this grant and have the maximum placed at $500 you are placing the large Societies in an unfair position. The Government should deal out to the small and large Societies what they would like to have meted out to themselves provided they were in the same position.

G. C. Smith: This resolution will not affect my Society in the least. We are receiving to-day $500 from the Government, therefore our Society and myself are not interested in this one iota, but my sympathy goes out to the poorer Societies in this case. It is the duty of every rich man to help the poor in this country of ours.

Wm. Whitelaw: Suppose you divide the Societies into four classes. Take the lower and allow them 20 per cent. above what they are getting now; take the next and allow them 10 per cent. above what they are getting now; let the rest of us go as we are.

A. C. Graham: I would like permission to read the motion made last year:

Moved by W. A. Fry, seconded by C. W. Neville, that in the opinion of this convention the maximum amount payable to any one fair out of the regular annual Government grant be reduced from $800 to $500, and that the incoming executive present our views to the Minister of Agriculture with a request that the law be amended in accordance therewith."

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The election of officers resulted as on page 6.

TREASURER'S REPORT FOR 1911.

Receipts.

1911.			
Feb. 9.	Balance in hand per audit		$286 18
" 9.	Memberships		252 00
Dec. 31.	Interest from the bank		9 94
			$548 12

Expenditures.

1911.			
Feb. 10.	Paid	Directors	$35 00
" 10.	"	President, allowance	25 00
" 10.	"	Secretary, allowance	50 00
" 10.	"	Treasurer, allowance	25 00
" 10.	"	Stenographer and Caretaker of Hall	10 00
" 10.	"	Button badges	11 00
" 13.	Sick Children's Hospital		25 00
Sept. 6.	Executive, one day each		31 00
Dec. 31.	Printing, to date		12 50
" 31.	Postage		2 36
" 31.	Sundries		65
" 31.	Balance in hand in Bank		320 61
			$548 12

Your Auditors beg leave to report as follows:

We have carefully examined the Treasurer's books and found them correct with vouchers to correspond and a balance on hand of Three hundred and twenty dollars and sixty-one cents.

Respectfully submitted.

R. A. AGNEW,
WM. COLLINS,
Auditors

The Treasurer's report was received and adopted.

J. W. SHEPPARD: I move that $25 be donated from the funds of this Association to the Sick Children's Hospital, also that the auditors be paid $10 for their services.

Motion seconded by WILLIAM HICKSON, and carried.

At this point the Hon. J. S. Duff, Minister of Agriculture, entered the hall and took a seat on the platform.

JOHN FARRELL: On behalf of the Convention I extend to you, sir, a very hearty greeting. There is no one in this Province who naturally would receive a greater welcome from the farmers than the Minister of Agriculture. Your efforts in our interests have been along right lines.

While we have been fairly treated in the past, nevertheless, in order that we may be able to keep pace with other organizations in the Province, we feel that the grant we have been getting should be increased.

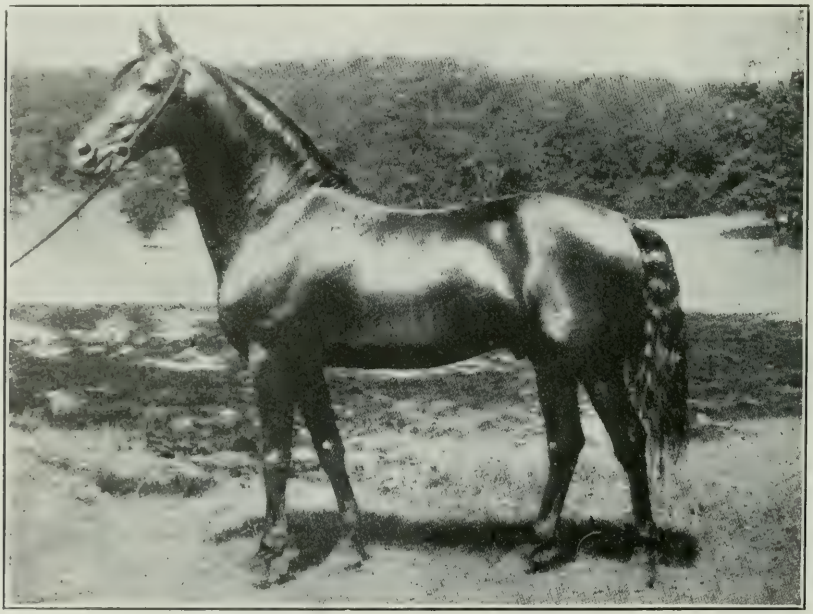
The Legislative Grant at present is $75,000, which is to-day insufficient to enable the Societies to do their best work, owing to its great expansion.

The Societies are spending to-day for agricultural purposes alone, not taking into consideration special prizes, upwards of $225,000, or three times the sum we receive in grants. In addition to that are the amounts spent by the Societies for Field Crop Competitions, which certainly have been the means of advancing that particular line of agriculture beyond our expectations.

Spring Stallion and Bull Shows are another branch of our work that we are very much interested in and which has accomplished great good. Seed Fairs are another line of work which we have undertaken in which we have been very successful and have accomplished great good.

Then, too, Societies which employ Departmental judges return each year to the Government about 50 per cent. of their expenses.

In comparing the grants to Agricultural Societies with those to the University and the educational institutions of our country, if there is any one profession more than another that deserves the support of the Government of Ontario, it is that of the farmers, and the fairs, practically, take the place of the city universities; this is where we are trying to educate the boy and girl so that their professions should be farming.



Morgan Stallion.

The University is receiving a grant of about $470,000. That is all right, because we need the professional and we require men educated, and we want them brought up fully equipped in every branch for their life work, but it is our desire to show the young man of our country that his future is going to be equal to or even greater than that of the so-called professional, if he will only follow out the programme we have placed before you.

We are not asking for $400,000 or $500,000, but to bring our grant up to $100,000, and we feel that in requesting the Government to give us this amount we are only asking for what is necessary and is our right.

Our people have been very generous and are increasing their donations every year, and we feel that it is only right and proper that we should be assisted by the Government; not alone by the people.

I can assure you that our agricultural work in this country has advertised us more prominently than any other means of advertising that has been sought. The

people feel that those who have accomplished this work are men deserving of great credit.

G. C. SMITH: The work that has and is being carried on by the agriculturists of Ontario is something that must appeal to you, sir, as well as the Government of which you are a member.

Without the Legislative Grants in the years past (insufficient as they have been) it would have been impossible for very many of the Agricultural Societies in the Province of Ontario to have prospered as they have. They should be assisted in their good work because they are the feeders for the larger agricultural Societies in our Province, and while we know that the calls are many and great upon the Government, yet, if any deputation ever came before a Government with good and sufficient reasons, such is this one before you to-day, and the arguments advanced should appeal to you with such power that you cannot refuse our request.

It is only a matter of $25,000 added to what you have already given, and, while it is small from the Government point of view, it will be very large in regard to the expenditure of the agricultural societies.

It is not necessary for me to take up any more of your valuable time, but, while I am admitting that Eastern Ontario cannot beat Western Ontario in all their exhibits, live stock, etc., yet, coming from the County of Stormont, I think I am justified in saying that, while the rest of the Province has beaten the Eastern portion in that respect, Dundas and we from the older counties can say it has produced one of the greatest statesmen that Ontario has ever seen.

I am sure that this additional grant that you are going to give us will meet with the approval of the Premier of Ontario, knowing how he appreciates the work of the agriculturalists of this Province. Moreover, at a banquet held here only a few nights ago, the leader of the Opposition, Mr. Rowell, stated that he would be pleased to do all he could to assist the farmers of this Province, so that you need not fear that this additional amount will meet with any opposition whatever. In closing, I hope that you will not only take this request into consideration but will go a step farther and assure this gathering to-day that our request will be granted.

ADDRESS.

HON. J. S. DUFF, MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE.

I am very pleased to have the privilege of visiting you this morning for a few moments, and looking at the intelligent audience before me I realize at once that you are in earnest in the work in which you are engaged.

Every member of the Government and of the Ontario Legislature, including myself, recognize the good work that has been done all these years in the Province of Ontario, in connection with our agricultural shows.

As has already been pointed out by former gentlemen who have made your request known this morning, it has been a work of self sacrifice. At the same time, this is true of every Department of Agriculture, and it is true in every Department of life that success, no matter whether in the agricultural show, or with the individual farmer on his own farm, is the result of greater or lesser self sacrifice on the part of those engaged.

I also recognize the fact that on the Boards of the agricultural fairs in the different districts of this Province, we have the most up-to-date and progressive

farmers, the men whose motto is "Onward and forward all the time," and I also recognize the fact that you, like all other organizations, have your own peculiar difficulties. I am pleased to hear that this splendid gathering of men appreciate the work which the Department, over which for the time being I have the honor to preside, is doing for the agriculturist of this Province. No member of the Government when he receives a deputation can do more than say he will lay their request before his colleagues and see what can be done.

Under our form of Government, every member of the Cabinet is responsible for what may or may not be done and I cannot promise you more than that I will cheerfully lay your request before my colleagues. If the Government can see their way clear to grant it, remembering the tremendous increase in expenditure during the last 3 or 4 years in connection with the Department of Agriculture in Ontario, I shall be only too pleased.

Take our District Representatives, whose salaries are paid by the Education Department, their expenses for carrying on their work which is borne by our Department, now comes to over $25,000; that means that it takes as much for the expenses in connection with the work they are carrying on as it does to pay their salaries, and we have not many counties that are not served by District Representatives.

Other counties are asking for them and we are appointing them as fast as we can; with the demands in that and other directions, you can easily see the problem the Government is up against when we are asked for increased grants in other lines.

There has been a matter of $35,000 in building spent in connection with the Guelph Winter Fair since I became a member of the Government, so you see that, if the Government were not thoroughly in sympathy with everything that will build up agriculture in this Province, they would not have spent such large sums of money in assisting the various lines of work.

I was glad to hear the reference made to the Prime Minister; he stands out unique as a public man in this Province in this regard. He is the man who has ideas and carries them out and the Whitney Government was the first to inaugurate the idea of District Agricultural Representatives.

You can easily see if you want proof of what is being done for agriculture. Look at the history of the Agricultural College, which never stood so high in the estimation of the people in this Province as it does to-day.

It is only fair, in view of your asking for an additional grant of $25,000, to give you some idea of the work the Government has done and is doing now as compared with a few years ago.

To show you how the work has expanded, the Ontario Department of Agriculture is spending about three-quarters of a million dollars in one direction or another, so the Government cannot say off-hand that they can increase the grant by $25,000. We have other responsibilities that are growing year by year, which I could refer to, and with all these it is only fair to say that the Agriculturists of this Province have not been treated unfairly in the consideration they have received from the hands of the Ontario Government.

I was pleased to hear of the splendid reception accorded to the Hon. Martin Burrell here last night. It was my pleasure to hear him last Friday at a Stockmen's banquet, and I know of no man in public life in Canada who has made a greater impression upon the Stockmen and Breeders.

We have plans in view whereby we shall be able to carry on the work of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa and our Provincial work, and as far as possible avoid overlapping in expenditure, and in this way we hope to be able to do more than we are doing now. Until these plans are perfected, you can readily understand that with a new Government at Ottawa, and with the session on and the many duties there, there is very little time to think out plans for the future at present, but my impression is that before another year has passed, plans will have been formulated that will aid very materially in the betterment of agricultural conditions in Ontario, in the way of assisting farmers in the various lines of work in which they are engaged.

Moved by J. H. ELLIOTT, seconded by G. C. SMITH: "That a vote of thanks be tendered Mr. Duff for his presence here to-day, and his sympathy on our behalf."

Preparing for the Horse Show.

HOW DISTRICT REPRESENTATIVES CAN ASSIST AGRICULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS.

F. C. HART, B.S.A., GALT.

As a rule, when a District Representative is appointed to a centre he is not acquainted with the locality or with the local conditions, and a more serious consideration on the part of the Agricultural Societies should be given, as to how they can assist the District representative in his work. I am sure that, when you realize that he comes to you with no directions as to his work, no instruc-

tions whatever, being practically left free to work out his own salvation in the territory to which he goes, an organization like yours in the District can be of inestimable value to him in deciding just what is the most important work to do in that particular section.

There is room in the agricultural life of the Province for the District Representatives, but you will readily recognize that they cannot be tied down to certain lines of work. They can be useful in many ways, but, as a matter of fact, each District representative carries on those lines of work which are suitable to the locality and perhaps to his own personality, and I am sure you will realize that a body of earnest men, like yourselves, can be of great help to him in deciding just what the work could be.

A Fall Fair should be educational, as well as competitive, and I will briefly state the lines on which I think the work could be carried out. First: In conducting an exhibit, display the natural resources of the County, that is, have a series of exhibits, showing the different kinds of soil in that country, and exhibits from some of the best farms in that district. You might also in connection with an exhibit of this kind, have a display of pioneer implements and those that are in use in all sections of Ontario. Methods of spraying potatoes is another item in which the District Representative might co-operate with the Directors.

We have a Children's Department at the Galt Fair of which I have taken charge. We have since changed the name to "Pupils' Department." It is one of the most interesting inside the building. We have three sub-departments: Manual Training, Domestic Science, and Farm Department. The first two are conducted by teachers in the High School.

We also have at the Fair, during the afternoon and evening, some of the boys' work and this creates great interest. In the Farm Department, we have competitions in Nature Study, such as Collection of Weeds, Insects, etc., and it is surprising to see the different exhibits gathered. We also have competitions in Farm Crops, the boys and girls, as well, being encouraged to exhibit regular Farm Crops in the Pupils' Department. This induces the habit of exhibiting when they are young, and they compare their own with the Exhibits in the other Departments of the Fair and it gets them interested.

There is one more item of interest. I have seen (and many of us have seen a number of fairs) excellently managed by virtue of the experience of the Directors, who are on the Board, and still not as successful with regard to gate receipts, as we would naturally expect from such a Fair so well managed. In my opinion, it is due, in some cases at least, to the fact that many of the Directors have been too long on the Board. I do not know whether I am right in that, and, since coming into this hall, I am inclined to believe I am not, because I see so many young men here, but I am of the opinion that on the Board of many of our Fall Fairs are men who have been Directors for thirty or forty years, and having been used to conditions existing for so long, are too conservative to meet the new requirements of the present time, and consequently it is felt that the Board is run by this small body of Directors year after year.

I would not have you believe that anyone should go home and directly resign from his Board because he has been on it for a large number of years. Your experience is worth something, but you should endeavor to get young men and train them to the duties that pertain to that post, and when the Boards of our Fall Fairs get this new blood, our Agricultural Societies will improve year after year as time goes on.

BEE DEMONSTRATIONS AT EXHIBITIONS.

MORLEY PETTIT, O.A.C., GUELPH.

Bee demonstrations as exhibits at fairs are a new feature which were conducted at Toronto and London in 1910 for the first time. They were continued during 1911 at Toronto, London and also at a number of smaller fairs.

The demonstration outfit consists of a hive of bees, in an improved modern hive placed on a platform in a prominent place in the fair grounds. The hive

An Industry that brings Good Returns.

is screened in with a cage wire cloth to make the visitors safer, the top being left open so that the bees can go and come as they will. At stated times the demonstrator enters the cage, opens the hive in the usual way that bee keepers are accustomed to, removes the combs and holds them up to the view of the spectators covered with crawling bees.

While the combs are held up, explanations are made with reference to them. The queen is found, if possible; sometimes she hides amongst her thousands of consorts, but we always find that the queen is one of the most interesting things

to the average spectator. People are interested in the queen and it is remarkable how many persons, even those who have been familiar with the handling of bees, have never seen the queen of the hive.

After the combs are cleaned, they are shown to the visitors, the bees are shaken from their combs in large quantities into a tin basin and the basin given a turn or two to confuse the bees and you have a mass of confused, lost bees in the bottom of this tin basin that you can do almost anything you like with if you are a little careful.

By holding the basin and tipping it up, the bees are poured in bunches out on the hands, the hands covered with bees are held up for the people to see, and this seems to be one of the most wonder-inspiring features of the whole demonstration. The very fact that you hold up your hands with bees crawling all over them, has the effect on the average spectator of a snake charmer or lion tamer going through their performances at country fairs.

People will gather and gaze while one explains as much as one cares about the habits of bees, how they live together in hives, having one queen mother, using furniture of their own construction composed of wax secreted by glands on their own bodies, the nature of the comb, how it is built, used as cradles for the young and storage for the honey, how the bees live, how they all develop from an egg, the life history of the bee, how it is divided into three periods, field activity, hive activity, etc. One can go further and tell of the nature of honey, how it is produced from nectar carried from flowers to the hive in the stomach of the bee, and after the bee returns to the hive the nectar is passed up through the mouth and off into the comb, and how it is, perhaps, swallowed several times, how the hive is ventilated, how the combs of honey are taken out by the bee-keeper into the extracting room, returned and refilled. One can explain why hive honey can be produced more cheaply than comb honey, and, by explaining these things, the audience becomes informed as to the mode of making honey and its uses. If there are bee-keepers present, as there always are at exhibitions, more instruction can be given with reference to handling and care of bees, nature of diseased matter, of practical management, etc., that is of general interest to persons engaged in the industry.

Lengthy lectures are not generally appreciated. The people like to stop for a few minutes and then go on to see something else.

As to the value of bee demonstrations at fairs, this might be divided into three classes. They are first, entertaining, the extent of which depends on the demonstrator. If he is a good talker, knows his subject well, and the weather is fairly favorable, he can do a great deal towards entertaining the visitors, and we found at London, where the demonstrator was placed in the midway, we had just as good crowds as most of the midway attractions. It did not cost anything, but the people came, and listened, came back next day, sent their friends, asked questions and wanted to learn more about bees.

These demonstrations are valuable for advertising both the fair and the keeping of bees as a business. They also serve to advertise the uses of honey. Honey is one of the most wholesome natural foods in nature, and one of the cheapest, and might become far more staple in our homes at the present time than it is. Such work as this helps local bee-keepers to advertise their product. It is an attraction at a fair which is above suspicion in every way. There can be no criticism made on it.

These demonstrations are educational and that is the main purpose in conduct-

ing fairs and exhibitions. They are educational to the public and the keepers themselves. We have the hive, bees and everything pertaining to them of the most improved pattern for practical use. We do not use a demonstration hive which would not be practical. Many persons keeping a few bees have never seen how conveniently hives may be arranged and how attractive and useful in appearance they might be, but seeing the demonstration hive at the fair, they go home and get a better idea of how their hives should be arranged for greater ease of manipulation and greater profit in management.

These demonstrations are also educational to the fruit and seed grower as the demonstrator explains to them the value of bees, and a great deal of good can be done along this line of benefit to the fruit and seed growers in showing them the advantage of having bees in their orchards ranging over their clover fields.

They are educational to the general public along the lines which we have spoken. Bee-keeping in Ontario presents one of the anomalies which are common in agriculture. "There is no branch of agriculture," to quote the words of our Deputy Minister, Mr. C. C. James at the Bee-Keepers' Convention, "capable of greater development in Ontario at the present time than the keeping of bees." A capital investment of $1,000 with one person alone giving part of his or her time to the management will yield a profit of from $300 to $1000 per annum depending on the locality and season. There is surely in this industry enough profit to merit the earnest consideration of anyone starting out in life who desires a country life.

When the business grows beyond $2,000 or so, it might be well to employ some help. You might say that I am mentioning rare cases, and, in a way I am, because the majority of those who have bees at the present time look upon them as a field for amusement or recreation, not something to which they should give their time and attention. The average farmer neglects bees because he has not the time to attend to them. Take as an illustration the raising of pork. When we get 7 or 8c. a pound for pork, we consider we are getting a splendid price, and yet I venture to say that it is cheaper to produce a pound of honey than a pound of pork, and when we get less than 10 3-4 c. a pound for our honey we consider we are not getting a good price.

There is not a county in Ontario where bees cannot be kept with profit. A man in the neighborhood of Sudbury makes $1,000 per year with bees; a man at New Liskeard rented his farm and is going into bee-keeping; a man and his four sons in one of the eastern counties made in 1910, $5,000 from his honey crop. A man in Toronto has his winter home there, and his summer home about 30 miles out, where he spends the summer with his bees, and in the winter he sells his honey and enjoys a certain amount of leisure because he has no confining duties then. He has made from his bees for a few years from $2,000 to $3,000 and more per annum. A number of our bee-keeping specialists are doing so well that they are purchasing automobiles.

THE PRESIDENT: The Board of the Canadian National Exhibition ask that we appoint a representative from our organization. The most efficient man to take that position would be our Secretary, Mr. Lockie Wilson. He has received great concessions from that Association in the way of prizes for grain from our Field Crop Competitions.

On motion, Mr. Wilson was unanimously elected.

J. LOCKIE WILSON: I have to thank you very kindly for the honor you have conferred upon me. I was asked by the Canadian National Exhibition to go on

Interested in Live Stock.

the Board as your representative and have at their request for a couple of years looked after the grain from the Standing Field Crop Competitions. In that capacity, I stated to the Directors that they could do good work for the Agricultural Societies if they put up $600 in prizes at the Canadian National Exhibition, which they did for grain and sheaves from these competitions. For some reason or other, however, when the new Act of incorporation of the Canadian National Exhibition was being drafted at this coming session of Parliament somebody undertook to have the Ontario Association of Fairs and Exhibitions struck off the list and given no representation.

I attended the Canadian National Exhibition annual meeting yesterday, and when I saw that every other organization had representation, I got up at once and addressed the meeting and said, "You are cutting off the finest and best organization in the Dominion of Canada, the men who are the feeders to the Canadian National Exhibition, and it is up to you to right this wrong." It was said in reply that there were too many organizations having representation on that Board. "Better," I said, "cut the others all off than this the most representative organization of agriculturists. If I went back this afternoon and told these men from Kenora to Glengarry that they have been cut off, you will give the Canadian National a black eye from which it will not recover for a long time." Representation was then granted to us by a vote of upwards of 10 to 1.

A DELEGATE: Are there any Rules and Regulations laid down for the different District directors?

J. LOCKIE WILSON: No. A certain sum should be set aside for each Director so that he could call a meeting at least once a year, at which delegates should attend from the different Societies to arrange for circuits of Fairs and other matters of interest. Where the district is too large, these might be arranged by correspondence so far as the outlying sections are concerned.

G. C. SMITH: In electing a Director for District 1, it has just occurred to me that it might be well to adopt some such rule as I would suggest.

We have a meeting each year of "The Eastern Ontario Fairs Association." I attended it last year and this. Last year we did practically nothing. This year there was a fair attendance.

The Directors of each district should call a meeting, say in the first week in March, of all the delegates and let them settle the dates for all fairs in that district for the coming fall. By so doing, these would then not clash in that district and the Government would be better able to arrange the circuits of the Departmental judges, who are so much needed for judging stock and other things in connection with our Exhibitions. The society that will not hold its exhibition upon the date so fixed by the delegates should lose the Government grant.

A DELEGATE: At our annual meeting last year we passed a resolution that our Secretary-Treasurer should be empowered to draw up Rules and By-laws for the Association.

J. LOCKIE WILSON: I made some suggestions in my report which I thought would cover this point. The constitution is very plainly printed at the end of the report. I had no power to amend it: I suggested some changes. This convention only can amend the constitution on required notice being given.

C. H. CURTIS: In District 3 we have had for some time a "Central Fairs Association," with a president, secretary, and treasurer, and are thoroughly organized. Every fair board is notified by the secretary to meet at some point agreed upon by the executive early in the year. We have always arranged our dates so that ex-

pense is saved to the Department. I would suggest that each district might profitably follow the same plan we have adopted. It is a large saving to the Department in the manner of judges, a saving to the exhibitors, and profitable to the fairs.

ROOT AND VEGETABLE EXHIBITS AT FAIRS AND EXHIBITIONS.

T. Delworth, Weston.

I have had some experience as a grower and exhibitor. I think an exhibit in roots and vegetables is one of the best features of a fair, for the following reasons:

They are a class of exhibits in which almost every one can enter on an equal footing. There is no reason whatever why an amateur who grows a few vegetables for his own use cannot compete successfully with the grower who is producing these things for market purposes. The amateur who is growing these things for his own use is not obliged to make this a commercial success, consequently he is able to devote a large proportion of time to his exhibit. Competition is practically unlimited.

I agree with the remarks made by Prof. Day last night where he said that one of the most important things was to get a large number of exhibitors. It is very much better for your fair if the prizes can be distributed among a large number. If John Smith has taken a prize everyone of his neighbors for miles around will want to see John Smith's exhibit, but if he takes them all the interest is limited to just a few of his neighbors.

We have the professional exhibitor. He visits a large number of gardens and picks up all the things which are likely specimens wherewith to capture prizes. He goes to the fair and possibly gets a few prizes, and the next day he exhibits at a fair eight or ten miles away, and by the end of the season he has an aggregation that is pretty hard to compete against.

This is not a desirable state of affairs. It ought to be cut out. I do not know that I have any rule that will work always in every case, but by reading over your Rules and Regulations we find a very good rule embodied in nearly all of them. In Fall fairs the rule is that an exhibitor must grow his own exhibits, and statutory declaration to that effect is required, but in nearly all cases the enforcement of the rule is left to a protest coming from a rival exhibitor. That engenders ill will at once; the rival exhibitor might feel hurt in a great many cases, but does not want to make complaint because the rule is conspicuous by its non-enforcement. There should be some way of making that rule compulsory in all cases that when a man comes up for his prizes, signs receipt for same, he should be required to make Statutory Declaration that these goods were entered in accordance with the Rules and Regulations of the Fair, and that he was the actual producer of the same.

Another matter is with regard to allowing exhibitors' names to appear on the articles. They may be left off, but, in all cases, the names of the exhibitors should be on all exhibits after the judging has been done. That would add very much to the interest of the fair.

If I were to exhibit at the Toronto Exhibition and capture a fair share of prizes, the next wagon load of my stuff that comes into Toronto is not worth one five cent piece more on the market. The reason why we exhibit is that we like

the honor of capturing prizes. As a commercial advertisement it is worth very little, so that you should accord the exhibitor all the honor there is in it by placing his name on the goods after the judge has finished.

I have been at fairs where the people were unable to know whether their entries had won prizes or not, as the names were not given. You should not allow other advertising matter to appear on these exhibits, as, for instance, where they were grown, or that Brown's Fertilizer was used in growing them. This does not interest the people.

With our exhibits, as a whole, we should adopt somewhat different standards than sometimes prevail. We should state whether the goods were grown for domestic use or stock feeding purposes. Sometimes gross errors are made from these points being overlooked. These points should be taken into consideration when preparing the prize list.

There should also be a class for the best table turnip at the exhibition. In making our display attractive, we should adopt the rule in our fair that we have at the Ontario Horticultural Exhibition, and that is to make all exhibitors wash their roots. Any potato that looks better with the mud on than when it is washed off has no place on an exhibition table. Roots on exhibition should always be clean, and I would strike out and order the removal of any that were not brought there clean and washed, so that the judge could examine them carefully.

Just a word for the judge. I have judged a few times. Do not try to crowd too many classes on your judges. Secure a man who is an expert in one class, but do not ask him to judge too many.

JAS. CARRUTHERS: Last night you heard the report of District No. 8. In that report there was a suggestion that the time for sending in the returns to the Department should be extended from March 1st until June 1st in order to get our membership paid up, and get the Government Grant. Some fairs have adopted the plan of holding back $1 prize money from each exhibitor and that entitles them to their membership for the following year. The fair in which I am a director has not been in the habit of doing that, and therefore as soon as our fair is over we have to canvass. I would move that the time be extended from the 1st of March until the 1st of July to get this membership.

J. LOCKIE WILSON: It is a good plan to retain that $1 of prize money. That is a matter for you to deal with, but it is not really necessary for a Society to have the full 60 members before the 1st of June or July. If you have a reasonable number at your meetings, that is all that will be required. The longer you delay in sending in your returns to my Department, the longer you remain out of the knowledge of what your grant will be.

DAVID EVANS: Is the knowledge of the grant coming to a society to be dependent on a delinquent who may be two or three months behind time in sending in returns? This is a serious matter. It is highly essential that the large Societies should have knowledge of what the grant should be, so that they can have their prize list out by the 1st of June at the latest.

J. LOCKIE WILSON: We cannot figure out the grant until we get returns from all the Societies. If they do not make their returns, every Society is held back by them. It is for you to get your Secretaries to make these returns promptly.

A. C. GRAHAM: What is the time, 1st June?

J. LOCKIE WILSON: March 1st.

The Farmer's Friend.

DAVID EVANS: From any exhibitor who receives prizes to the extent of $3 or $5 we deduct $1 for his membership fee for the succeeding year.

G. C. SMITH: In connection with the prize lists that are printed by every Society for their agricultural fair setting forth the amount offered for each exhibit, I do not know what time in the year Societies in other places print their prize lists and distribute them, but in Cornwall it has been a habit not to get out these prize lists until August, about one month previous to the start of our show.

As a director last year, I suggested in February that we print our prize lists not later than the month of April, so as to distribute throughout the townships, so that farmers and the ladies in the town could get to work and see in what class they were going to exhibit; in that way, we added very much to that exhibit at our fair last year. This is a point that might be acted on by other Societies.

ARE WE GETTING THE BEST RESULTS FROM OUR AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES?

CHARLES F. STONE, PERTH.

For some time past I have contended that the several Agricultural Societies of the Province have not been getting the best results from the amount of money and energy expended.

The promotion of agriculture, improvement in breeding for beef, and dairy purposes in cattle, advancement in the breeding of the class of horses in demand, and so on all through, should be and is the aim of Agricultural Societies and, no doubt, the large sums of money expended annually in prizes at the fall exhibitions were originally apportioned for the purposes above referred to, together with many others that might be enumerated, but there is a decided conviction in my mind, in the minds of many directors, and of the rank and file of interested men that the Agricultural Societies are not doing the work they should do, are not getting the best results from the vast sums paid out in prizes at our fairs and the energy expended, that they are gradually drifting into a groove and that it is high time a change was brought about, innovations introduced and a better and broader plan adopted in connection with the work to be done by the Societies.

I trust that the gentlemen interested in our fairs will not consider it presumption on my part to make these sweeping assertions, for, as a result of several years' connection with Agricultural Societies, I have been forced to this conclusion.

You will naturally ask on what grounds I base my contention and from what I have to say later you can judge whether or not my arguments are tenable.

I say, and state this advisedly, that we have in connection with our Agricultural Societies too many officers and directors who accept the positions without having a full conception of the duties pertaining to the respective offices, men who are looking for popularity along municipal or other lines, and who get on boards as a means of boosting themselves, others are there just because they are elected, to fill in, and have not the real interests of the Society at heart. Is not this so? Too many officials never give a single thought to the Society's needs or conditions until the bills announcing the fair are issued, and at the fairs they turn up with a badge pinned to their manly breasts and wonder that this, that or the other department is not in better shape than they find it. Each director must make a hobby of the

position before we can get the very best out of the Agricultural Societies. But the Secretary, the man who holds this office is the mainstay of the whole Society and no man should accept that position simply and solely for the emoluments connected with the position, for a Society with such a Secretary but matures the elements of its own failure.

The Secretary, above all other officers, must accept the office on the distinct understanding that he is going to make a hobby of the work. With a Secretary like this, success is assured. It usually devolves upon him to produce the ideas, and an energetic board will assist in carrying them out.

Too much Energy and Money Expended for the Limited Time of a Fair.

Having considered the officers, let us look at another phase of Agricultural Society work. The general rule is that, although the whole work of a Society extends over 365 days, each and every year, we are only big enough to conduct a Seed Show, a Spring Horse Show, a Standing Field Crop Competition and the Fall Exhibition for one, two or three days when we should be working, planning and devising all the time for advancement.

My contention is that we as Societies are not alive to our possibilities. We are prone to expend large sums in buildings in which to show the products of the farm, stable, byre or garden, for a few days in the whole year, when far less pretentious structures would answer just as well, and the money thus saved could be judiciously expended in really promoting agriculture.

You say, how can this be done? The average Agricultural Society has from 10 to 25 acres of land, but most of it is waste or non-productive for a greater part of the 360 days out of the 365, and this land might, in a great many cases, be used to advantage.

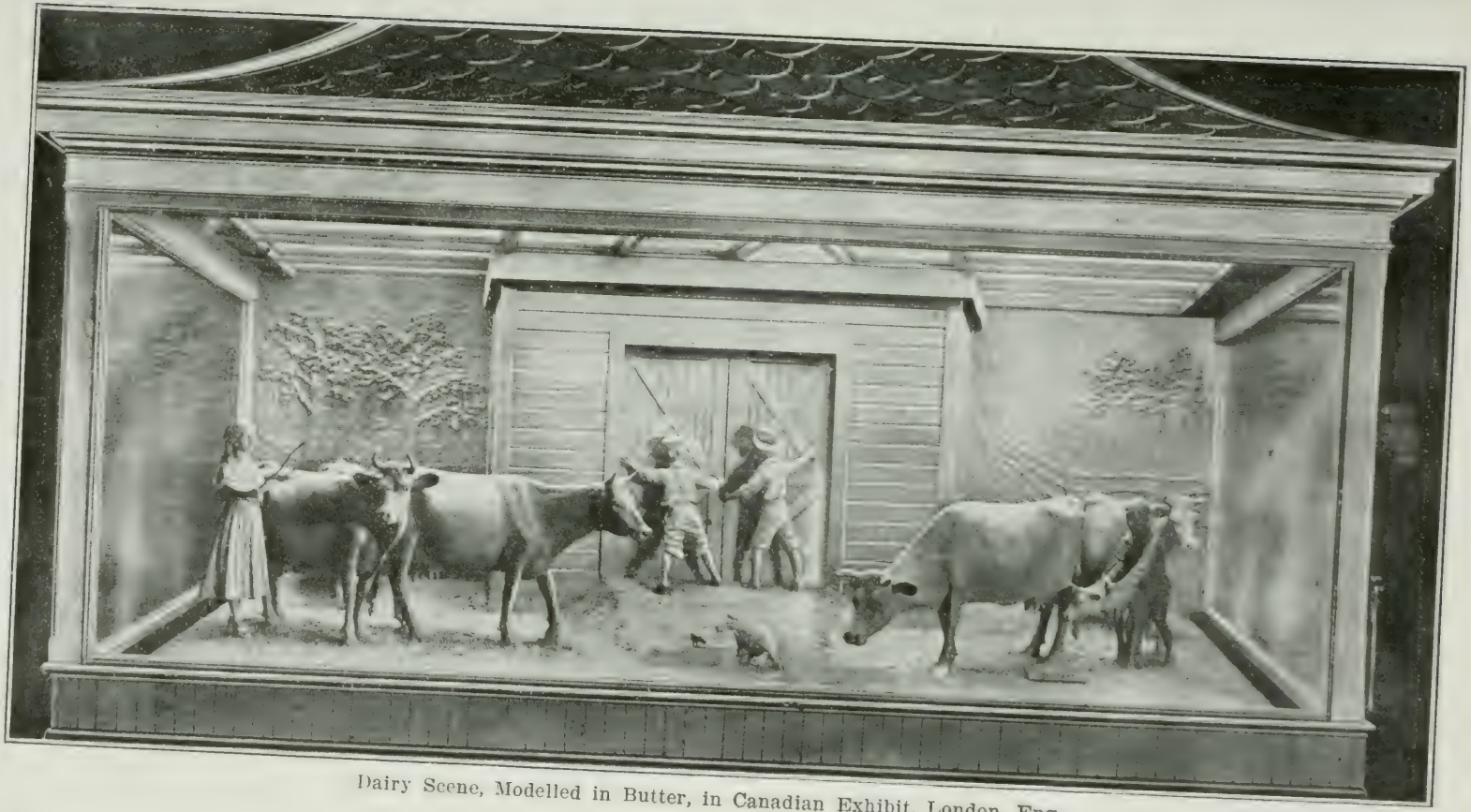
In many parts of the Province the farmers have been greatly benefited by the establishment of small experimental plots, conducted either directly by the Department of Agriculture, or through the instrumentality of the several agricultural branches of the Department and I do not see why our Agricultural Societies could not take this matter up, and work it to a successful issue instead of having our lands grow up in thistles, weeds and burdocks.

The adoption of such a plan would give thousands of farmers an opportunity to benefit by the knowledge thus gained, who now are denied this. They could have experimental plots right at their back doors as it were. The benefits would be inestimable, while the cost would not be any serious handicap and the Societies would be but following out one of the main objects for their existence. Would this not benefit the farmers and give them something that would be worth while?

Specialization.

Then there is another, and perhaps a more important task which might be taken up by our Societies. You will all agree with me when I say that, except in a very limited number of cases, very little attempt is being made at specialization in farm work, each farmer mapping out his own line of work as to the breed of cattle etc., he shall keep and following it out as best he can.

To explain what I mean let me take a concrete example, the County of Lanark in which I live, noted for being the home of the biggest cheese ever made in the whole world.



Dairy Scene, Modelled in Butter, in Canadian Exhibit, London, Eng.

Let us start with the Township of Drummond, with a level, rich soil and good roads and close to the town. One farmer we will say is raising the common, everyday scrub cow; his neighbor has a splendid herd of Holsteins, having gone extensively into dairy cattle, while his neighbor has a liking for the red Shorthorn; the next farmer in the same concession is raising roan Shorthorns; the next Herefords, and the adjoining farmer Cotswold sheep.

Now, if through the medium of the Agricultural Societies, all the farmers in this township could be induced to adopt one breed of cattle, either beef or dairy, and devote all their energies along the lines of improving their herds, is it not easy to see the prominence that township would gain as the home of that breed?

Another Township, Dalhousie for instance, is the natural home of a beef breed. It has sloping hills and fertile valleys and here that breed thrives best.

Next we have North Burgess with its large rough farms specially adapted for sheep raising, and all the other townships could be picked out in the same way, and their special adaptability shown, and we have no doubt every other country in the Province has its fair share of different soils and conditions.

The influence of every Agricultural Society in the Province should be incited towards having the farmers in their several sections specialize. It would pay the farmer, bring prominence to the section and materially assist when fair time comes along. The farmers could benefit by the success and failures of their neighbors.

My idea as to how this could be worked out would be that the Agricultural Society take a portion of its revenue, purchase a male animal and place it in the section selected, after having conducted a vigorous agitation for specialization; after having convinced the farmers of the wisdom of such a move, and secured their support and co-operation.

In this way a Society would be doing good work all the year round and improving conditions. As it is at the present time generally speaking, the Societies issue their prize lists whenever convenient, some of them a few weeks before the date of the fair, and, as a result, the exhibition is made up of exhibits as the farmer finds them on his farm.

It may be argued in opposition to such an exhaustive plan that the expense of such an undertaking would be beyond the limits of the average Society. It certainly would if an attempt were made to cover the whole district in one year; but start with one male animal this year and keep adding year after year and in a short time the whole section would be supplied.

It must be remembered that in connection with such a plan as this, if well worked, there will be an enormous increase in the revenue of a Society from the membership fees, for nearly every farmer would want to use the pure-bred male animal.

I believe that Agricultural Societies are at the parting of the ways and that it is a duty devolving upon the officers to bring them up to the plane where they belong. It is all very well to have a gala day in the fall. I believe in all the amusement features. Give the people a good time and a good exhibition but let us do something to improve conditions and get out of the class of those who believe in following along the lines of least resistance. Let us do fair work for 365 days in the year instead of about a week.

These are but a few suggestions as to how we might get better returns for the money expended and the energy and time we spend in trying to conduct our Agricultural Societies. I verily believe the time has come when we as Directors must be up and doing, and adopting a more progressive and extensive policy or our fairs

will eventually resolve themselves into fall demonstrations with a few cattle, vegetables, grain and seed thrown in to give them the semblance of an agricultural fair.

Moved by E. K. PURDY, seconded by W. K. FARLINGER, that each Agricultural Society of the Province of Ontario be entitled to send one delegate to the Convention of the Ontario Association of Fairs and Exhibitions.

Motion laid over until next annual meeting.

SUGGESTED CHANGES IN RULES AND REGULATIONS AT FAIRS.

GEORGE RAIKES, BARRIE.

I will confine myself in this paper to two rules which are in common use in the majority of Agricultural Societies in the County of Simcoe where I reside.

No. 1 reads as follows: "In any section where there is only one competitor, such competitor shall only be awarded one prize."

I have taken this rule as I know from experience as a Director that it is one about which complaints are more often made than any other, and I would like to get the opinion of this large gathering of men who have had many years' experience in the handling of fairs in regard to it.

One of the objects of this rule is to prevent a man who happens to be more fortunately situated than his neighbors in having a large quantity of stock in any particular line, from stepping in and taking an undue amount of the funds of a Society, without the interest caused by keen competition. As a rule, the principal thing gained by exhibiting is not the money value received in prizes, but the good advertisement given and the increased sales made thereby.

Any exhibitor in such a case should be well satisfied if he is awarded the first prize only; also, you will all agree with me that the average exhibitor will only become a member and exhibit if he sees a chance of getting from $5 to $10 in return for the one dollar given to become a member. Any rule that will protect the Societies in that way is a good thing.

Of course, it may be said on the other hand that it is hardly fair if a man has taken the trouble to prepare and bring his stock to the fair, that owing to the neglect of others to do the same, he should be made to suffer.

I may say that I have frequently seen this rule transgressed if not in the letter, in the spirit, *i.e.* by perhaps father and son, living and working together and practically being joint owners, each making entries in the different sections of a class and taking first and second prize all through the list.

However, I do not think that they are likely to reap much benefit from such action, as in my experience anything that causes a lack of confidence on the part of the public is likely to affect the sales of an exhibitor in any line.

Rule No. 2. reads: "No person shall be allowed to enter for competition more than one specimen of any class unless the additional article is a distinct named variety or pattern." This rule does not apply to animals but to all kinds of grain, vegetables, fruit and manufactured articles.

This rule is in general use at exhibitions in the Province and must commend itself to all. The only alteration I would suggest is that in the case of any one making more than one entry, the distinct varieties should be given their correct names on the entry tickets. The exhibition would thus be made more instructive.

Take, for example, an entry for swede turnips. We all know what a number of varieties are to be found in any seed catalogue, and how difficult it is to decide from the description given the best variety to sow. If the special varieties shown were correctly named, one would then have a chance of comparing them and learning which was the most advantageous one for that particular locality.

I have also found this difficulty, that in most of our Societies we make the rule that any one wishing to make a protest must do so before the close of the exhibition, and as there is as a rule no means of definitely knowing who were the exhibitors in the vegetable and root classes, until the prize list is published in the papers, it is almost an impossibility to protest against anyone transgressing this rule, and in this case dissatisfaction is caused.

POTATOES.

Best Method of Planting and Cultivation. W. T. Macoun.

Preparation of the Soil: Select, if possible, a deep, mellow, rich, free-working, loamy soil, which has good drainage, a constant, though not excessive, supply of moisture and which is well supplied with vegetable matter. Prepare it early so as to have it in the best possible condition for planting, plowing about six inches deep. A sub-soil plow which loosens the soil to a depth of about a foot or more should also be used if available. The better the soil is prepared the larger will be the yield.

Fertilizers: Potatoes succeed better after clover. Heavy applications of barnyard manure, especially in the spring, are not recommended. A moderate quantity may be used to advantage during the preceding summer or autumn by scattering on sod intended for potato growing the following year. If used in the spring, manure should be well rotted, otherwise it is liable to increase the disease called Scab. If chemical fertilizers are used they should be applied at the rate of 500 to 800 pounds or more per acre, mixed in the proportion of 250 pounds Nitrate of Soda, 350 pounds Superphospate and 200 pounds Sulphate of Potash or Muriate of Potash. Slightly better results may be expected when the fertilizer is sown broadcast over the surface of the land and harrowed in after the potatoes have been planted, than by sowing in the drills before planting.

Variety to Plant: The choice of variety should be made with great care. When growing potatoes for human consumption, the public taste must be considered. Quality as well as yield is, therefore, imperative. The main points to be considered in choosing a cooking variety are as follows:—

(a) *Good Cooking Quality and Flavor*: This can best be determined by cooking. Potatoes of good cooking quality should, when properly boiled, be dry and floury, free from sogginess and readily fall to pieces when handled. They should retain their white color when cold and not be hollow in the centre. A fair idea of cooking quality may be obtained by cutting the potato through the middle and examining the quality of the 'flesh.' If the pith and 'pith-rays' show up very clearly the potato will not cook properly but will remain more or less soggy. A cross-section of a good cooking potato should show a clear, uniform flesh.

Black Minorcas.

(*b*) *Yield*: This depends chiefly upon the suitability of the variety for the place where grown, the actual yielding power of the sort, the quality and vigor of the sets planted, the character of the soil, thoroughness of cultivation and degree of protection against insects and diseases.

(*c*) *Ability to resist disease*: There is found to be considerable difference between varieties in regard to this point. Care should therefore be taken in selecting a sort which has a good reputation as a disease resister.

(*d*) *Color of Skin and Flesh*: White potatoes seem most popular in most parts of Canada at the present time.

(*e*) *Nature of the Skin*: A russety, netted skin is preferred.

(*f*) *Shape*: A flat-round or oval shape is considered best. Such a shape has a greater surface in proportion to the bulk than have other shapes and, consequently, the potato is of better quality since the best starch lies near the surface.

(*g*) *Depth and Number of Eyes*: Potatoes having deep and numerous eyes are wasteful in peeling. Deep eyes may also hold moisture and thus invite disease.

(*h*) *Haulms or "Tops"*: A short-stemmed, upright, heavily leaved top is the most satisfactory. A large spreading top is more difficult to spray, requiring more solution and greater care in its application. Such a top is likely to lie over on the ground, thus being more subject to the attacks of disease. Very tall stems, on the other hand, are beaten down by the wind too readily, often falling in a clammy mass, providing favorable conditions for the growth and spread of disease spores.

(*i*) *Vigor*: If a variety lacks in vigor it may fail to make a good, strong growth early in the season and thus remain more or less sickly throughout the year. Such varieties are also subject to the effects of heat and cold.

At the Experimental farm, Ottawa, the following varieties are among the best tested: Carman No. 1, Vermont Gold Coin and Green Mountain. Such varieties as Maggie Murphy and Dakota Red, although good yielders, are not favored as cooking varieties.

Time to Plant: This naturally varies somewhat with the season and locality. As a rule, the best time is as soon as possible after danger from early summer frost is past. In Eastern Ontario a good time to plant is usually between the 15th and the 24th of May.

Preparation of the Soil: It is well to treat seed potatoes before they are cut with a solution of one ounce of Formalin to two gallons of water to prevent the crop from becoming scabby. The Formalin is cheap and may be obtained at any Drug Store. It is a poison, however, and must be handled carefully.

A convenient method of treating potatoes with the above solution is as follows: Fill a large pail nearly full of clean potatoes and pour enough of the solution to cover them. Let them soak nearly two hours and then take them out and spread them out to dry. The same solution may be used for several pails of potatoes.

DO NOT PLANT SMALL POTATOES, but take those which are of medium size and cut them into pieces about the size of a hen's egg, and having about three eyes. Where large whole potatoes are planted, the yield may be a little more, but not enough to pay for the extra potatoes required. They should be planted as soon after cutting as possible, otherwise they will wither and produce a smaller crop. If the cuts are coated with lime or land plaster they may stand a few days before planting without much danger.

PLANTING: Potatoes should be planted in rows 30 inches apart with sets from 12 to 14 inches apart in the row. The best depth to plant is from four to five inches. A furrow of this depth made with the plow will aid very considerably where a potato planter is not available.

CULTIVATION: The yield of potatoes usually increases in proportion to the number of times they are cultivated during the season. At the C. E. Farm, Ottawa, there was found to be an increase of 40 bushels per acre in the crop of potatoes cultivated six times as compared with those cultivated three times.

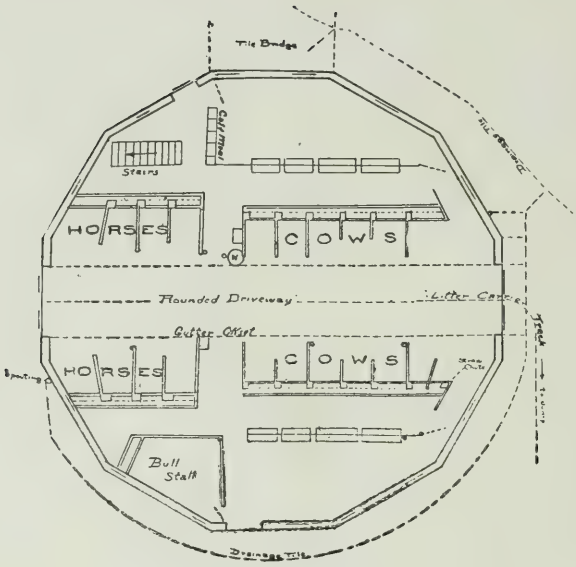
Where the soil is liable to suffer from drought in a dry time, level cultivation is best. If excessive moisture is feared, it is advisable to plant in the old-fashioned way and "hill-up" the potatoes as the tops increase in size. It is important that potatoes be cultivated soon after each heavy rain in order to keep a fine mulch of loose soil on the surface to prevent the moisture from evaporating too rapidly as it does when the soil becomes baked.

SPRAYING FOR BUGS AND 'BLIGHT': Potatoes should be sprayed both for blight and bugs, as the yield is always in proportion to the uninjured leaves. The bugs may be killed with Paris Green while the blight may be prevented by using a solution known as the Bordeaux Mixture. These two solutions may often be used together, thus allowing the one spraying to serve the two purposes. The grower should commence to use Bordeaux Mixture about the middle of June, continuing every 12 or 15 days until about four applications have been given. In a three year's test at the C. E. Farm, Ottawa, there was an average increase of 94 bushels per acre in the case of potatoes sprayed as compared with those unsprayed. The total cost per acre for spraying is usually $4.00 to $6.00.

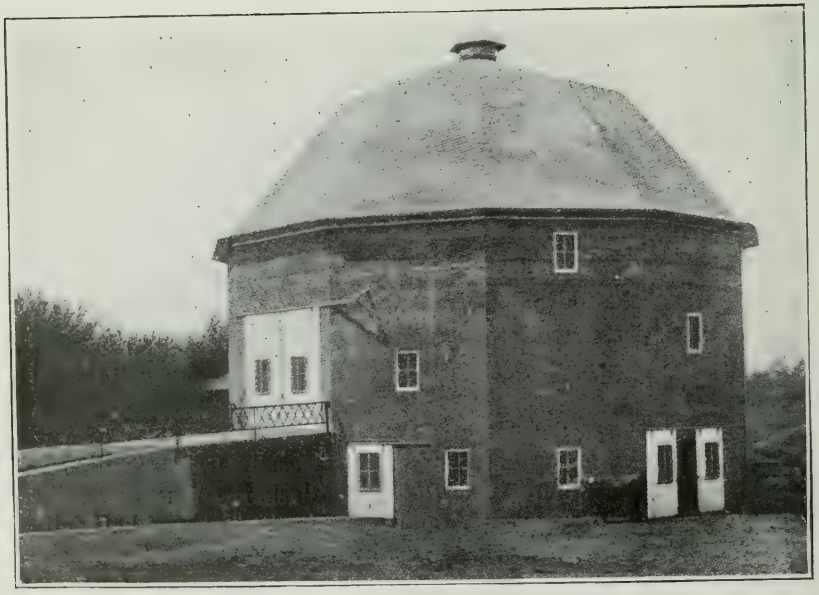
The Bordeaux Mixture is made as follows:—

Copper Sulphate (Bluestone)	6 pounds.
Unslacked lime	4 pounds.
Water (1 barrel)	40 gallons.

Dissolve the copper sulphate in 4 or 5 gallons of warm water in a wooden or earthen vessel. This may be accomplished quite easily by suspending the above material in a coarse sack hung in the water. Slack the lime in another vessel. Pour the solution of bluestone into an empty barrel, fill the barrel half full of water, add the lime solution, fill up the barrel with water and stir the whole mixture thoroughly. It is then ready to use. Where it is desired to spray for 'bugs' at the same time as for blight add 8 ounces of Paris Green to the above solution. In spraying potatoes remember that a fine spray applied as a mist is much better than a drenching. Spraying will not kill the blight after it gets started. It is simply a preventative. Where a spraying machine is not available the above solution may be applied quite satisfactorily with an ordinary whisk and pail.



Plan of Barn.



A Novel Style of Barn.

HARVESTING: Potatoes should be dug as soon as the vines are dead or cease to show any green on the stalk. It is often considered a good practice, however, to delay digging a week or two in order to allow any tuber which may be affected with disease to develop the same, thus enabling the grower to discard it before it infects the others. Potatoes should be taken to the cellar only in a dry condition so should not be dug in wet weather.

STORING: Potatoes should be stored in a dry, cool, well ventilated cellar and kept at a temperature between 33 and 35 degrees Fahr. if possible.

SELECTING NEXT YEAR'S SEED: In order to keep up the yield and quantity of a variety if not actually to improve upon it, it is good practice to select a few of the best hills and lay these away by themselves to plant a special breeding plot or 'hand-selected seed plot' the following year.

A BARN WITH TWELVE SIDES.

A farmer has planned and constructed a barn built of concrete to hold 25 or 30 head of cattle, with a haymow and threshing floor above, at a cost of $1,780. The barn which is almost round has twelve equal sides closely approaching a circle which would measure 60 feet in diameter. The principal reason for building in such a shape was to allow short planks to be used for the forms in which the walls and roof were cast. The peculiar conformation of the building gives it a staunchness not characteristic of a square building, and the compactness of the floor space and comparatively small surface exposed to the weather make it much warmer than any pattern of building having a rectangular shape.

The sides of this barn are 16 feet long, and the walls are made of solid concrete. They are 30 feet high above the ground floor, and are reinforced with 118 rods of wire fencing, the fencing being made of No. 9 wire and placed in the centre of the walls, which were a foot thick at the base and tapered to eight inches at the top. One of the unique features of the construction was the use of junk iron as reinforcement for the concrete. In the walls the vertical supports consisted mostly of old bridge iron. The bridge beams used were wrapped with small mesh wire fence to hold the concrete more securely to it, and in making ventilator holes a few old iron harvester wheels with the spokes knocked out were of service. Another distinctive feature in the construction was that no wooden door or window frames were used.

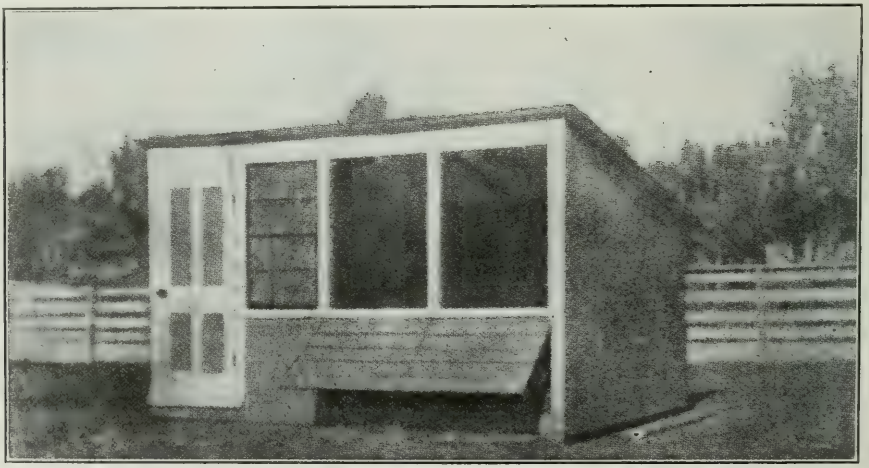
The windows, thirty-one in number, are fitted nicely into square hollows left by special wooden forms made to knock out when the cement became hard. They are held by bolts moulded into the concrete while soft. The doors are all sliding and have the rails bolted through to the inside, the bolt holes having also been made while the cement was still unset. Six ventilators give ample ventilation, and cut-offs allow the ventilation to be regulated with regard to the different seasons of the year.

The foundation of the building is 3 feet 6 inches wide and composed of a 6 to 1 mixture of cement and gravel with stones tamped in. Above the ground the proportion of gravel was lessened and a 5 to 1 mixture used.

On the second floor, which is supported by short bridge beams from the ground floor and iron columns, a large threshing floor is available for threshing and the storing of farm machinery, and above this and supported by beams and stringers, a floor of rough timber gives a haymow of considerable size which will hold enough hay to carry all of the cattle stabled through the winter. The barn encloses as much floor space as a square barn 40 x 72 feet and it required 32 feet less outside wall to enclose it. 150 loads of gravel and 312 barrels of cement were used in its construction, and the entire cost was $1,780, besides the work of the builder and his teams and equipment.

A COLONY POULTRY HOUSE.

A poultry house which has stood the test of several seasons is not only practical, but attractive. It is 12 feet long and 8 deep, and is built on 4-by-6-inch runners, so that it can easily be drawn from place to place by a team of horses. It is about 6½ feet high in front-inside measurement—and 4½ at the rear. The



Poultry House.

frame is strongly built of a good grade of two-by-four scantling, and the walls, floor and roof are made of good matched pine flooring. The roof is also covered with a high grade of prepared roofing.

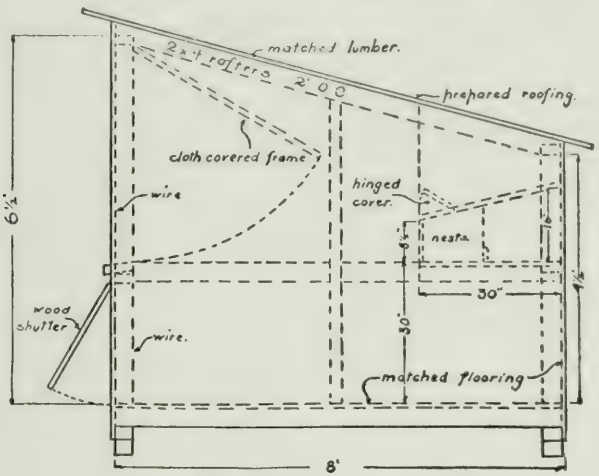
The entrance door at the left end of the front of the house is an ordinary 30 inch paneled door. The inner door is made of a light wooden frame covered with one-inch mesh and is used during warm weather. The window at the right of the entrance door is stationary, but may be made to swing on hinges if desired. This will hardly be necessary in addition to the large opening at the right. The opening at the bottom and at the right is covered with one-inch mesh on the inside and has a solid wooden shutter on the outside which is fastened above by two strong hinges. This shutter is closed during cold weather, but during warmer weather may be held open by means of a heavy iron hook, letting in light and air at the floor.

The two large openings just above this shutter are covered with wire netting on the outside and are furnished with muslin-covered frames on the inside. These frames are also closed during severely cold weather, but since they are hung on hinges at the top they may be hooked to the roof while not in use and are thus out of the way of both chickens and attendant.

Interior Conveniences.

The inside of the house is furnished with the necessary feed and grit hoppers and water fountains. The droppings boards under the roosts and nests are conveniently located 30 inches above the floor, which gives the chickens the full benefit of all of the floor space. The roosts and droppings board, as well as the nests and the platform supporting them, are removable.

The partition between the nests and the roosts is made of solid wood and has cleats at the bottom upon which the droppings board and the next platform rest. If the house is to be used for growing stock, these platforms, together with the nests and roosts, may be removed with little trouble. The middle partition, which is fastened to the back wall with detachable hinges, is then removed also, which leaves the entire inside of the house clear. If the attendant wishes to drop a curtain in front of the roosts during severe winter nights the droppings board and this middle board partition aid in completely inclosing the roosting birds.



Vertical Section of Poultry House.

The following is a list of the materials required to build the house:

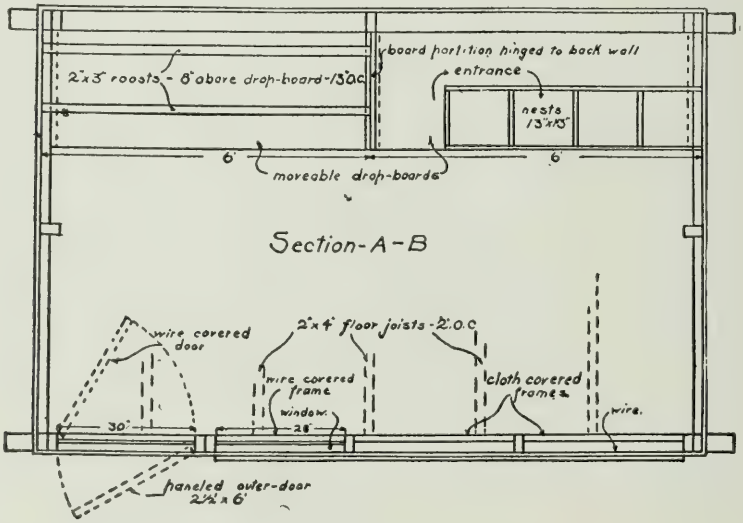
700 feet of matched flooring for sides, floor, roof, door, and window frames, and so forth.

Seven 2 x 4 x 8 joists.
Seven 2 x 4 x 8½ rafters.
Five 2 x 4 x 4½ back studs.
Seven 2 x 4 x 6½ front studs.
Two 2 x 4 x 12 plates.
Two 2 x 4 x 8 horizontals.
One 2 x 4 x 10 front horizontal.
One 2 x 4 x 12 back horizontal.
Two 2 x 4 x 4 front studs.
Miscellaneous 2 x 4 pieces.
Two 4 x 6 x 14 runners.
One 2 x 3 x 12 for roosts.
One 2 x 6 x 12 for door and window sills.
One paneled door.
One window-sash.
Twelve 8 x 10 lights.
One piece of one-inch mesh 4 x 10.
One piece of one-inch mesh 2½ x 13.
Sixteen square yards of three-ply roofing.
One pair of eight-inch hinges.
Seven pairs of three-inch hinges.
Muslin, tacks, nails and so forth.

No estimate of the cost is given, since prices vary in different sections of the country. At present prices for the best materials, the cost is about forty dollars. This may be more than many wish to spend, but in many localities the house may

be built of much cheaper materials. Old lumber may also be used to good advantage if covered with a good grade of prepared roofing material. In all cases the two ends and the back walls should be made practically airtight to prevent drafts.

In winter several of these houses are drawn end to end in a sheltered spot and are then used for laying hens or as breeding pens. The houses are banked on the outside with manure, straw or cornstalks, which aids greatly in reducing the danger of drafts through the floor. In the spring the houses are again drawn out on the range and are then used for either old or young stock. If for the latter the inside fixtures are all removed and the house is furnished with individual hovers. With the use of a good mammoth hover or a satisfactory oil heater, four or five hundred chicks may easily be raised in one of these houses in a single season if the birds are thinned out as they grow. The arrangement of the front of the house is such that it may be made almost entirely open in a minute's time and still protect the birds from such night visitors as rats, skunks and minks. If used in this way it always furnishes a cool and safe place of shelter for the birds, even in the hottest weather. The house may be drawn out in a pasture or along the side of a wood or cornfield, and thus give the growing chicks all possible chance of natural range and a consequent healthful and vigorous growth.



Horizontal Section, Poultry House.

The various arrangements of this house allow the entrance of a bountiful supply of fresh air and sunshine at all seasons of the year. Together with an occasional coat of whitewash and a reasonable amount of cleanliness on the part of the attendant, these arrangements insure a perfect health of the birds. Moreover, such a house may be used for various purposes during all seasons. This greatly reduces the ultimate cost.

The Convention was closed by all present singing the National Anthem.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF GRANTS TO AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES FOR 1911 AND 1912.

	1911.	1912.
ALGOMA:		
Bruce Mines	$125 00	$125 00
Central Algoma	692 00	728 00
Iron Bridge	55 00	57 00
Johnston & Aberdeen	77 00	75 00
North Shore	103 00	100 00
St. Joseph Island	109 00	117 00
Thessalon	145 00	161 00
BRANT:		
Onondaga	150 00	142 00
Paris	435 00	403 00
South Brant	469 00	479 00
BRUCE:		
Arran & Tara	323 00	340 00
Carrick	185 00	191 00
Chesley	220 00	235 00
Eastnor	108 00	110 00
Hepworth	175 00	196 00
Huron Tp.	217 00	212 00
Kincardine	107 00	116 00
Lucknow	210 00	205 00
N. Bruce & Saugeen	257 00	247 00
Northern	217 00	227 00
Paisley	299 00	268 00
Pinkerton	117 00	121 00
Teeswater	207 00	219 00
Tiverton	123 00	127 00
Underwood	164 00	174 00
Wiarton	138 00	148 00
CARLETON:		
Carleton Co.	432 00	399 00
Carp	290 00	314 00
Fitzroy	161 00	147 00
Metcalfe	372 00	351 00
DUFFERIN:		
Dufferin	252 00	248 00
Dufferin, Central	304 00	309 00
East Luther	209 00	215 00
DUNDAS:		
Dundas	166 00	146 00
Mountain	188 00	200 00
Winchester	275 00	302 00
DURHAM:		
Cartwright	158 00	151 00
Millbrook	467 00	350 00
Orono	211 00	201 00
Port Hope	226 00	235 00
West Durham	389 00	409 00
ELGIN:		
Aldboro	228 00	247 00
East Elgin	.....	251 00
Shedden	88 00	70 00
South Dorchester	175 00	172 00
Staffordville	100 00	100 00
West Elgin	394 00	354 00
ESSEX:		
Amherstburg, Anderdon & Malden	167 00	154 00
Colchester, South	215 00	205 00
Comber	134 00	126 00
Essex County	605 00	579 00
Mersea, Leamington & S. Gosfield	374 00	380 00
Windsor	300 00	302 00

	1911.	1912.
FRONTENAC:		
Frontenac	172 00	149 00
Kennebec	62 00	50 00
Kingston Tp.	166 00	183 00
Parham	85 00	76 00
Storrington	86 00	86 00
Wolfe Island	82 00	83 00
GLENGARRY:		
Glengarry	259 00	243 00
Kenyon	199 00	203 00
St. Lawrence Valley	274 00	274 00
GRENVILLE:		
Kemptville	254 00	248 00
Merrickville	248 00	230 00
South Grenville	319 00	252 00
Spencerville	129 00	135 00
GREY:		
Ayton	.....	132 00
Collingwood Tp.	178 00	167 00
Desboro	146 00	153 00
East Grey	151 00	147 00
Egremont	157 00	155 00
Hanover, Bentinck & Brant	141 00	144 00
Holland	103 00	106 00
Keppel	81 00	81 00
Kilsyth	213 00	219 00
Markdale	131 00	135 00
Meaford & St. Vincent	170 00	184 00
Normanby	106 00	103 00
Osprey	148 00	150 00
Owen Sound	296 00	295 00
Priceville	130 00	108 00
Proton	168 00	180 00
Rocklyn	147 00	149 00
South Grey	253 00	189 00
Sydenham	122 00	116 00
Walter's Falls	163 00	149 00
HALDIMAND:		
Caledonia	420 00	461 00
Canboro	44 00	44 00
Dunnville	193 00	189 00
Haldimand	236 00	233 00
Southern Branch	131 00	116 00
Walpole	204 00	192 00
HALIBURTON:		
Glamorgan	45 00	44 00
Haliburton	125 00	126 00
Minden	142 00	150 00
HALTON:		
Esquesing	234 00	234 00
Halton	408 00	403 00
Nassagaweya	127 00	123 00
Nelson & Burlington	147 00	157 00
Trafalgar	302 00	291 00
HASTINGS:		
Bancroft	136 00	132 00
Belleville	300 00	326 00
Frankford	332 00	325 00
Madoc	225 00	233 00
Marmora	154 00	159 00
Maynooth	44 00	43 00
Shannonville	121 00	113 00

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF GRANTS.—*Continued.*

	1911.	1912.
HASTINGS.—*Continued.*		
Stirling	172 00	178 00
Tweed	262 00	263 00
Wollaston	63 00	67 00
HURON:		
Bayfield	118 00	114 00
Blyth	163 00	160 00
Dungannon	156 00	147 00
East Huron	230 00	224 00
Exeter	227 00	215 00
Howick	146 00	139 00
Seaforth	216 00	205 00
South Huron (Spring Fair only).		
Turnberry	203 00	204 00
West Huron	242 00	245 00
Zurich	127 00	123 00
KENORA:		
Dryden	214 00	216 00
KENT:		
Camden	143 00	133 00
East Kent	239 00	229 00
Harwich	200 00	200 00
Howard	349 00	344 00
Orford	249 00	256 00
Raleigh & Tilbury	144 00	163 00
Romney	132 00	134 00
Wallaceburg	143 00	137 00
West Kent	390 00	388 00
LAMBTON:		
Bosanquet	142 00	144 00
Brooke & Alvinston	293 00	289 00
East Lambton	341 00	313 00
Florence	121 00	136 00
Forest	212 00	189 00
Moore	298 00	288 00
Petrolea & Enniskillen	371 00	365 00
Plympton & Wyoming	160 00	162 00
Sombra	163 00	149 00
West Lambton	430 00	412 00
LANARK:		
Dalhousie	192 00	153 00
Lanark Tp.	233 00	181 00
Lanark Village & Bathurst	222 00	223 00
Maberly	101 00	97 00
North Lanark	759 00	687 00
Pakenham	180 00	179 00
South Lanark	398 00	398 00
LEEDS:		
Brockville	785 00	800 00
Delta	242 00	232 00
Frankville	218 00	214 00
Lansdowne	198 00	195 00
Lombardy	100 00	107 00
North Crosby	96 00	87 00
Rear of Leeds and Lansdowne	94 00	67 00
LENNOX AND ADDINGTON:		
Addington	89 00	75 00
Amherst Island	140 00	140 00
Centreville	90 00	90 00
Ernesttown	86 00	75 00
Lennox	354 00	336 00

	1911.	1912.
LINCOLN:		
Abingdon	95 00	87 00
Clinton	198 00	200 00
Monck	.....	96 00
Niagara Town & Tp.	142 00	131 00
Peninsular Central	106 00	98 00
MANITOULIN:		
Billings	175 00	214 00
Gore Bay	328 00	345 00
Howland	108 00	125 00
Manitowaning	153 00	148 00
Providence Bay	94 00	109 00
MIDDLESEX:		
Caradoc	120 00	99 00
Delaware	102 00	119 00
Dorchester	187 00	190 00
East Middlesex	100 00	100 00
London Tp.	112 00	120 00
McGillivray	58 00	58 00
Mosa & Ekfrid	194 00	198 00
North Middlesex	159 00	140 00
Parkhill	144 00	144 00
Strathroy	576 00	558 00
Thorndale	155 00	143 00
Westminster	147 00	131 00
MUSKOKA:		
Baysville	107 00	107 00
Gravenhurst & Muskoka	257 00	266 00
Medora & Wood	172 00	174 00
Morrison	88 00	81 00
North Muskoka	355 00	368 00
South Muskoka	740 00	790 00
Stephenson & Watt	227 00	237 00
Stisted	141 00	152 00
NIPISSING:		
Astorville	102 00	125 00
Bonfield	131 00	143 00
Charlton	103 00	81 00
East Nipissing	356 00	361 00
Englehart	101 00	132 00
New Liskeard	325 00	395 00
Sturgeon Falls	327 00	281 00
Verner	176 00	213 00
NORFOLK:		
Charlotteville	189 00	184 00
Courtland	98 00	91 00
Houghton	117 00	117 00
Norfolk Co.	648 00	631 00
North Walsingham	130 00	125 00
Townsend	113 00	106 00
Windham	110 00	106 00
NORTHUMBERLAND:		
Alnwick	161 00	156 00
Brighton	167 00	167 00
Cobourg, Central	391 00	384 00
Colborne	296 00	290 00
Cramahe	190 00	178 00
Percy Tp.	363 00	360 00
Seymour	266 00	249 00
South Monaghan	76 00	63 00
Wooler	109 00	102 00
ONTARIO:		
Beaverton	161 00	165 00
Brock	204 00	225 00

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF GRANTS.—*Continued.*

	1911.	1912.
ONTARIO.—*Continued.*		
Port Perry, Reach & Scugog	99 00	109 00
Ramona	36 00	35 00
Scott	142 00	141 00
South Ontario	450 00	475 00
Uxbridge	262 00	237 00
OXFORD:		
Drumbo	346 00	320 00
East Missouri	64 00	62 00
Ingersoll, N. & W. Oxford	173 00	183 00
North Norwich	202 00	207 00
South Norwich	191 00	174 00
Tavistock	251 00	242 00
Tillsonburg & Dereham	257 00	250 00
West Zorra & Embro.	143 00	149 00
Woodstock	446 00	495 00
PARRY SOUND:		
Armour, Ryerson & Burk's Falls	474 00	473 00
Christie	.....	101 00
Loring	158 00	179 00
Machar	217 00	214 00
Magnetawan	159 00	195 00
McKellar	211 00	248 00
McMurrich	215 00	218 00
Parry Sound	400 00	366 00
Perry	234 00	265 00
Powassan	270 00	275 00
Rosseau	135 00	126 00
Strong	200 00	226 00
United Tps.	126 00	140 00
PEEL:		
Albion & Bolton	273 00	296 00
Caledon	225 00	218 00
Cooksville	195 00	210 00
Peel	484 00	463 00
Toronto Gore (Spring Fair only).		
Toronto Tp.	287 00	299 00
PERTH:		
Elma	152 00	145 00
Fullarton, Logan & Hibbert	234 00	245 00
Kirkton	172 00	165 00
Listowel	211 00	214 00
Mornington	205 00	200 00
South Perth	228 00	207 00
Stratford	322 00	314 00
PETERBOROUGH:		
East Peterborough	425 00	418 00
Galway	64 00	58 00
Lakefield	128 00	129 00
Otonabee	164 00	151 00
Peterborough, Ind.	542 00	584 00
PRESCOTT:		
Alfred	134 00	123 00
South Plantagenet	124 00	118 00
Vankleek Hill	331 00	360 00
PRINCE EDWARD:		
Ameliasburgh	160 00	160 00
Prince Edward	487 00	507 00
Sophiasburg	114 00	110 00
RAINY RIVER:		
Emo	284 00	290 00
RENFREW:		
Arnprior	120 00	178 00
Cobden	189 00	191 00
North Renfrew	442 00	412 00
Renfrew	570 00	608 00
RUSSELL:		
Casselman	65 00	62 00
Clarence	122 00	94 00
Russell	224 00	214 00
SIMCOE:		
Alliston	201 00	144 00
Barrie	446 00	462 00
Beeton	265 00	250 00
Bradford & W. Gwillimbury	225 00	220 00
Coldwater	.....	169 00
Cookstown	269 00	273 00
East Simcoe	.....	.....
Flos Tp.	215 00	215 00
Nottawasaga & Great Northern	351 00	282 00
Oro	182 00	175 00
Tiny & Tay	214 00	217 00
STORMONT:		
Cornwall	262 00	250 00
Finch	85 00	82 00
Roxborough	138 00	143 00
Stormont	152 00	150 00
SUDBURY:		
Massey	303 00	321 00
Warren	153 00	167 00
THUNDER BAY:		
Oliver	323 00	296 00
West Algoma	.....	800 00
Whitefish Valley	.....	120 00
VICTORIA:		
Eldon	143 00	160 00
Fenelon	133 00	132 00
Mariposa	125 00	114 00
North Victoria	79 00	70 00
South Victoria	750 00	744 00
Verulam	206 00	209 00
WATERLOO:		
Elmira & Woolwich	171 00	153 00
South Waterloo	501 00	494 00
Wellesley & N. Easthope	226 00	230 00
Wilmot	223 00	215 00
WELLAND:		
Bertie	209 00	244 00
Fenwick	195 00	182 00
Stamford & Niagara Falls	192 00	189 00
Thorold Town & Tp.	138 00	151 00
Wainfleet	81 00	80 00
Welland	321 00	331 00
WELLINGTON:		
Arthur	173 00	177 00
Centre Wellington	357 00	337 00
Erin	354 00	354 00
Guelph & S. Wellington	800 00	.....

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF GRANTS.—*Continued.*

WENTWORTH.—*Continued.*		
Maryborough	105 00	96 00
Mount Forest	331 00	322 00
Palmerston	143 00	116 00
Peel & Drayton	154 00	149 00
Puslinch	198 00	183 00
Rockwood	191 00	184 00
West Garafraxa	112 00	118 00
West Wellington	177 00	168 00
WENTWORTH:		
Ancaster	162 00	179 00
Binbrook	108 00	97 00
Glanford	94 00	76 00
Rockton	322 00	322 00
South Wentworth	142 00	229 00
WELLINGTON.—*Continued.*		
Waterdown	214 00	204 00
West Flamboro	143 00	136 00
YORK:		
Markham	800 00	790 00
Newmarket	515 00	506 00
Queensville	143 00	136 00
Richmond Hill	184 00	185 00
Scarboro	352 00	331 00
Schomberg	289 00	295 00
Sutton	130 00	128 00
Weston, York & Etobicoke	295 00	311 00
Woodbridge	580 00	572 00

The grant for 1912 amounted to $73,217, and in 1911 to $72,905.

SPECIAL GRANTS TO SOCIETIES IN THE DISTRICTS.

	1911.	1912.
ALGOMA:		
Bruce Mines	$42 00	$100 00
Central Algoma	100 00	100 00
Iron Bridge	18 00	52 00
Johnston & Aberdeen	26 00	67 00
North Shore	35 00	87 00
St. Joseph Island	37 00	100 00
Thessalon	49 00	100 00
FRONTENAC:		
Kennebec	.....	89 00
HALIBURTON:		
Glamorgan	15 00	40 00
Haliburton	43 00	100 00
Minden	48 00	100 00
HASTINGS:		
Bancroft	.....	100 00
Maynooth	.....	77 00
Wollaston	.....	100 00
KENORA:		
Dryden	73 00	100 00
MANITOULIN:		
Billings	60 00	100 00
Gore Bay	100 00	100 00
Howland	36 00	100 00
Manitowaning	52 00	100 00
Providence Bay	32 00	95 00
MUSKOKA:		
Baysville	36 00	93 00
Gravenhurst & Muskoka	88 00	100 00
Medora & Wood	59 00	100 00
Morrison	30 00	72 00
North Muskoka	100 00	100 00
South Muskoka	100 00	100 00
Stephenson & Watt	78 00	100 00
Stisted	48 00	100 00

	1911.	1912.
NIPISSING:		
Astorville	35 00	100 00
Bonfield	44 00	100 00
Charlton	50 00	59 00
East Nipissing	100 00	100 00
Englehart	.....	69 00
New Liskeard	100 00	100 00
Sturgeon Falls	100 00	100 00
Verner	60 00	100 00
PARRY SOUND:		
Armour, Ryerson & Burk's Falls	100 00	100 00
Loring	54 00	100 00
Machar	74 00	100 00
Magnetawan	54 00	100 00
McKellar	72 00	100 00
McMurrich	73 00	100 00
Parry Sound	100 00	100 00
Perry	80 00	100 00
Powassan	93 00	100 00
Rosseau	46 00	100 00
Strong	68 00	100 00
United Townships	43 00	100 00
RAINY RIVER:		
Emo	97 00	100 00
SUDBURY:		
Massey	100 00	100 00
Warren	52 00	100 00
THUNDER BAY:		
Oliver	100 00	100 00
West Algoma	.....	100 00
Totals	$3,000 00	5,000 00

GRANTS TO SPRING FAIRS.—1912.

Stallion Shows, 1912, $1,345.

Elmira and Woolwich	$50 00
Palmerston	26 00
Wellesley and N. Easthope	48 00
Bosanquet	2 00
Kincardine	50 00
Harwich	27 00
Halton	50 00
Egremont	32 00
Tavistock	50 00
West Flamborough	33 00
Alfred	20 00
Erin	50 00
Elma	19 00
Wilmot	50 00
Guelph and S. Wellington	50 00
Stratford	50 00
Barrie	50 00
Mt. Forest	50 00
Forest	50 00
Carrick	50 00
Woodstock	41 00
South Perth	29 00
East Luther	50 00
Esquesing	50 00
Southern Branch	6 00
Listowel	50 00
West Kent	50 00
Walpole	19 00
Peel	50 00
North Renfrew	23 00
Collingwood Tp.	45 00
Howard	25 00
Markdale	10 00
Meaford and St. Vincent	49 00
S. Victoria	50 00
	$1,345 00

Stallion Shows—*Continued.*

Stallion and Bull Shows, 1912, $472.

South Huron	50 00
Paris	43 00
Arran and Tara	45 00
Fullerton, Logan and Hibbert	50 00
Dufferin, Central	42 00
Seaforth	50 00
Comber	16 00
Toronto Gore	50 00
Tiverton	47 00
South Woodslee	29 00
Nottawasaga & G. Northern	50 00
	$472 00

Seed Fairs, 1912, $157.

Verulam	25 00
South Huron	18 00
Barrie	22 00
Tavistock	10 00
Alfred	12 00
Centre Wellington	22 00
Carrick	14 00
Meaford and St. Vincent	3 00
Seaforth	17 00
Richmond Hill	14 00
	$157 00

GRANTS TO SOCIETIES OWNING PURE-BRED STOCK.—1912.

Colchester, North	$140 00
Drummond	70 00
Dummer and Douro	300 00
Emily	150 00
Kenora	90 00
Lanark Village and Bathurst	10 00
Oldcastle	350 00
Osgoode	200 00
South Woodslee	650 00
Verulam	60 00
Total	$2,020 00

Special Grants.

	1911	1912
Indian Societies.	$	$
Chippewa	75	75
Muncey Tecumseh	75	75
Oneida	50	.....
Six Nations	100	100
	300	250

Grants to the Canadian National and Central Canada Exhibitions and to Western Fair.

	1911	1912
	$	$
Canadian National	2,500	2,500
Central Canada	1,334	1,280
Western Fair	1,166	1,220
	5,000	5,000

LEGISLATIVE GRANTS TO AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES WHICH HELD FIELD CROP COMPETITIONS IN 1911.

ALGOMA:	
Central Algoma	$30 00
St. Joseph Island	30 00
BRANT:	
Onondaga	30 00
Paris	30 00
Six Nations	30 00
BRUCE:	
Carrick	30 00
Chesley	30 00
Eastnor	30 00
Huron Township	30 00
Lucknow	30 00
Teeswater	30 00
Wiarton	30 00
CARLETON:	
Carleton County	30 00
DUFFERIN:	
Dufferin	30 00
Dufferin, Central	30 00
DUNDAS:	
Mountain	30 00
Winchester	30 00
DURHAM:	
Cartwright	30 00
Millbrook	30 00
Orono	30 00
Port Hope	30 00
ELGIN:	
South Dorchester	30 00
ESSEX:	
Essex County	30 00
South Woodslee	30 00
Windsor	30 00
FRONTENAC:	
Kingston Township	30 00
GLENGARRY:	
Kenyon	30 00
GREY:	
Collingwood	30 00
Keppel	30 00
Kilsyth	30 00
Osprey	30 00
Rocklyn	30 00
South Grey	30 00
HALDIMAND:	
Caledonia	30 00
Walpole	30 00
HALTON:	
Halton	30 00
HASTINGS:	
Frankford	30 00
Madoc	30 00
Stirling	30 00
HURON:	
East Huron	30 00
Howick	30 00
KENORA:	
Dryden	30 00
KENT:	
Harwich	30 00
Howard	30 00
Orford	30 00
Raleigh & Tilbury	30 00
Wallaceburg	30 00
LAMBTON:	
Bosanquet	30 00
Brooke & Alvinston	30 00
LANARK:	
Lanark Village & Bathurst	30 00
South Lanark	30 00
LEEDS:	
Lansdowne	30 00
LINCOLN:	
Peninsular Central	30 00
MIDDLESEX:	
Chippewa	30 00
Dorchester	30 00
East Middlesex	30 00
Mosa & Ekfrid	30 00
North Middlesex	30 00
MUSKOKA:	
Gravenhurst & Muskoka	30 00
South Muskoka	30 00
Stephenson & Watt	30 00
NIPISSING:	
Englehart	30 00
New Liskeard	30 00
Verner	30 00
NORFOLK:	
Houghton	30 00
NORTHUMBERLAND:	
Wooler	30 00
ONTARIO:	
Beaverton	30 00
OXFORD:	
Ingersoll, North & West Oxford	30 00
North Norwich	30 00
Tillsonburg & Dereham	30 00
West Zorra & Embro	30 00
PARRY SOUND:	
Armour, Ryerson & Burk's Falls	30 00
Magnetawan	30 00
McMurrich	30 00
Perry	30 00
Powassan	30 00
Strong	30 00
PEEL:	
Peel	30 00
PERTH:	
Kirkton	30 00
PETERBOROUGH:	
Otonabee	30 00
Peterborough Industrial	30 00
PRESCOTT:	
Alfred	30 00
PRINCE EDWARD:	
Ameliasburg	30 00
Prince Edward	30 00
RENFREW:	
Arnprior	30 00
Cobden	30 00
North Renfrew	30 00
Renfrew	30 00

LEGISLATIVE GRANTS TO AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.—*Continued.*

SIMCOE:	
Barrie	30 00
East Simcoe	30 00
Nottawasaga	30 00
SUDBURY:	
Warren	30 00
THUNDER BAY:	
Oliver	30 00
VICTORIA:	
Eldon	30 00
Verulam	30 00
WATERLOO:	
South Waterloo	30 00
WELLAND:	
Bertie	30 00
Welland	30 00
WELLINGTON:	
Centre Wellington	30 00
Puslinch	30 00
YORK:	
Newmarket	30 00
Richmond Hill	30 00
Scarboro	30 00
Woodbridge	30 00
Total	$3,120 00

GRANTS TO SOCIETIES WHICH SUFFERED LOSSES IN GATE RECEIPTS THROUGH WET WEATHER, 1911

ADDINGTON:	
Addington	$64 00
BRANT:	
Paris	90 00
BRUCE:	
Eastnor	16 00
Paisley	88 00
CARLETON:	
Carleton Co.	76 00
Fitzroy	49 00
DUFFERIN:	
Dufferin, Central	142 00
DURHAM:	
Cartwright	21 00
Millbrook	300 00
Orono	61 00
Port Hope	163 00
ELGIN:	
East Elgin	282 00
West Elgin	12 00
ESSEX:	
Essex	189 00
Windsor	128 00
FRONTENAC:	
Frontenac	171 00
Kingston Tp.	48 00
Parham	35 00
GLENGARRY:	
Glengarry	200 00
Kenyon	38 00
GRENVILLE:	
Merrickville	131 00
Spencerville	72 00
GREY:	
East Grey	52 00
Kilsyth	152 00
Markdale	59 00
Meaford & St. Vincent	103 00
Osprey	8 00
Priceville	69 00
Rocklyn	241 00
South Grey	92 00
Sydenham	12 00
Walter's Falls	33 00
HALDIMAND:	
Haldimand	139 00
Southern Branch	95 00
HALTON:	
Halton	146 00
Trafalgar	175 00
HASTINGS:	
Frankford	102 00
Marmora	10 00
HURON:	
Blyth	38 00
Dungannon	280 00
East Huron	247 00
Seaforth	137 00
KENT:	
Camden	38 00
East Kent	62 00
Harwich	106 00
Romney	57 00
Wallaceburg	169 00
LAMBTON:	
East Lambton	300 00
LANARK:	
Dalhousie	19 00
Lanark Tp.	11 00
Maberly	36 00
LEEDS:	
Brockville	300 00
Delta	186 00
Frankville	136 00
Rear of Leeds & Lansdowne	83 00
LINCOLN:	
Clinton Tp.	127 00
Peninsular, Central	95 00
MANITOULIN:	
Providence Bay	46 00
MIDDLESEX:	
Caradoc	83 00
McGillivray	28 00
N. Middlesex	64 00
Parkhill	73 00
MUSKOKA:	
Morrison	9 00
North Muskoka	22 00
South Muskoka	102 00
Stisted	1 00
NORTHUMBERLAND:	
Alnwick	97 00
Percy Tp.	299 00
Seymour	126 00

LOSSES IN GATE RECEIPTS.—*Continued.*

OXFORD:	
Drumbo	125 00
South Norwich	52 00
Tillsonburg	132 00
PARRY SOUND:	
Armour, Ryerson & Burk's Falls	32 00
Loring	4 00
Machar	20 00
McMurrich	7 00
Magnetawan	4 00
Parry Sound	78 00
Perry	5 00
Rosseau	4 00
Strong	5 00
PEEL:	
Caledon	21 00
PERTH:	
Kirkton	89 00
South Perth	191 00
PRESCOTT:	
Alfred	66 00
PRINCE EDWARD:	
Ameliasburg	61 00
Prince Edward	8 00
RENFREW:	
Cobden	55 00
SIMCOE:	
Alliston	190 00
Beeton	60 00
SIMCOE.—*Continued.*	
Notawasaga & G. Northern	272 00
Tiny & Tay	69 00
STORMONT:	
Roxborough	61 00
VICTORIA:	
Eldon	25 00
Verulam	44 00
WATERLOO:	
Elmira & Woolwich	139 00
WELLAND:	
Bertie	64 00
Stamford & Niagara Falls	260 00
WELLINGTON:	
Centre Wellington	60 00
Palmerston	75 00
Peel & Drayton	35 00
West Garafraxa	10 00
West Wellington	39 00
WENTWORTH:	
Ancaster	27 00
YORK:	
Markham	300 00
Sutton	66 00
Total	$9,996 00

REPORTS OF STOCK SOCIETIES.

Society.	RECEIPTS.					EXPENDITURE.			
	Legislative grant.	Members' fees for 1911.	Municipal grant.	Sale of stock.	Total actual receipts.	Purchase of live stock.	Keep of stock.	Officers' salaries.	Total actual expenditure.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Colchester North	130	121	100	.....	354	475	.....	20	511
Drummond	100	50	50	20	220	132	45	10	194
Dummer & Douro	250	118	25	172	737	412	333	12	770
Emily	110	68	.....	180	358	75	112	15	207
Kenora	70	51	.....	30	250	.....	144	.....	156
Lakehurst	83	23	.....	66	210	250	.....	.....	264
Oldcastle	340	522	100	.....	962	297	250	15	567
Osgoode	185	144	.....	9	338	132	126	20	280
South Woodslee	520	592	130	.....	1,328	703	215	39	1,138
Totals	1,788	1,689	405	477	4,757	2,476	1,225	131	4,087

ANALYSIS OF PRIZE MONEY PAID BY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES IN ONTARIO IN 1911.

Societies.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
ALGOMA:						
Bruce Mines	42 50	18 00	20 25	8 25	115 50	204 50
Central Algoma	202 00	75 50	14 50	12 00	745 75	1,049 75
Iron Bridge	16 75	15 00	8 00	4 50	50 75	95 00
Johnston & Aberdeen	20 25	10 00	20 00	4 50	48 75	103 50
North Shore	28 75	20 50	14 50	9 00	84 50	157 25
St. Joseph Island	25 00	20 00	12 00	4 00	110 00	171 00
Thessalon	83 50	49 50	13 00	13 50	100 75	260 25
BRANT:						
Onondaga	108 50	30 00	16 00	26 00	215 75	396 25
Paris	277 50	99 00	139 00	119 00	491 25	1,125 75
South Brant	430 00	157 00	151 00	92 00	618 25	1,448 25
BRUCE:						
Arran & Tara	462 00	103 00	69 00	12 30	309 20	955 50
Carrick	207 50	87 00	37 00	41 50	217 75	590 75
Chesley	211 50	94 50	49 50	5 50	418 75	779 75
Eastnor	76 50	38 75	14 00	13 00	194 75	337 00
Hepworth	121 25	44 50	17 25	10 25	150 35	343 60
Huron Tp.	161 75	82 50	53 25	3 00	337 50	688 00
Kincardine	139 00	47 50	20 50	26 50	116 46	349 96
Lucknow	176 50	108 00	43 50	21 75	244 35	594 10
N. Bruce and Saugeen	232 00	75 00	25 00	27 00	315 00	674 00
Northern	209 00	84 50	78 25	22 00	347 60	741 35
Paisley	206 00	98 50	54 50	42 50	324 25	725 75
Pinkerton	128 75	34 00	17 25	12 00	153 50	345 50
Teeswater	209 00	117 75	49 50	22 00	286 75	685 00
Tiverton	160 00	75 75	35 50	24 00	139 06	434 31
Underwood	115 50	69 50	45 00	46 00	284 36	560 36
Wiarton	104 00	91 00	48 00	31 00	198 35	472 35
CARLETON:						
Carleton Co.	261 50	154 00	120 00	103 00	560 19	1,198 69
Carp	357 00	148 00	43 00	17 20	375 88	941 08
Fitzroy	101 50	28 50	21 25	12 00	226 25	398 50
Metcalfe	259 65	190 85	89 30	73 40	275 35	888 55
DUFFERIN:						
Dufferin	212 20	42 00	44 25	15 50	452 75	766 70
Dufferin Central	285 00	175 00	50 00	41 00	425 25	976 25
East Luther	180 00	87 00	62 00	13 00	287 00	629 00
DUNDAS:						
Dundas	171 00	23 00	.....	.....	176 50	370 50
Mountain	182 50	143 50	40 25	44 75	197 65	608 65
Winchester	506 50	135 40	51 25	21 75	223 35	938 25
DURHAM:						
Cartwright	113 00	39 50	53 50	29 50	194 45	429 95
Millbrook	.....	.....	.....	.....	427 00	427 00
Orono	163 00	96 00	67 00	60 00	198 00	584 00
Port Hope	122 00	151 00	79 00	20 00	396 05	768 05
West Durham	310 50	203 00	128 00	86 50	573 25	1,301 25
ELGIN:						
Aldborough	2,142 00	85 25	110 50	37 25	336 95	811 95
East Elgin	211 00	169 75	40 50	22 50	391 05	824 80
Shedden	89 25	62 00	24 00	17 75	8 60	201 60
South Dorchester	103 50	51 50	.....	13 00	316 05	404 05
Straffordville	87 00	36 75	11 50	21 00	141 75	298 00
West Elgin	470 00	151 50	56 50	35 00	304 60	1,017 60
ESSEX:						
Amherstburg, Anderdon & Malden	89 50	65 00	58 90	54 25	162 10	429 75
Colchester South	143 00	91 00	66 50	39 00	205 00	544 50
Comber	121 75	24 50	32 75	26 75	161 75	367 50
Essex Co.	563 00	262 50	178 50	192 00	636 55	1,832 55
Mersea, Leamington & S. Gosfield	254 75	48 75	171 00	101 50	560 05	1,136 05
Windsor	151 00	290 00	201 00	212 00	345 34	1,199 34

ANALYSIS OF PRIZE MONEY PAID BY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.—*Continued.*

Societies	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
FRONTENAC:	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Frontenac	89 50	65 50	23 00	20 00	160 25	358 25
Kennebec	44 50	12 00	9 25	10 50	42 20	118 45
Kingston Tp.	116 50	85 00	44 75	38 00	322 25	606 50
Parham	47 75	27 50	7 50	10 25	105 95	198 95
Storrington	74 25	41 80	8 00	16 00	120 00	260 05
Wolfe Island	75 50	40 00	6 00	15 75	104 60	241 85
GLENGARRY:						
Glengarry	142 05	136 35	39 60	19 80	305 40	643 20
Kenyon	150 00	115 00	40 00	45 00	220 95	570 95
St. Lawrence Valley	259 00	193 00	57 00	44 00	268 85	821 85
GRENVILLE:						
Kemptville	159 75	56 25	38 25	38 25	313 50	606 00
Merrickville	122 20	87 75	38 50	48 25	280 45	572 15
South Grenville	105 00	72 25	14 25	29 50	251 88	472 88
Spencerville	73 50	49 50	20 50	9 50	240 25	393 25
GREY:						
Ayton	201 00	65 00	39 50	28 00	120 50	454 00
Collingwood Tp.	213 50	83 00	14 00	8 00	168 75	487 25
Desboro	171 00	61 25	33 25	13 00	147 50	426 00
East Grey	80 50	82 00	40 50	18 00	207 25	428 25
Egremont	150 50	75 75	37 75	35 50	181 25	480 75
Hanover, Bentinck & Brant.	170 20	70 50	52 00	25 50	157 25	475 45
Holland	140 00	39 00	15 00	14 00	135 75	343 75
Keppel	45 00	24 00	18 00	7 00	134 25	228 25
Kilsyth	212 50	105 00	46 50	15 50	261 95	641 45
Markdale	118 25	66 00	44 00	21 75	160 30	410 30
Meaford & St. Vincent	197 00	44 00	20 25	20 00	306 35	587 60
Normanby	70 50	29 50	16 75	14 00	188 65	319 40
Osprey	107 50	55 00	53 50	24 00	169 25	429 25
Owen Sound	237 00	74 00	85 00	60 00	543 00	999 00
Priceville	.....	.....	.....	.....	217 00	217 00
Proton	195 00	73 00	58 00	28 00	211 25	565 25
Rocklyn	102 00	100 00	37 00	25 00	174 50	438 50
South Grey	89 00	48 00	59 00	15 00	322 50	533 50
Sydenham	74 50	34 50	15 25	14 50	152 25	291 00
Walter's Falls	152 00	57 50	13 00	20 25	127 75	370 50
HALDIMAND:						
Caledonia	543 25	258 00	220 00	57 00	649 25	1,727 50
Canboro	62 00	15 00	24 00	4 50	57 40	162 90
Dunnville	204 00	112 50	58 25	1 00	172 05	547 80
Haldimand	212 50	44 00	40 50	4 00	299 30	600 30
Southern Branch	165 00	4 50	.....	.....	120 25	209 75
Walpole	272 50	85 50	24 00	13 00	248 25	643 25
HALIBURTON:						
Glamorgan	13 25	3 10	4 40	.....	43 40	64 15
Haliburton	42 50	20 00	12 75	7 25	110 10	190 60
Minden	46 00	28 25	30 00	16 00	130 00	250 25
HALTON:						
Esquesing	269 00	98 00	72 00	23 00	218 75	680 75
Halton	367 00	171 00	111 00	34 00	486 04	1,169 04
Nassagaweya	146 00	29 00	56 00	4 00	192 16	427 16
Nelson & Burlington	220 00	49 00	27 00	12 00	264 00	572 00
Trafalgar	256 00	52 00	48 00	30 00	404 55	790 55
HASTINGS:						
Bancroft	61 50	89 50	64 50	18 50	183 25	417 25
Belleville	465 00	196 00	92 75	76 25	223 10	1,053 10
Frankford	348 00	108 25	111 25	75 25	266 12	908 87
Madoc	303 25	124 75	22 75	31 50	204 88	687 13
Marmora	117 25	67 00	11 25	15 00	230 65	441 15
Maynooth	50 50	18 75	8 75	11 00	57 55	146 55
Shannonville	127 25	84 70	35 00	36 75	103 20	386 90
Stirling	196 00	101 50	34 25	27 00	187 65	546 40
Tweed	159 05	213 95	34 00	40 50	339 13	786 63
Wollaston	46 00	28 25	26 35	9 50	160 75	270 85

ANALYSIS OF PRIZE MONEY PAID BY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.—*Continued.*

Societies	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
HURON:						
Bayfield	79 50	39 00	34 50	19 00	170 75	342 75
Blyth	130 00	80 00	40 00	24 50	218 00	492 50
Dungannon	106 50	67 75	43 00	10 00	198 25	425 50
East Huron	156 50	101 00	39 25	34 00	313 20	643 95
Exeter	184 00	75 00	46 00	31 00	292 00	628 00
Howick	97 50	68 25	26 25	23 00	173 50	388 50
Seaforth	182 00	64 50	51 00	29 00	306 50	633 00
South Huron	(Spring	Fair	only)			
Turnberry	234 00	72 00	30 00	20 00	262 10	618 10
West Huron	141 00	124 00	59 00	47 00	424 75	795 75
Zurich	123 00	52 50	15 50	9 25	183 10	383 35
KENORA:						
Dryden	42 00	36 00	8 00	.....	233 75	319 75
KENT:						
Camden	131 00	28 25	46 50	16 75	141 60	364 10
East Kent	141 00	74 50	105 00	56 25	268 50	645 25
Harwich	135 00	109 50	58 00	26 00	223 00	551 50
Howard	284 50	198 50	115 00	48 75	319 50	966 25
Orford	199 50	106 50	114 00	16 50	237 90	674 40
Raleigh & Tilbury	243 00	101 25	39 75	24 25	99 15	507 40
Romney	154 25	45 50	64 35	36 25	125 05	425 40
Wallaceburg	115 50	40 25	50,00	18 25	132 25	356 25
West Kent	164 00	270 25	115 50	117 00	441 90	1,108 65
LAMBTON:						
Bosanquet	120 00	82 00	12 75	27 00	219 75	461 50
Brooke & Alvinston	285 50	120 50	75 25	18 50	312 80	812 55
East Lambton	156 75	142 25	105 50	65 25	354 55	824 30
Florence	172 65	59 25	35 50	33 00	160 75	461 15
Forest	146 25	111 00	41 50	48 50	226 95	574 20
Moore	226 00	155 50	59 50	39 00	297 90	777 90
Petrolea & Enniskillen	264 50	239 00	140 00	63 50	407 85	1,114 85
Plympton & Wyoming	118 00	90 07	36 50	53 00	214 40	511 97
Sombra	110 00	13 25	60 50	20 00	182 75	386 50
West Lambton	230 50	216 00	158 50	58 00	466 20	1,129 20
LANARK:						
Dalhousie	76 75	33 25	19 00	1 25	198 75	329 00
Lanark Tp.	101 75	50 25	13 00	7 25	182 85	355 10
Lanark Village & Bathurst	196 60	48 90	21 30	17 64	445 67	730 11
Maberly	97 25	38 25	7 00	.....	87 60	230 10
North Lanark	718 49	228 31	79 75	85 40	786 67	1,898 62
Pakenham	221 50	31 00	27 50	17 25	240 00	537 25
South Lanark	643 41	162 90	39 15	27 75	376 95	1,250 16
LEEDS:						
Brockville	566 50	371 00	77 00	157 00	1,138 10	2,309 60
Delta	150 50	124 00	71 75	36 50	271 64	654 39
Frankville	152 85	105 00	50 75	34 50	279 75	622 85
Lansdowne	137 00	61 00	7 50	26 50	307 00	539 00
Lombardy	170 50	21 75	9 75	2 25	82 70	286 95
North Crosby	122 00	.....	.....	.....	122 35	244 35
Rear of Leeds & Lansdowne	.....	.....	.....	.....	98 23	98 23
LENNOX & ADDINGTON:						
Addington	48 50	38 00	5 00	5 00	56 60	153 10
Amherst Island	53 20	17 95	9 85	6 25	82 00	169 25
Centreville	116 50	68 00	19 00	14 00	44 40	262 90
Ernestown	92 00	29 50	21 00	7 25	114 40	264 15
Lennox	227 00	134 00	61 50	73 00	466 50	962 00
LINCOLN:						
Abingdon	88 00	41 50	33 50	6 00	62 35	231 35
Clinton Tp.	118 00	52 50	10 00	9 50	316 50	506 50
Monck	88 96	23 25	13 50	5 25	53 04	184 00
Niagara Town & Tp.	128 50	.....	.....	.....	234 15	362 65
Peninsular Central	35 00	23 50	26 50	4 25	192 15	281 40

ANALYSIS OF PRIZE MONEY PAID BY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.—*Continued.*

Societies.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Miscellaneous.	Total
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
MANITOULIN:						
Billings	128 25	31 00	12 00	8 50	241 75	421 50
Gore Bay	124 00	67 25	54 00	24 50	325 50	595 25
Howland	65 00	11 75	15 50	13 00	93 75	199 00
Manitowaning	63 00	17 00	11 00	.....	123 75	214 75
Providence Bay	67 25	13 75	6 00	.....	94 75	181 75
MIDDLESEX:						
Caradoc	106 00	19 25	30 00	6 25	151 10	312 60
Delaware	103 75	116 00	50 00	20 00	157 55	446 30
Dorchester	281 00	158 75	60 75	15 75	129 50	645 75
London Tp.	211 00	46 00	32 00	16 00	93 25	398 25
McGillivray	61 75	10 50	7 00	5 00	101 25	185 50
Mosa & Ekfrid	223 00	109 25	25 25	5 25	200 35	563 10
North Middlesex	125 50	48 00	5 50	8 00	206 75	393 75
Parkhill	99 50	59 00	18 00	11 00	230 70	418 20
Strathroy	375 00	387 00	161 00	79 00	623 40	1,625 40
Thorndale	119 50	75 00	32 50	25 50	117 75	370 25
Westminster	126 00	48 50	41 50	16 00	119 25	351 25
MUSKOKA:						
Baysville	29 00	13 75	16 50	9 25	92 60	159 10
Gravenhurst & Muskoka	67 90	53 00	11 75	26 50	221 20	380 35
Medora & Wood	36 00	49 00	15 50	6 00	162 50	269 00
Morrison	44 75	18 00	2 75	3 00	50 65	119 15
North Muskoka	94 50	72 50	55 00	23 00	298 50	543 50
South Muskoka	331 00	117 00	89 00	46 00	640 00	1,223 00
Stephenson & Watt	83 00	24 50	14 75	9 00	192 00	323 25
Stisted	51 50	45 25	22 25	6 50	110 25	235 75
NIPISSING:						
Astorville	49 50	45 00	11 00	11 00	93 10	209 60
Bonfield	25 50	22 50	9 00	8 00	147 25	212 25
Charlton	31 00	17 50	.....	11 00	132 25	191 75
East Nipissing	90 00	145 50	25 00	56 00	228 20	544 70
Englehart	30 00	40 00	2 00	26 00	164 25	262 25
New Liskeard	102 50	72 00	.....	12 00	392 65	579 15
Sturgeon Falls	95 00	74 00	30 00	14 00	84 00	297 00
Verner	52 00	100 00	8 00	65 00	112 75	337 75
NORFOLK:						
Charlotteville	136 25	84 50	48 25	24 75	210 05	503 80
Courtland	74 70	46 30	17 00	17 00	114 45	269 45
Houghton	95 25	79 50	27 00	21 00	123 60	346 35
Norfolk Co.	444 00	275 00	189 00	96 00	845 65	1,849 65
North Walsingham	94 25	67 50	32 25	25 00	152 65	371 65
Townsend	96 50	38 00	21 25	16 75	116 75	289 25
Windham	96 75	47 00	19 75	15 25	135 25	314 00
NORTHUMBERLAND:						
Alnwick	116 25	51 75	27 00	17 00	168 90	380 90
Brighton	247 00	90 50	86 00	20 50	132 45	576 45
Cobourg Central	260 50	251 25	81 00	53 50	485 25	1,131 50
Colborne	172 50	132 50	88 50	48 75	345 70	787 95
Cramahe	106 25	111 25	68 00	26 50	160 76	472 76
Percy Tp.	194 25	178 15	169 50	72 75	393 00	1,007 65
Seymour	188 50	108 50	58 50	16 00	220 35	591 85
South Monaghan	62 75	15 50	17 00	.....	77 50	172 75
Wooler	60 75	60 75	13 50	2 75	93 25	231 00
ONTARIO:						
Beaverton	163 00	57 00	39 00	8 00	183 25	450 25
Brock	240 00	102 00	86 00	29 00	320 50	777 50
Pt. Perry, Reach & Scugog	166 00	87 00	30 00	25 00	110 00	418 00
Ramona	58 00	21 25	7 00	.....	28 35	114 60
Scott	135 00	73 00	21 50	18 00	151 50	399 00
South Ontario	349 75	156 00	126 00	89 00	701 75	1,422 50
Uxbridge	312 00	124 00	48 00	26 00	126 00	636 00

ANALYSIS OF PRIZE MONEY PAID BY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.—*Continued*

Societies.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
OXFORD:	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Drumbo	251 60	100 40	79 00	31 00	420 25	882 25
East Nissouri	78 50	6 50	5 25	2 00	86 50	178 75
Ingersoll, N. & W. Oxford	219 50	64 00	28 00	42 00	196 50	550 00
North Norwich	143 50	96 30	46 00	18 00	333 00	636 80
South Norwich	147 00	15 50	37 00	4 00	207 10	410 60
Tavistock	250 00	67 00	53 00	55 00	282 75	707 75
Tillsonburg & Dereham	206 00	103 75	40 50	56 00	293 25	699 50
West Zorra & Embro	174 00	69 00	20 00	31 00	197 75	491 75
Woodstock	392 00	461 10	108 10	103 10	546 50	1,610 80
PARRY SOUND:						
Armour, Ryerson & Burk's Falls	188 50	101 00	63 00	17 00	335 50	705 00
Loring	30 25	57 75	29 25	14 25	135 25	266 75
Machar	83 50	26 75	17 50	2 00	138 00	267 75
Magnetawan	36 00	36 75	16 00	16 00	217 75	322 50
McKellar	80 50	56 75	28 50	45 00	215 00	425 75
McMurrich	97 75	54 00	19 00	17 50	128 00	316 25
Parry Sound	141 00	62 50	48 00	22 50	282 75	556 75
Perry	97 00	71 14	52 50	8 00	211 75	440 39
Powassan	75 50	59 50	45 00	15 00	182 75	377 75
Rosseau	31 00	14 75	3 50	.....	103 85	153 10
Strong	60 00	41 00	7 00	9 00	201 87	318 87
United Townships	36 00	37 50	32 50	3 50	141 80	251 30
PEEL:						
Albion & Bolton	322 00	123 00	74 50	78 00	358 50	956 00
Caledon	210 00	85 00	61 00	6 50	315 74	678 24
Cooksville	214 00	87 50	54 00	32 00	329 80	717 30
Peel	405 00	118 00	112 00	87 00	726 00	1,448 00
Toronto Gore	(Spring Fair only)					
Toronto Tp.	315 00	150 50	60 00	18 00	441 25	984 75
PERTH:						
Elma	124 20	44 05	33 70	27 75	197 47	427 17
Fullarton, Logan & Hibbert	206 00	101 00	51 00	64 00	361 75	783 75
Kirkton	120 00	81 50	41 25	27 50	192 75	463 00
Listowel	179 00	66 50	40 00	33 50	330 35	649 35
Mornington	199 00	65 25	29 00	37 00	301 00	631 25
South Perth	97 80	54 40	.....	24 80	312 90	489 90
Stratford	285 50	104 00	33 00	16 00	514 05	952 55
PETERBOROUGH:						
East Peterborough	180 50	305 00	135 25	56 50	501 70	1,178 95
Galway	43 25	12 25	7 25	.....	122 65	185 40
Lakefield	135 00	51 50	30 75	18 50	164 95	400 70
Otonabee	99 50	78 25	31 75	25 50	125 00	360 00
Peterborough Industrial	550 00	261 00	162 00	120 00	741 75	1,834 75
PRESCOTT:						
Alfred	102 00	57 25	25 00	19 00	132 55	335 80
South Plantagenet	148 25	78 40	12 50	13 50	108 10	360 75
Vankleek Hill	330 50	311 50	54 00	63 00	420 10	1,169 10
PRINCE EDWARD:						
Ameliasburgh	111 00	70 25	33 25	19 25	258 95	492 70
Prince Edward	391 00	172 00	165 00	77 00	653 20	1,458 20
Sophiasburgh	117 25	44 25	28 75	6 00	135 95	332 20
RAINY RIVER:						
Emo	218 00	45 00	24 00	42 00	173 20	502 20
RENFREW:						
Arnprior	403 00	60 00	.....	.....	.....	463 00
Cobden	160 00	65 00	35 00	40 00	249 00	549 00
North Renfrew	475 00	200 00	60 00	80 00	396 65	1,211 65
Renfrew	1,070 27	263 15	59 25	32 75	698 35	2,123 77
RUSSELL:						
Casselman	97 00	37 25	11 50	10 50	31 60	187 85
Clarence	80 50	20 50	11 00	.....	66 80	178 80
Russell	198 50	93 75	40 00	30 50	218 15	580 90

ANALYSIS OF PRIZE MONEY PAID BY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.—*Continued.*

Societies.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	$ c	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
SIMCOE:						
Alliston	.....	.....	.....	.....	194 25	194 25
Barrie	384 00	98 00	168 00	72 00	669 25	1,391 25
Beeton	235 35	74 00	66 00	46 00	284 80	696 15
Bradford & W. Gwillimbury	101 00	17 50	50 00	30 00	419 55	618 05
Coldwater	.....	32 00	13 00	9 00	158 25	213 25
Cookstown	237 00	88 25	78 50	43 00	395 75	842 50
East Simcoe	(No fair)					
Flos Tp.	190 50	49 00	39 00	19 00	315 45	612 95
Nottawasaga and G. Northern.	111 25	10 00	31 60	26 00	214 90	393 75
Oro	165 50	67 50	75 00	17 00	216 00	541 00
Tiny & Tay	178 00	62 50	58 50	22 00	295 25	616 25
STORMONT:						
Cornwall	188 25	112 75	45 75	25 00	374 25	746 00
Finch	77 25	33 75	2 75	14 00	111 55	239 30
Roxborough	169 50	114 50	12 75	7 50	142 65	446 90
Stormont	158 75	90 50	25 50	18 00	151 65	444 40
SUDBURY:						
Massey	171 00	48 00	36 00	12 00	243 75	510 75
Warren	48 00	30 00	10 00	15 00	72 55	175 55
THUNDER BAY:						
Oliver	99 00	85 50	13 50	14 50	170 00	382 50
West Algoma	265 00	10 00	.....	.....	2,162 58	2,437 58
VICTORIA:						
Eldon	200 00	56 00	47 45	18 75	160 66	482 86
Fenelon	110 00	70 00	40 00	15 00	163 55	398 55
Mariposa	134 50	53 00	44 00	17 00	126 60	375 10
North Victoria	40 50	12 50	18 00	9 25	89 25	169 50
South Victoria	588 00	482 00	296 00	137 00	770 75	2,273 75
Verulam	119 10	72 50	43 00	32 75	277 82	545 17
WATERLOO:						
Elmira & Woolwich	93 00	50 00	....,....	25 25	204 15	372 40
South Waterloo	395 00	119 00	208 00	52 00	675 75	1,449 75
Wellesley & N. Easthope	235 50	54 50	58 00	35 50	337 15	720 65
Wilmot	219 00	32 50	49 00	29 50	274 75	604 75
WELLAND:						
Bertie	161 00	135 50	46 00	22 00	269 90	634 40
Fenwick	167 50	83 00	36 25	22 25	397 50	706 50
Stamford & Niagara Falls	194 25	95 25	21 50	7 00	222 15	540 15
Thorold Town & Tp.	220 00	61 50	13 75	3 00	190 05	488 30
Wainfleet	123 25	36 50	21 50	1 00	127 90	310 15
Welland	375 00	160 00	85 00	40 50	375 20	1,035 70
WELLINGTON:						
Arthur	150 50	71 00	23 50	17 00	284 00	546 00
Centre Wellington	251 50	172 50	42 00	26 00	243 00	935 00
Erin	310 25	159 25	98 50	34 50	458 55	1,061 05
Guelph & South Wellington	(No fair)					
Maryborough	91 00	47 00	12 50	7 50	116 15	274 15
Mt. Forest	363 00	143 00	69 00	69 00	256 15	900 15
Palmerston	.....	.....	.....	.....	133 85	133 85
Peel and Drayton	124 00	56 00	41 00	35 50	193 90	450 40
Puslinch	135 50	28 00	49 00	7 50	250 00	470 00
Rockwood	108 75	75 00	47 00	1 50	247 50	479 75
West Garafraxa	149 00	69 00	29 00	13 50	141 25	401 75
West Wellington	159 00	25 00	7 25	28 00	260 75	480 00
WENTWORTH:						
Ancaster	134 50	16 50	39 25	10 00	278 50	478 75
Binbrook	59 50	47 25	27 00	2 00	128 25	264 00
Glanford	32 00	34 75	22 75	7 00	98 25	194 75
Rockton	428 00	70 00	79 00	36 50	419 25	1,032 75
South Wentworth	318 00	35 50	97 00	19 00	730 50	1,200 00
Waterdown	162 00	84 00	36 00	18 50	319 75	620 25
West Flamboro	105 00	30 00	36 00	19 00	291 00	481 00

ANALYSIS OF PRIZE MONEY PAID BY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.—*Concluded.*

Societies.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Miscellaneous.	Total
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
YORK:						
Markham	507 00	441 00	248 00	74 00	1,074 00	2,344 00
Newmarket	418 50	146 00	150 00	72 00	767 40	1,553 90
Queensville	120 00	87 00	39 00	15 00	167 60	438 60
Richmond Hill	353 00	55 00	50 00	26 00	93 75	577 75
Scarboro'	284 00	115 50	47 00	19 00	411 25	876 75
Schomberg	300 00	65 00	89 00	66 00	373 75	893 75
Sutton	164 50	31 50	47 00	16 00	117 00	376 00
Weston, York & Etobicoke	245 00	48 00	78 00	18 00	412 00	801 00
Woodbridge	506 75	118 00	196 00	56 00	804 85	1,681 60
INDIAN SOCIETIES:						
Chippewa	55 00	27 00	.....	5 00	95 00	182 00
Muncey Tecumseh	36 76	27 75	.....	1 65	67 29	133 45
Oneida	(No returns)					
Six Nations	110 05	48 43	14 70	17 00	280 31	470 49
CITIES:						
Canadian National (Toronto)	11,583 00	9,317 00	2,784 00	2,336 00	14,268 00	40,288 00
Central Canada (Ottawa)	6,250 00	2,853 00	652 00	830 15	3,046 15	13,631 30
Western Fair (London)	2,889 00	3,005 00	1,323 00	1,091 00	4,679 50	12,987 50
Totals	78,808 99	43,018 10	20,243 25	13,562 69	110,134 00	265,767 03

REPORTS OF AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES IN ONTARIO, SHOWING RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR 1911.

Societies.	Receipts.							Expenditure.					
	Legislative grants.	Municipal grants.	Cash Donations.	Members' fees retained from 1910.	Members' fees paid in 1911.	Gate receipts at exhibitions.	Total actual receipts.	Total prize money paid in cash.	Special attractions.	Officers' salaries.	Total expenditure for agricultural purposes.	Total actual expenditure.	Value of land and buildings.
ALGOMA:	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Bruce Mines	167	75	.....	34	72	24	385	204	.....	32	217	331	700
Central Algoma	792	250	94	125	87	581	2,452	1,050	243	143	1,090	2,468	10,850
Iron Bridge	73	.....	.....	20	20	2	110	95	.....	7	96	118	.....
Johnston and Aberdeen	103	.....	.....	26	5	8	136	103	.....	5	115	158	.....
North Shore	138	.....	2	28	20	14	203	157	.....	17	157	209	235
St. Joseph Island	109	.....	.....	30	12	19	235	171	.....	10	198	278	12
Thessalon	194	20	.....	34	62	97	461	260	.....	30	273	465	1,525
BRANT:													
Onondaga	150	100	122	41	46	100	720	396	10	37	428	689	60
Paris	525	150	246	78	282	503	2,191	1,119	35	209	1,163	1,858	8,110
South Brant	469	175	306	77	186	986	2,590	1,448	98	185	1,467	2,343	3,900
BRUCE:													
Arran and Tara	323	185	48	138	50	438	1,402	955	70	68	999	1,477	2,850
Carrick	185	135	36	84	126	172	1,135	591	20	27	636	1,072	.....
Chesley	220	175	201	109	103	387	1,361	788	207	50	824	1,320	525
Eastnor	108	75	38	81	20	97	462	337	.....	35	381	519	550
Hepworth	175	115	40	32	174	134	726	344	12	25	344	492	.....
Huron Tp.	217	125	31	92	51	298	1,191	638	175	52	685	1,461	2,800
Kincardine	154	75	29	72	119	296	1,251	345	241	50	366	1,519	.....
Lucknow	210	162	109	61	111	379	1,301	594	95	45	631	1,239	1,200
N. Bruce and Saugeen	257	115	113	116	46	243	941	674	15	66	679	.....	.....
Northern	217	180	121	85	85	369	1,181	741	325	2	741	1,385	.....
Paisley	299	150	4	70	112	218	1,103	726	93	100	738	1,055	.....
Pinkerton	117	120	66	58	47	91	514	345	7	26	375	482	300
Teeswater	207	75	112	96	46	338	975	685	104	45	739	1,063	1,250
Tiverton	123	100	69	58	50	307	961	434	183	35	449	928	646
Underwood	164	50	15	89	22	168	627	560	21	37	580	665	350
Wiarton	168	155	27	.....	199	299	996	472	143	44	519	981	3,195
CARLETON:													
Carleton Co.	432	600	.....	.....	623	521	2,425	1,199	332	156	1,243	2,617	5,100
Carp	290	350	251	77	47	547	1,808	941	35	110	971	1,466	6,625
Fitzroy	210	112	77	61	97	122	723	389	30	50	402	690	950

Metcalfe	372	300	719	113	47	417	2,262	889	25	130	948	1,846	6,600
DUFFERIN:													
Dufferin	252	250	184	96	495	476	1,989	766	204	103	804	1,619	3,855
Dufferin Central	304	175	245	113	88	325	1,833	976	131	104	995	2,030	4,150
East Luther	209	170	181	109	130	961	2,161	629	206	90	660	1,761	4,900
DUNDAS:													
Dundas	166	.....	90	85	171	596	1,640	370	700	100	384	1,656	2,075
Mountain	188	20	157	107	201	774	1,516	609	392	50	661	1,439	550
Winchester	275	.....	240	89	168	731	1,942	938	208	75	1,000	2,317	5,090
DURHAM:													
Cartwright	158	46	10	64	109	111	587	430	.....	28	458	578	.....
Millbrook	767	184	6	121	76	38	1,350	427	.....	115	486	1,395	6,950
Orono	211	121	13	76	48	231	805	584	102	50	623	977	550
Port Hope	389	190	105	70	100	114	1,150	768	40	79	803	1,409	800
West Durham	389	262	93	130	121	1,318	2,612	1,301	262	100	1,346	2,585	5,615
ELGIN:													
Aldboro'	228	165	207	99	46	513	1,608	812	130	74	875	1,847	3,262
East Elgin	.....	377	205	.....	270	274	1,535	824	77	150	853	1,647	.....
Shedden	88	50	6	47	14	101	363	201	13	30	201	383	115
South Dorchester	175	135	10	.....	213	142	836	484	92	65	524	865	.....
Straffordville	100	21	7	4	147	216	561	298	113	30	316	573	575
West Elgin	394	124	46	121	70	723	1,887	1,018	113	66	1,069	2,043	2,600
ESSEX:													
Amherstburg, Anderdon & Malden	167	350	10	50	68	135	859	430	75	25	448	1,054	2,500
Colchester South	215	100	20	69	45	376	908	544	119	64	578	1,000	3,875
Comber	134	100	64	72	68	242	836	367	.....	48	398	759	3,400
Essex Co.	605	450	436	126	193	733	3,327	1,833	224	125	1,901	3,284	5,100
Mersea, Leamington & S. Gosfield	374	250	186	143	688	855	3,041	1,136	513	51	1,157	3,622	9,550
Windsor	510	2,750	645	103	525	1,339	8,236	1,200	2,359	76	1,502	8,208	3,274
FRONTENAC:													
Frontenac	172	50	35	57	.....	28	499	358	.....	25	358	457	.....
Kennebec	62	50	.....	29	15	27	180	118	.....	22	133	185	.....
Kingston Tp.	166	90	10	58	11	488	898	606	49	50	646	1,016	.....
Parham	85	50	.....	47	23	110	393	199	68	23	215	422	650
Storrington	86	50	80	33	16	195	598	260	.....	20	260	508	1,250
Wolfe Island	82	50	185	42	18	230	618	242	.....	30	255	612	.....
GLENGARRY:													
Glengarry	459	.....	76	67	72	220	1,008	643	.....	52	643	778	.....
Kenyon	199	.....	169	80	76	319	1,013	571	125	35	626	1,235	2,605
St. Lawrence Valley	274	.....	112	119	134	622	1,316	822	.....	80	863	1,047	2,850
GRENVILLE:													
Kemptville	254	150	160	83	46	549	1,244	606	135	50	624	963	1,625
Merrickville	248	150	33	122	29	109	1,399	572	.....	128	602	1,462	1,400
South Grenville	319	250	232	72	72	560	1,891	473	750	105	485	2,008	11,700
Spencerville	129	129	10	98	42	285	937	393	204	35	421	773	1,200

REPORTS OF AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES IN ONTARIO, SHOWING RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR 1911.

Societies	Receipts.							Expenditure.					
	Legislative grants.	Municipal grants.	Cash Donations.	Members' fees retained from 1910.	Members' fees paid in 1911.	Gate receipts at exhibitions.	Total actual receipts.	Total prize money paid in cash.	Special attractions.	Officers' salaries.	Total expenditure for agricultural purposes.	Total actual expenditure.	Value of land and buildings.
GREY:	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Ayton	.....	165	18	71	173	219	674	454	.....	29	454	618	.....
Collingwood Tp.	178	125	102	65	56	247	894	487	25	25	525	792	100
Desboro	146	105	34	94	92	244	780	426	25	23	445	615	200
East Grey	151	100	50	68	37	58	641	428	.....	58	440	653	1,810
Egremont	157	75	72	72	54	312	959	481	26	30	489	961	2,230
Hanover, Bentinck & Brant	141	90	95	62	66	492	1,061	475	242	36	501	971	3,070
Holland	103	115	17	63	126	137	593	344	15	25	358	494	1,050
Keppel	81	100	90	47	41	59	456	228	.....	30	266	410	75
Kilsyth	213	115	.....	60	101	13	572	641	15	35	697	877	1,330
Markdale	131	75	75	66	25	103	755	410	79	69	422	786	.....
Meaford & St. Vincent	170	75	211	75	155	236	2,060	588	93	50	613	1,452	12,000
Normanby	106	100	.....	76	95	98	500	319	30	31	319	447	.....
Osprey	148	75	3	75	16	208	700	429	119	49	468	897	755
Owen Sound	296	275	397	114	89	817	2,057	999	463	160	1,032	2,019	6,000
Priceville	130	100	34	61	27	.....	490	217	68	32	224	435	760
Proton	168	125	30	94	158	562	1,476	565	116	68	603	1,407	3,550
Rocklyn	147	75	17	58	41	11	480	438	25	54	491	799	3,700
South Grey	253	75	103	81	60	130	1,158	533	.....	60	585	1,337	4,400
Sydenham	122	115	.....	60	21	33	448	291	.....	37	303	534	500
Walter's Falls	163	105	107	54	95	77	909	370	38	50	424	897	700
HALDIMAND:													
Caledonia	420	50	55	85	168	2,285	4,182	1,727	514	183	1,787	3,779	4,935
Canboro	44	50	47	18	36	42	293	163	4	15	169	285	625
Dunnville	193	150	46	.....	145	635	1,524	548	390	70	572	1,596	4,300
Haldimand	236	110	155	.....	248	151	1,296	600	136	90	645	1,281	3,125
Southern Branch	131	75	38	.....	154	45	586	290	35	27	306	609	300
Walpole	204	150	222	.....	181	366	1,320	543	239	100	596	1,320	800
HALIBURTON:													
Glamorgan	60	.....	.....	13	6	.....	79	64	.....	.....	64	76	240
Haliburton	168	50	.....	30	24	44	323	193	.....	15	206	245	.....
Minden	190	.....	12	27	31	83	355	250	.....	15	258	295	645

HALTON:													
Esquesing	254	160	260	88	120	407	1,633	681	170	79	691	1,527	85
Halton	408	250	263	102	225	323	2,295	1,169	321	150	1,200	2,191	4,720
Nassagaweya	127	50	183	.....	84	170	688	427	.....	50	438	607	.....
Nelson & Burlington	147	175	237	62	142	130	1,073	572	25	40	573	926	37
Trafalgar	302	250	412	101	61	73	2,190	791	35	85	821	2,310	2,040
HASTINGS:													
Bancroft	136	.....	88	60	36	388	806	417	53	40	417	860	1,685
Belleville	300	300	125	77	112	906	2,109	1,053	376	128	1,131	2,107	.....
Frankford	332	50	119	77	47	352	1,298	909	.....	75	974	1,373	5,500
Madoc	225	.....	210	157	52	420	1,529	687	21	80	749	1,531	100
Marmora	154	60	93	70	48	319	971	441	228	50	472	954	1,640
Maynooth	44	.....	26	37	56	.....	165	146	.....	19	146	207	.....
Shannonville	121	20	45	22	56	389	835	387	165	70	393	788	425
Stirling	172	20	10	88	33	513	1,028	546	.....	65	626	840	625
Tweed	262	135	31	122	70	625	1,383	787	230	55	827	1,647	.....
Wollaston	63	35	86	39	150	150	559	271	27	12	272	559	1,050
HURON:													
Bayfield	118	45	31	67	86	202	681	343	112	37	342	587	1,000
Blyth	163	65	62	74	40	338	913	492	131	50	492	911	3,435
Dungannon	156	40	5	105	17	2	585	425	36	53	425	766	.....
East Huron	230	25	84	79	72	35	816	644	384	50	679	1,288	5,700
Exeter	227	25	17	62	170	555	1,225	628	143	48	628	1,145	3,580
Howick	146	25	.....	64	42	167	513	388	.....	35	432	558	500
Seaforth	216	25	25	66	169	260	1,095	633	5	60	652	1,178	2,100
South Huron	Spring	Fair	only.										
Turnberry	203	100	133	98	110	408	1,241	618	132	75	667	1,661	915
West Huron	242	125	100	93	204	1,423	2,502	796	793	90	809	2,390	.....
Zurich	127	25	5	92	71	267	624	383	77	23	383	625	1,600
KENORA:													
Dryden	287	75	57	47	20	81	590	320	.....	28	340	623	750
KENT:													
Camden	143	220	.....	67	65	339	995	364	20	45	383	598	2,150
East Kent	239	185	86	118	217	392	1,597	645	205	100	689	1,380	6,150
Harwich	200	325	100	74	62	169	1,181	551	62	69	616	1,020	3,750
Howard	349	300	70	128	129	1,251	2,551	966	300	100	1,034	1,923	5,150
Orford	249	200	27	127	94	251	1,137	674	20	60	734	1,683	3,050
Raleigh & Tilbury	144	225	81	80	84	202	940	507	30	51	547	910	2,300
Romney	132	200	62	85	92	120	864	425	78	38	433	807	3,100
Wallaceburg	143	250	82	62	57	33	687	358	.....	53	400	716	3,645
West Kent	390	525	281	82	80	1,177	3,539	1,108	552	606	1,151	3,752	12,000
LAMBTON:													
Bosanquet	142	105	42	60	126	265	1,021	461	65	40	510	903	2,145
Brooke & Alvinston	293	190	1,041	124	70	580	2,375	812	25	70	887	3,107	6,200
East Lambton	341	40	67	86	65	56	964	824	56	40	848	1,303	600

7 A 8.

REPORT OF AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES IN ONTARIO, SHOWING RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR 1911.

Societies.	Receipts.							Expenditure.					
	Legislative grants.	Municipal grants.	Cash Donations	Members' fees retained from 1910.	Members' fees paid in 1911.	Gate receipts at exhibitions.	Total actual receipts.	Total prize money paid in cash.	Special attractions.	Officers' salaries.	Total expenditure for agricultural purposes.	Total actual expenditure.	Value of land and buildings.
LAMBTON.—*Continued.*	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Florence	121	105	196	77	102	137	836	461	12	37	491	753	2,220
Forest	212	210	55	72	187	467	4,012	574	124	55	607	5,842	4,575
Moore	298	140	198	51	280	443	1,707	778	160	54	885	2,234	785
Petrolea & Enniskillen	371	440	196	106	92	680	2,133	1,114	257	75	1,158	2,105	3,000
Plympton & Wyoming	160	140	40	54	144	149	796	512	.....	30	530	1,051	1,720
Sombra	163	115	35	66	51	129	676	386	.....	50	407	628	1,225
West Lambton	430	190	785	120	114	1,125	3,312	1,129	443	210	1,192	3,214	5,200
LANARK:													
Dalhousie	192	50	.....	52	136	148	1,065	329	6	50	419	1,039	1,670
Lanark Tp.	233	50	112	63	45	213	1,255	355	8	53	405	1,200	1,275
Lanark Village & Bathurst	232	75	279	72	44	544	1,353	730	161	146	742	1,403	.....
Maberly	101	60	110	43	67	160	891	230	46	49	265	746	1,185
North Lanark	759	450	529	62	148	1,818	4,259	1,899	692	195	1,899	4,200	18,253
Pakenham	180	75	154	64	122	309	996	537	32	40	545	1,244	2,175
South Lanark	398	425	444	99	110	921	3,624	1,250	319	149	1,270	3,878	7,055
LEEDS:													
Brockville	785	150	591	176	102	1,858	4,982	2,310	786	285	2,361	5,064	3,620
Delta	242	150	.....	83	50	458	1,626	654	204	80	684	3,166	5,260
Frankville	218	150	98	209	30	90	1,103	623	120	50	640	1,153	910
Lansdowne	198	150	76	92	67	592	1,556	539	303	75	586	1,412	5,975
Lombardy	100	100	18	103	18	144	580	286	7	33	305	614	156
North Crosby	96	96	17	74	33	230	651	244	75	32	260	540	.....
Rear of Leeds & Lansdowne	94	94	32	56	14	18	396	98	.....	50	110	286	565
LENNOX & ADDINGTON:													
Addington	89	50	12	58	11	20	300	153	.....	25	153	233	25
Amherst Island	140	.....	26	12	48	.....	220	169	7	15	179	218	.....
Centreville	90	100	14	48	51	173	485	263	24	25	271	450	.....
Ernestown	86	50	32	41	38	149	454	264	15	33	264	460	1,200
Lennox	354	25	.....	44	156	791	1,503	962	30	110	994	1,602	2,400

LINCOLN:													
Abingdon	95	75	54	68	60	206	658	231	53	35	231	530	1,000
Clinton Tp.	198	185	.....	.....	131	156	1,056	506	30	60	527	981	2,640
Monck	.....	100	58	.....	80	49	427	184	.....	37	196	415	1,835
Niagara Town & Tp.	142	210	118	52	57	33	676	363	70	40	363	630	.....
Peninsular Central	106	175	317	53	76	78	1,009	281	25	70	309	1,356	1,650
MANITOULIN:													
Billings	235	40	74	62	19	93	673	421	.....	22	433	651	2,575
Gore Bay	428	.....	106	66	17	193	870	595	.....	65	607	849	2,100
Howland	144	25	90	49	23	70	432	199	.....	27	211	320	227
Manitowaning	205	25	86	39	15	99	503	215	32	40	227	503	650
Providence Bay	126	.....	35	41	12	29	283	182	.....	12	206	258	300
MIDDLESEX:													
Caradoc	120	150	59	36	66	.....	758	313	38	50	325	627	1,350
Delaware	102	90	189	.....	138	275	1,006	446	183	25	447	1,084	.....
Dorchester	187	50	.....	.....	194	479	1,021	646	137	54	687	1,042	1,145
London Tp.	112	200	120	83	62	190	960	398	43	40	414	868	515
McGillivray	58	15	9	50	9	.....	209	185	.....	25	186	299	.....
Mosa & Ekfrid	194	135	178	111	100	320	1,253	563	.....	40	592	1,915	4,470
North Middlesex	159	50	113	83	28	95	757	394	37	75	414	774	700
Parkhill	144	50	56	71	39	182	870	418	25	55	419	884	2,400
Strathroy	576	150	338	98	147	1,441	3,792	1,625	887	104	1,634	3,579	9,150
Thorndale	155	100	130	.....	148	292	1,065	370	147	75	389	1,001	1,050
Westminster	147	110	75	.....	143	148	681	351	96	50	351	625	90
MUSKOKA:													
Baysville	163	15	18	30	15	5	248	159	.....	10	171	200	15
Gravenhurst & Muskoka	345	.....	24	53	17	93	689	380	25	60	428	753	56
Medora & Wood	231	15	19	42	42	29	384	269	.....	25	281	349	.....
Morrison	118	50	5	32	11	31	282	119	.....	16	119	278	1,050
North Muskoka	455	60	117	81	35	106	1,074	543	33	50	572	1,024	3,200
South Muskoka	740	100	254	121	27	264	1,829	1,223	174	75	1,274	1,890	1,435
Stephenson & Watt	305	65	63	44	21	72	696	323	.....	42	370	695	1,050
Stisted	189	25	12	45	21	15	302	236	.....	16	249	349	490
NIPISSING:													
Astorville	137	.....	114	16	24	7	299	210	.....	30	210	295	600
Bonfield	175	.....	8	26	14	.....	320	212	.....	30	213	318	1,160
Charlton	153	50	21	34	89	93	602	192	18	50	204	476	1,325
East Nipissing	456	.....	53	39	20	122	697	545	.....	60	557	718	1,000
Englehart	101	25	161	42	92	107	628	262	.....	.....	285	511	200
New Liskeard	425	100	362	77	64	305	1,468	579	28	104	777	1,538	4,000
Sturgeon Falls	427	.....	.....	31	22	76	556	297	.....	72	320	479	4,500
Verner	236	30	20	56	19	56	456	338	.....	20	391	510	.....
NORFOLK:													
Charlotteville	189	.....	52	11	136	373	878	504	.....	67	528	743	6,150
Courtland	98	.....	10	29	152	117	443	269	.....	32	269	403	.....

REPORTS OF AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES IN ONTARIO, SHOWING RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR 1911.

Societies.	Receipts.							Expenditure.					
	Legislative grants.	Municipal grants.	Cash Donations.	Members' fees retained from 1910.	Members' fees paid in 1911.	Gate receipts at exhibitions.	Total actual receipts.	Total prize money paid in cash.	Special attractions.	Officers' salaries.	Total expenditure for agricultural purposes.	Total actual expenditure.	Value of land and buildings.
NORFOLK.—*Continued.*	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Houghton	117	.....	.....	30	.....	190	225	652	346	27	366	958	1,360
Norfolk Co.	648	.....	364	.....	445	1,787	3,684	1,850	119	250	1,906	5,824	12,700
North Walsingham	130	.....	17	11	195	168	576	372	.....	42	397	534	375
Townsend	113	.....	61	.....	133	150	601	289	68	67	297	598	1,800
Windham	110	.....	26	20	93	90	459	314	2	35	323	463	350
NORTHUMBERLAND:													
Alnwick	161	46	26	71	33	137	603	381	86	45	432	599	850
Brighton	167	88	156	78	40	333	1,095	576	.....	58	582	1,028	20
Cobourg Central	391	112	264	112	76	379	1,830	1,131	127	95	1,181	1,715	9,220
Colborne	296	185	125	60	16	461	1,307	788	.....	47	827	1,181	700
Cramahe	190	155	25	68	.....	225	799	473	18	40	511	891	850
Percy Tp.	363	125	174	124	41	160	1,406	1,008	110	75	1,042	1,455	3,950
Seymour	266	277	47	97	196	163	1,189	592	55	77	683	1,020	2,200
South Monaghan	76	47	13	35	25	55	268	173	.....	25	173	239	325
Wooler	109	81	74	52	33	321	796	231	122	25	296	549	.....
ONTARIO:													
Beaverton	161	165	75	62	79	223	800	450	37	33	481	818	.....
Brock	204	160	199	73	85	374	1,417	777	360	45	784	1,574	.....
Pt. Perry, Reach & Scugog	99	100	.....	40	236	370	951	418	.....	64	433	1,021	.....
Ramona	36	18	6	20	54	16	256	115	.....	12	115	248	386
Scott	142	70	56	49	56	231	812	399	17	35	407	709	.....
South Ontario	450	340	927	137	74	2,542	4,948	1,422	752	175	1,428	4,088	6,600
Uxbridge	262	100	308	65	71	711	1,937	636	432	137	636	1,728	.....
OXFORD:													
Drumbo	346	100	88	62	94	190	1,259	882	20	77	903	1,319	285
East Nissouri	64	.....	52	21	147	161	659	179	126	20	194	672	.....
Ingersoll N. & W. Oxford	173	.....	130	.....	204	420	1,078	550	300	75	578	1,190	1,900
North Norwich	202	75	220	49	197	214	1,380	637	132	40	670	1,433	2,000
South Norwich	191	.....	36	.....	182	173	643	411	.....	41	450	667	300
Tavistock	251	17	82	112	66	432	1,292	708	45	40	753	1,161	400

Tillsonburg & Dereham	257	.....	123	.....	388	503	2,152	699	620	115	744	2,407	.....
West Zorra & Embro	143	25	57	.....	242	294	971	492	36	32	527	954	665
Woodstock	446	.....	1,149	79	162	897	3,279	1,611	261	162	1,629	2,655	3,650
PARRY SOUND:													
Armour, Ryerson, & Burk's Falls.	574	70	114	93	51	114	1,135	705	55	75	752	1,177	3,370
Loring	212	.....	74	41	5	21	397	267	18	22	285	423	220
Machar	291	.....	51	44	16	26	465	268	22	27	309	616	1,685
Magnetawan	213	10	112	43	37	25	547	322	10	17	363	546	600
McKellar	283	25	6	99	3	41	671	426	.....	22	451	693	1,665
McMurrich	288	45	83	57	20	29	645	316	15	44	356	726	1,170
Parry Sound	500	200	94	93	15	148	1,265	557	9	79	574	1,115	7,400
Perry	314	50	96	56	51	56	859	440	.....	30	481	801	2,305
Powassan	363	.....	54	50	11	117	708	378	5	45	445	667	1,300
Rosseau	181	.....	8	42	9	9	237	153	.....	22	168	219	.....
Strong	268	.....	72	60	10	87	616	319	.....	25	370	643	1,300
United Townships	169	.....	6	40	10	19	304	251	.....	17	251	310	.....
PEEL:													
Albion & Bolton	273	295	73	105	52	499	1,573	956	255	40	963	1,760	2,150
Caledon	225	230	221	76	64	227	1,222	678	129	90	688	1,301	695
Cooksville	195	150	236	80	80	530	1,433	707	17	93	707	1,061	1,000
Peel	484	510	199	84	306	1,130	3,626	1,448	323	284	1,487	3,875	5,150
Toronto Gore	(Spring Fair only)												
Toronto Tp.	287	225	427	103	163	768	2,410	985	194	79	986	1,782	2,900
PERTH:													
Elma	152	43	37	76	58	205	857	427	57	62	433	776	1,330
Fullarton, Logan & Hibbert	234	65	267	114	16	573	1,495	784	46	85	792	1,678	1,450
Kirkton	172	87	70	67	207	28	855	463	35	50	498	933	2,350
Listowel	211	75	154	102	45	617	1,472	649	490	55	681	1,594	2,135
Mornington	205	83	.....	95	309	361	1,198	631	105	96	631	2,584	4,050
South Perth	228	216	72	.....	197	138	1,051	490	7	158	496	965	3,280
Stratford	322	194	225	123	207	479	2,307	953	95	100	966	2,549	299
PETERBOROUGH:													
East Peterborough	425	170	84	103	57	1,036	2,052	1,179	155	104	1,230	2,126	3,110
Galway	64	25	35	41	53	.....	301	185	.....	25	185	256	.....
Lakefield	128	125	75	80	31	442	1,091	401	155	25	409	827	2,625
Otonabee	164	25	38	83	31	284	685	360	66	36	394	645	1,150
Peterborough Industrial	542	550	52	162	76	2,959	5,853	1,835	1,166	125	1,873	8,522	.....
PRESCOTT:													
Alfred	134	50	39	100	34	228	710	336	115	30	357	686	2,700
South Plantagenet	124	50	.....	60	35	270	571	361	10	30	361	521	225
Vankleek Hill	331	50	177	115	107	818	1,850	1,169	241	102	1,193	2,079	5,150
PRINCE EDWARD:													
Ameliasburgh	160	.....	.....	75	28	253	565	493	10	62	526	736	.....
Prince Edward	487	.....	165	89	322	1,298	4,098	1,456	430	153	1,536	6,379	17,000
Sophiasburgh	114	.....	.....	67	44	188	470	332	.....	22	340	442	.....

REPORTS OF AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES IN ONTARIO, SHOWING RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR 1911.

Societies.	Receipts.							Expenditure.					
	Legislative grants.	Municipal grants.	Cash Donations.	Members' fees retained from 1910.	Members' fees paid in 1911.	Gate receipts at exhibitions.	Total actual receipts.	Total prize money paid in cash.	Special attractions.	Officers' salaries.	Total expenditure for agricultural purposes.	Total actual expenditure.	Value of land and buildings.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Rainy River:													
Emo	381	150	58	64	45	120	945	502	.....	60	502	880	900
Renfrew:													
Arnprior	120	275	241	84	116	293	1,352	463	110	60	483	1,009	400
Cobden	189	.....	67	92	51	224	859	549	.....	30	581	1,718	4,100
North Renfrew	442	100	367	96	161	738	2,592	1,212	.....	108	1,257	2,537	19,000
Renfrew	570	200	407	87	271	2,826	5,542	2,123	937	125	2,189	4,800	13,375
Russell:													
Casselman	65	50	72	44	35	263	621	188	292	35	200	1,641	1,500
Clarence	122	50	80	54	43	81	425	179	.....	50	195	320	1,140
Russell	224	75	222	107	41	275	1,229	581	15	40	600	1,199	.....
Simcoe:													
Alliston	201	.....	25	80	92	.....	691	194	170	50	194	632	420
Barrie	446	125	415	133	81	1,109	3,022	1,391	506	175	1,435	2,993	250
Beeton	265	55	215	102	71	167	1,291	696	27	88	710	1,416	2,550
Bradford & W. Gwillimbury	225	15	124	116	42	577	1,324	618	114	83	634	1,204	.....
Coldwater	.....	90	327	.....	40	32	575	213	2	50	213	1,427	320
Cookstown	269	80	237	104	51	265	1,468	842	159	90	924	1,560	1,330
East Simcoe	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	.....	463	.....	.....	100	23	535	.....
Flos Tp	215	20	71	87	39	626	1,500	622	394	110	661	2,227	4,400
Nottawasaga and G. Northern	351	8	211	130	185	947	2,775	394	605	295	465	3,419	.....
Oro	182	.....	95	73	55	362	820	541	40	54	555	809	.....
Tiny & Tay	214	50	415	86	22	287	1,184	616	96	60	646	1,117	.....
Stormont:													
Cornwall	262	300	56	90	188	908	1,941	746	344	110	766	2,219	4,250
Finch	85	.....	37	48	47	150	397	239	66	15	249	423	.....
Roxborough	138	15	102	.....	104	264	725	447	103	20	450	846	.....
Stormont	152	.....	60	.....	145	258	683	444	20	22	471	775	525
Sudbury:													
Massey	403	.....	23	62	108	155	872	511	91	39	532	903	.....
Warren	205	20	.....	48	42	27	376	176	.....	37	215	339	.....

THUNDER BAY:													
Oliver	423	50	101	58	42	295	1,219	382	181	52	402	993	4,703
West Algoma	.....	4,000	146	238	344	1,796	9,091	2,438	2,384	500	2,438	16,920	28,998
VICTORIA:													
Eldon	143	75	133	73	52	213	1,001	483	150	41	532	1,147	56
Fenelon	133	110	39	52	18	133	519	399	.....	25	409	506	.....
Mariposa	125	50	39	58	64	191	738	375	125	30	375	775	.....
North Victoria	79	135	8	60	23	90	451	169	74	68	178	441	850
South Victoria	750	100	535	130	214	3,847	6,514	2,274	1,032	262	2,291	6,537	17,200
Verulam	266	50	60	96	34	257	2,981	545	25	25	614	2,739	5,420
WATERLOO:													
Elmira & Woolwich	171	95	256	89	40	150	1,190	372	.....	47	372	1,132	4,500
South Waterloo	501	415	273	.....	260	445	2,426	1,450	83	165	1,496	2,579	1,375
Wellesley & N. Easthope	226	130	80	80	155	306	1,218	721	25	50	745	1,086	1,800
Wilmot	223	150	118	91	49	339	1,173	605	25	102	649	1,147	255
WELLAND:													
Bertie	209	210	522	41	104	152	1,328	634	540	70	677	1,549	.....
Fenwick	195	150	77	57	153	736	1,924	706	545	80	721	2,060	3,950
Stamford & Niagara Falls	192	425	413	15	60	141	1,633	540	35	100	631	1,104	.....
Thorold Town & Tp.	138	300	217	68	92	376	1,380	488	233	50	506	1,240	5,800
Wainfleet	81	100	91	23	76	57	458	310	.....	25	321	436	105
Welland	321	300	272	49	256	1,615	3,435	1,036	107	127	1,098	2,786	18,307
WELLINGTON:													
Arthur	173	85	100	97	118	386	1,452	546	240	85	547	1,536	2,200
Centre Wellington	357	100	285	115	192	459	1,866	935	106	104	965	1,702	1,550
Erin	354	.....	127	.....	348	758	2,044	1,061	30	80	1,086	1,971	2,200
Guelph & S. Wellington	(No	fair)											
Maryborough	105	25	30	67	22	106	540	274	.....	24	274	618	.....
Mount Forest	331	60	371	184	371	355	1,932	900	161	50	951	1,564	.....
Palmerston	143	50	109	78	13	11	576	134	.....	50	165	429	2,675
Peel & Drayton	154	55	957	83	69	384	2,041	450	241	59	471	3,179	.....
Puslinch	198	.....	.....	.....	455	175	1,043	470	33	54	501	926	200
Rockwood	191	.....	107	67	73	272	841	480	28	44	491	903	1,200
West Garafraxa	112	65	140	50	25	74	509	402	45	25	413	562	.....
West Wellington	177	35	80	94	134	93	792	480	25	74	497	822	2,065
WENTWORTH:													
Ancaster	162	250	162	.....	206	148	1,254	479	113	2	479	1,282	4,380
Binbrook	108	50	89	62	96	77	619	264	40	40	264	569	.....
Glanford	94	75	50	.....	81	28	431	195	15	30	195	419	.....
Rockton	322	150	56	.....	378	617	1,875	1,033	247	125	1,060	1,961	.....
South Wentworth	142	800	714	.....	372	586	2,974	1,200	486	154	1,209	2,859	.....
Waterdown	214	140	.....	.....	278	167	966	620	36	40	646	1,068	20
West Flamboro	143	75	160	.....	127	248	1,126	481	64	78	500	1,166	127

REPORTS OF AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES IN ONTARIO, SHOWING RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR 1911.

Societies.	Receipts.							Expenditure.					
	Legislative grants.	Municipal grants.	Cash Donations.	Members' fees retained for 1910.	Members' fees paid in 1911.	Gate receipts at exhibitions.	Total actual receipts.	Total prize money paid in cash.	Special attractions.	Officers' salaries.	Total expenditure for agricultural purposes.	Total actual expenditure.	Value of land and buildings.
YORK:	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Markham	800	175	1,051	171	191	589	3,744	2,344	121	260	2,355	4,380	20,100
Newmarket	515	210	955	146	133	1,362	4,286	1,554	612	175	1,578	4,397	9,150
Queensville	143	35	100	49	82	102	524	429	.....	35	429	594	.....
Richmond Hill	184	55	160	63	74	591	1,590	578	220	79	602	1,458	2,850
Scarboro	352	35	775	84	73	276	1,767	877	30	117	934	1,542	50
Schomberg	289	35	215	100	55	634	1,688	894	198	53	896	1,428	2,450
Sutton	130	105	154	60	103	66	803	376	37	40	376	853	2,000
Weston, York & Etobicoke	295	135	543	63	104	405	1,678	801	132	85	897	1,641	1,800
Woodbridge	580	225	283	131	243	1,010	2,555	1,682	218	200	1,682	2,557	7,950
INDIAN SOCIETIES:													
Chippewa	75	75	.....	33	2	80	306	182	22	25	212	338	.....
Muncey Tecumseh	75	90	.....	27	23	136	388	133	.....	21	179	346	775
Oneida	(No returns)												
Six Nations	100	.....	25	31	141	300	839	439	27	55	491	837	3,075
Totals	76,292	42,763	44,788	22,250	33,351	122,067	432,472	199,006	45,115	22,552	207,937	454,396	771,205

APPENDIX

TO

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Agricultural Societies

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

1912

RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS AND PRIZE-WINNING GRAIN AT WINTER FAIRS

THE CANADIAN NATIONAL AND CENTRAL CANADA EXHIBITIONS

PRINTED BY ORDER OF

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

TORONTO:

Printed and Published by L. K. CAMERON, Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty

1913

Printed by
WILLIAM BRIGGS
29-37 Richmond Street West
TORONTO

INTRODUCTION TO AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES' REPORT 1912.

Results of Standing Field Crop Competitions and Prize Winners in Grain and Sheaves at the Canadian National and Central Canada Exhibitions, and Guelph and Ottawa Winter Fairs.

Notwithstanding the very unseasonable weather in the spring of 1912, the excessive rains delaying and, in some cases, preventing the sowing of grain, no less than 153 Agricultural Societies conducted Standing Field Crop Competitions out of a total of over 175 which had originally made entry. Oats were, as usual, the crop chosen by the majority of the Societies, 100 having selected that cereal, next in order coming 16 societies with corn, 14 with potatoes, 9 with barley, 8 with fall and 4 with spring wheat, 1 with peas and 1 with red clover. This year 3,000 farmers competed with an acreage of 30,000. The grant contributed by the Department of Agriculture was increased from $30 to $50 and the Society supplemented this by the sum of $25, making $75 in all offered in each competition. In addition to this the Department paid all the expenses and services of the judges employed in scoring the fields, no less than ninety having to be sent out in order to accomplish the work promptly. The latter also took a short course in judging field crops and identifying weeds at the Experimental Farm, Guelph, under the supervision of Prof. Zavitz and his staff so that as uniform as possible a system of scoring be practised by the judges.

While only a small percentage of farmers treat their seed grain with formalin, bluestone and other chemicals for the prevention of smut, etc., it is satisfactory to know that the number of those who practise this is increasing year by year. There is still room for great improvement in the selection and preparation of seed grain. Too much care cannot be taken in utilizing the fanning mill to remove all impurities and other varieties of grain. The score cards of nearly all the competitors in several Societies which had selected oats contained the comment by the judge, "More or less barley present." In one Society every competitor had wild oats in his crop, and wild oats were reported in another case in nearly every field. Owing to the great prevalence of weeds in western fields the use of seed grain from that part of the Dominion is apt to increase the number and variety of noxious weeds already too numerous in this Province.

Those who are desirous of improving their seed grain should correspond with some of the leading prize winners in the Field Crop Competitions. If only a limited quantity were purchased, sown by itself, carefully harvested and threshed separately, the purchaser would soon have enough not only for his own needs, but also some to sell to his neighbours at prices considerably above those realized from ordinary grain.

A difficulty in connection with these competitions is the fact that some farmers in an Agricultural Society sow their fields entered at an earlier date than others. An effort should be made among the competitors in a locality

to have their crops sown at as near the same time as possible. In an average season, other conditions being equal, the early sown grain which has reached its fullest development is likely to be scored highest by the judge.

The Directors of the Canadian National Exhibition, in recognition of the valuable educational work of the Standing Field Crop Competitions not only increased the cash prizes offered for sheaves and grain from the winning fields, but also, for the first time in the history of this Exhibition, alloted ample space at the front entrance of the new Government Building immediately under the dome, where the exhibits were displayed on a mammoth pyramid 35 feet high and 40 feet at the base. This was said to be one of the most attractive exhibits at Canada's greatest fair.

At the Central Canada Exhibition, also, splendid prizes were offered for the first time for grain, sheaves and potatoes from the Field Crop Competitions. The display at this Exhibition was greatly admired by the tens of thousands who passed through the Horticultural Building.

At the Guelph and Ottawa Winter Fairs large prizes were offered and the competition was keen. The best all-round exhibit, both as regards quantity and quality was that at Guelph, the excellent quality of the corn and potatoes being a prominent feature. As in previous years, the prize winning grain here and at the other exhibitions was distributed among the District Agricultural Representatives. Prof. Zavitz reports that he did not detect any wild oats in the grain at Guelph. At the auction sale of seed grain the prices realized were good, and a marked feature was that, with very few exceptions, the grain was purchased by individual farmers, while in previous years the bulk of it was sold to seedsmen, who, in turn, retailed it to farmers at a good profit.

Never before has so much interest been taken by the farmers in the selection of better seed grain, and the Standing Field Crop Competitions continue to meet with the approval of all concerned in this important educational work.

J. Lockie Wilson,
Superintendent.

RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.

OATS.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Name of variety.	*General appearance.	Freedom from weeds.	Freedom from smut, rust, blight and insects.	Freedom from other varieties and other kinds of grain.	†Yield and quality of grain.	Totals of scores.
ALGOMA.		(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
BRUCE MINES AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—Walter Baldock, Mt. Charles.							
Jno. H. Stobie, Port Lock	Dodd's White	18	23	9	17½	23	90½
Jno. Carter, do	$1,000	18	23	9	17½	22½	90
Jas. R. Stobie, do	Ligowa	17	23	9	17½	22½	89
Alex. McDonald, do	$1,000	16½	23	9	17½	22	88
Edward Shewfelt, Bruce Mines.	do	16	23	9	17	22	87
Alf. Richardson, do	do	16	23	9	17	21	86
Albert Grigg, do	White Side	15	23	9	17	21	85
Joseph Rogers, do	$1,000	15	22	9	17	21	84
Wm. McMaster, do	New Century	14½	22	9	17	21	83½
Riley Coleman, do	do	14½	21	9	17	21	82½
NORTH SHORE AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—Walter Baldock, Mt. Charles.							
Alex. Stewart, Bar River	Imp. Banner	18½	24	9	18	22	91½
Jno. Booth, do	Storm King	18½	23	9	18	22	90½
Duncan Fremlin, do		18	23	9	17½	22	89½
W. H. Evoy, do	Dodd's White	18	22½	9	17½	22	89
Chas. Hewley, Echo Bay	Montgomery	18	22½	9	17	22	88½
H. B. Taylor, Bar River	Waverley	17½	22½	9	17	22	88
Carson Moore, McLennan	Imp. Ligowa	17	23	9	17½	21	87½
Wm. Hollingsworth, Bar River	Banner	16½	22½	8½	17	22	86½
Jno. E. Davidson, McLennan	20th Century	16½	20½	8½	17	22	84½
BRANT.							
SIX NATIONS AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—Jas. Boyd, Cedar Grove.							
Wm. Smith, Jr., Burtch	White Derby	15	22	8	17	23	85
A. Russell, Hagersville	Mammoth Cluster	15	22½	8	18	21	84½
H. G. Garlow, Ohswekin	Banner	17	20	6	18	23	84
David John, do	Silver Mine	17	18	8	17	23	83
Geo. Smith, Burtch		16	20½	8	18	20	82½
Jno. Burnam, Ohswekin	Silver Mine	15	20	7	18	22	82
Robt. Hill, do	Sensation	16	18½	7	17	23	81½
Peter Clause, do	Abundance	13	21	7	17	23	81
P. J. Atkins, Six Nations	Banner	16	16	8	17½	23	80½
G. R. Garlow, Ohswekin	do	15	16	8	19	22	80
Jacob Bunsbury, do	Mammoth Cluster	16	19	8	17	19½	79½

* General appearance—Considering stand of crop, type of plant, vigor and uniformity of growth, method of seeding and absence of lodging.

† Yield and quality of grain—Considering proportion of well-filled heads of plump grain of good quality and uniformity of maturity.

NOTE.—The figures in parenthesis at the top of the table are the maximum possible scores.

RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

OATS.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Name of variety.	General appearance.	Freedom from weeds.	Freedom from smut, rust, blight and insects.	Freedom from other varieties and other kinds of grain.	Yield and quality of grain.	Totals of scores.
BRANT—*Continued.*		(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
SIX NATIONS AGR. SOCIETY.—*Con.*							
Chauncey Garlow, Newport	Reg. Banner	15	15	8	18	23	79
Hardy Miller, Ohswekin	Banner	15½	17	8	17	21	78½
Wesley Burnam, do	Silver Mine	13	18	8	17	22	78
Jas. McNaughton, Newport	do	14	17	8	17½	21	77½
Elias Styres, Ohswekin	Irish White	16	15	5	18	23	77
Jno. C. Anderson, do	Surprise	15	15	9	14	22	75
BRUCE.							
CARRICK AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—Robt. Berry, Berrylands.							
Andrew Schmidt, Mildmay	Abundance	16½	24	9	20	21½	91
Mathew Weiler, Formosa	Imp. Banner	18	21½	7	15	22	83½
G. H. Whyte, Clifford	Banner	17½	19	7½	18	19½	81½
J. G. Thompson, Mildmay	do	16	21	8	17	19	81
Louis Waechter, do	do	14½	22½	8½	16½	18	80
J. M. Fischer, do	Sensation	17	21	6½	13	21½	79
Geo. B. Armstrong, Teeswater..	Banner	16½	16½	7	17	21½	78½
Jno. Linty, Clifford	do	18	15½	5½	17½	21½	78
N. P. Schmidt, Mildmay	Abundance	18	18	2	19	20½	77½
Geo. Klein, do	Banner	16½	17	8	13	21½	76
Michael Fischer, Formosa	Imp. Banner	15½	18½	7	15	19½	75½
Thos. H. Jasper, Walkerton	Banner	15	17	7½	14	19	72½
Jacob Miller, Mildmay	Abundance	14	17½	7	13½	18	70
CHESLEY AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—W. H. Davis, Ivy.							
David Thompson, Mickle	.....	13½	21	8	19	22	83½
Dan. McGill, Paisley	Sensation	16	21	7	14	21	79
Jno. Wright, Chesley	Friesland	15½	20	7	16	20	78½
Jas. Crerar, do	Irish Victor	15½	18	6	16½	18	74
S. K. Ewart, do	Siberian	12½	19	8	17	17	73½
Robt. Milburn, do	Rosedale	12	18	8	16	19	73
L. Thompson, Dobbinton	20th Century	16	12	7	15	20	70
Wm. Maxwell, Chesley	Banner	12	19	6	16	16	69
Andrew Thompson, Mickle	do	12½	16	7	16	17	68½
Jno. Armstrong, Chesley	Siberian	13	16	6	14	18	67
Samuel Kingston, Dobbinton ..	20th Century	11	14	7	14	16½	62½
HEPWORTH AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—Henry Grose, Lefroy.							
J. S. Matches, Parkhead	Banner	17	20	7	19	23	86
A. F. Baldwin, Oxenden	New Century	14	17	6	17	21	75
Henry Wilson, Hepworth	Early White Jewel	15	15	7	17	20	74
Lawrence Schnurr, Parkhead ..	White Marvel ...	13	14	6	17	20	70
C. A. Barfoot, Shallow Lake ...	National	13	21	5	10	18½	67½
John Eldridge, Hepworth	Sensation	10	15	6	17	16	64
Mack Hammond, do	Canadian King ..	10	15	5	15	12	57

NOTE.—The figures in parenthesis at the top of the table are the maximum possible scores.

RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

OATS.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Name of variety.	General appearance.	Freedom from weeds.	Freedom from smut, rust, blight and insects.	Freedom from other varieties and other kinds of grain.	Yield and quality of grain.	Totals of scores.
BRUCE.—*Continued.*		(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
HURON TP. AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—Robt. Berry, Berrylands.							
R. H. Reid & Sons, Reid's Cors..	Emperor William	17	22	7½	15	22½	84
W. G. Smith, Ripley	Irish White	15½	23	7½	16	20½	82½
W. R. McDonald, do	Abundance	14½	21½	8	20	17	81
Joseph Colling, do	Irish White	14½	23½	8	15½	18½	80
W. D. Bradley, Reid's Corners..	Ligowa	15	23	4½	14	19½	76
Donald McCharles, Ripley	Sensation	14½	21	4	15½	18½	73½
J. L. Bowers, do	Irish White	16	13	6½	17	20	72½
W. J. Rolston, Clover Valley ..	Banner	12½	18	5	16	17	68½
David Walden, Lochalsh	20th Century	11½	23	3½	13	16	67
Jas. Steele, do	do	13	13	7	13	16½	62½
LUCKNOW AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—H. A. Dorrance, Orangeville.							
Jno. McDiarmid, Lucknow.....	Abundance	16½	24	8½	19½	21	89½
A. C. Durnin, do	do	16	24	8	19	22	89
McKenzie Bros., do	White Danish ...	16	24	6½	19	22	87½
Jno. McLeod, do	Abundance	15	22	7	19½	22	85½
Watson Bros., do	20th Century	14½	23½	8	18	21	85
Jas. Baird, do	New Sensation ..	16½	21	7½	18	21	84
Thos. Smith, Clover Valley	Banner	14	22	8	17	22	83
Jno. Finlayson, Lochalsh	20th Century	15	21	7	17	21	81
McKay Bros., Lucknow	White Danish ...	16	19	8	17½	20	80½
A. Ketchaban, do	New Sensation ..	13	22	8	17	19½	79½
Neil Murdoch, do	Banner	14½	22	7½	17	18	79
P. J. Downey, Clover Valley ...	New Sensation ..	13	20	8	17	20	78
J. McKenzie, Lucknow	White Danish ...	14	19	6	18	20	77
G. A. Greer, do	New Sensation ..	15	16	7	16	21	75
Wm. Struthers & Sons, Lucknow	20th Century	13½	15½	7	18	20	74½
Samuel Phillips, Fordyce	Pride of Canada.	13	14½	6	16½	20½	70½
P. R. McNay, Lothian	New Sensation ..	13	14	4½	17	20	68½
Albert Alton, Belfast	do	14	12½	4	17	20	67½
W. J. McGuire, Ripley	Sensation	12	14	8	15	18½	67½
Wm. McQuillan, St. Helen's	White Danish ...	12½	12	7	18	15½	65
PINKERTON AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—H. A. Dorrance, Orangeville.							
J. W. Moffatt, Narva.....	Banner	17	22	9	19	22½	89½
David Pinkerton, Pinkerton....	International ...	15	23½	8½	17	21½	85½
H. Young, Cargill	Amer. Banner ..	15½	22	7½	16	22	83
Jno. Stewart, Eden Grove.....	Banner	14½	20	8	17	22	81½
Jas. A. Garland, Cargill.....	.....	14	24	6	17	20	81
Alfred Garland, do	20th Century	15	22	6	17	20	80

NOTE.—The figures in parenthesis at the top of the table are the maximum possible scores.

RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

OATS.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Name of variety.	General appearance.	Freedom from weeds.	Freedom from smut, rust, blight and insects.	Freedom from other varieties and other kinds of grain.	Yield and quality of grain.	Totals of scores.
BRUCE.—*Continued.*		(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
PINKERTON AGR. SOCIETY.—*Con.*							
Nicholas Garland, Pinkerton....	White	13½	19	7½	15	22	77
David Elphick, do	Mammoth Cluster	13	23	5	16	19	76
J. J. Donnelly, do	White	13½	20	5	16	20	74½
Alex. Carr, Portal	Sawyer	12	14	8	17	20	71
Jas. A. Clancy, Cargill.....	.....	14	12	6	16	21	69
TEESWATER AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—W. H. Davis, Ivy.							
Grant Bros., Teeswater.....	Golden Flake ...	16	20	8	19	22	85
Jos. McKague, do	Bumper King ...	15½	21	8½	17½	21	83½
Wm. McKenzie, do	Siberian	16	21	8	16½	21½	83
W. G. Moffat, do	do	16	21	9	16	20	82
Alex. McKague, do	Bumper King ..	16	18	8	18	21	81
Robt. Keith, do	Siberian	15	18	7	16	20	76
Thos. B. Aitkin, do	Bumper King ...	13	18	7	17	19	74
Kenneth McKinsey, do	Siberian	15	20	7	14	17½	73½
J. D. Little, do	Reg. Abundance.	14½	16	6	16	20½	73
T. Goodfellow, do	Bumper King ...	12½	16	7	17	20	72½
Jno. S. Armstrong, do	Siberian	12½	17	8	16	18	71½
W. H. Arkell, do	do	12	18	6	16	19	71
CARLETON.							
CARLETON CO. AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—Wm. Higginson, Inkerman.							
Robt. Richardson, S. March....	Banner	18½	24	10	19	23½	95
Geo. Boyce, Merivale	do	19½	24	8½	19	22½	93½
G. R. Bradley, Carsonby.....	do	18	20	8	19	23	88
Jas. Findley, Richmond	do	18	20	8	18	22½	86½
Jno. B. Wilson, Manotick	New Sterling ...	16½	16	8	20	22	82½
Thos. A. Seabrook, Richmond...	Imp. Banner	13	17	8½	20	22	80½
A. H. Foster, Twin Elm.....	Banner	12	16	9	18	21	76
A. C. Lackey, Stanley Crs.....	Scottish Chief ..	14	15	7	17	21	74
Francis Healey, Richmond.....	Banner	14	15	7	15	19	70
Geo. Moore, do	do	14	15	6	15	13	63
FITZROY AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—Wm. Higginson, Inkerman.							
S. G. Gourlay, Kinburn..	Banner	18	24	9	19	24	94
J. L. Hunt, Galetta	Swedish Special..	16	22	7	17	21½	83½
Geo. McBride, Kinburn	Banner	14	23	7	17	20	81
Alex. Tait, Galetta	do	15½	15	6	17	21	74½
Geo. Owens, Antrim	do	12	16	9	16	19	72
A. J. Halpenny, Galetta.....	do	13	15	7	16	18½	69½
F. R. Gourlay, Kinburn	do	13	15	7	15	13	63

NOTE.—The figures in parenthesis at the top of the table are the maximum possible scores.

RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

OATS.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Name of variety.	General appearance.	Freedom from weeds.	Freedom from smut, rust, blight and insects.	Freedom from other varieties and other kinds of grain.	Yield and quality of grain.	Totals of scores.
DUFFERIN.		(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
DUFFERIN AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—Henry Grose, Lefroy.							
D. Armstrong, Connor	Lincoln	17½	22	8	19	22	88½
Stewart E. Hughson, Orangeville	Early Cluster	18	23	8	18	21	88
J. E. Woodland, Orangeville	Bumper King	17	23	7	15	22	84
Jno. Cornelius, Laurel	Reg. Banner	17½	18	7	17	20	79½
Wm. Morrow, Orangeville	Irish White	14½	20	7	16	21	78½
J. J. Leighton, do	20th Century	15½	15	7	18	21	76½
Wm. Ewing, do	Reg. Abundance	13½	17	8½	19	18	76
Jos. Gillespie, do	Mammoth Cluster	15	17	7	15½	21	75½
Nelson Black, do	Prince Royal	13	20	9	14	19	75
Jno. Ferns, do	do	13	20	7	15	19	74
Robt. Currie, Laurel	do	12½	17	7	18	19	73½
Isaiah Hammond, Orangeville	Amer. Banner	16	15	5	15	22	73
W. J. Dodds, Blount	Irish White	14	20	6	15	18	73
Wm. Hunter, Orangeville	$1,000	12	20	6	15	19	72
Geo. Little, Elba	20th Century	13	16	7	15	20½	71½
Chas. Crombie, Blount	do	14	14	9	14	20	71
Jos. A. Marshall, Camilla	do	10½	17	6	18	19	70½
Edgar Jackson, Orangeville	do	11½	19	7	14	18	69½
R. J. Patterson, do	Sterling	13½	15	5	15½	19½	68½
J. J. Ellis, do	Mammoth Cluster	13	19	5	10	21	68
Chas. G. Hughston, do	Early Cluster	11	16	9	14	18	68
Alex. C. Patterson, do	Irish White	12½	14	7	14	20	67½
Jos. Foster, do	20th Century	13	19	5	10	18	65
DUFFERIN CENTRAL AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—Geo. B. Little, Brown's Crs.							
W. A. Braden, Shelburne	Reg. Abundance	15½	21	8	17	20	81½
R. M. Mortimer & Son, Honeywood	do	17½	16½	8½	18	20½	81
L. Ostrander, Reddickville	$1,000	16½	16	9	17	22	80½
Alex. McFarlane, Keldon	White Wave	14½	22	8	16	19½	80
J. M. Moodie, Black Bank	Lincoln	15½	18	8	17½	20½	79½
Rice Hill, Whitfield	Abundance	15½	18	8	18	19½	79
G. F. Gabriel, Shelburne	Ligowa	13½	20	8	18	19	78½
Wm. Hudd, Horning's Mills	Irish White	13½	23	8	16	17½	78
Geo. E. Foster, Honeywood		15½	17	8	17	20	77½
Percy Fuster, Conover	Siberian	15½	16	8	17	19½	76
Archie Greer, Perm	Abundance	14½	17	7	16½	19½	74½
W. H. Hall, Whitfield	Irish White	14½	12	8	16	20	70½
Jas. McKee, do	Siberian	15	10	8	16	19½	68½
A. E. Williams, Shelburne	Abundance	14½	10	8	16½	19	68
W. G. Noble, Horning's Mills	Ligowa	15½	8	8	16	19½	67

NOTE.—The figures in parenthesis at the top of the table are the maximum possible scores.

RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

OATS.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Name of variety.	General appearance.	Freedom from weeds.	Freedom from smut, rust, blight and insects.	Freedom from other varieties and other kinds of grain.	Yield and quality of grain.	Totals of scores.
DUFFERIN.—*Continued.*		(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
EAST LUTHER AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—J. D. McKenna, Loretto.							
Alex. Newson, Peepabun.....	Ligowa	17	20	8	18	22	85
Geo. Grier, Grand Valley.....	Reg. Abundance..	16	20	8	18	22	84
Andrew Richardson, Peepabun..	Banner	16	18	8	18	23	83
Wm. Scaife, Grand Valley.....	do	16	17	8	17	22	80
Jno. Warnock, Waldemar	Ligowa	11	25	6	16	31	79
Robt. McDonald, Grand Valley..	Prince Royal ...	14	17	8	14	22	75
Robt. H. Wansbrough, Bowling Green	do ...	12	17	9	15	19	72
R. J. Irvine, Grand Valley	Banner	13	13	8	17	20½	71½
Wm. Park, do	Irish	13	13	8	17	20	71
Duncan Woden, do	Amer. Sensation.	13	13	8	17	20	71
Robt. Boyle, Monticello	Ligowa	13	13	8	17	19½	70½
W. A. Wansbrough, Bowling Green	Sterling	13	13	8	17	19	70
W. Baxendale, Grand Valley....	Amer. Sensation.	13	13	8	17	19	70
Walter Richardson, Peepabun...	Amer. Banner ...	12	13	8	17	19	69
Thos. Elgie, Grand Valley.....	Newmarket	12	13	8	16½	19	68½
Robt. Hastilow, Bowling Green.	Sterling	12	13	8	16½	19	68½
Jno. A. Campbell, Peepabun....	Prince Royal ...	12	13	8	16	19	68
Alex. J. Blair, Tarbert.....	Reg. Abundance..	12	13	8	16	19	68
E. Batter, Grand Valley	Banner	12	13	8	16	19	68
DUNDAS.							
MOUNTAIN AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—J. W. Hess, Trenton.							
Jas. Higginson, Inkerman	White Wave	15	20	8	19	17	79
J. M. Shannon, S. Mountain	Amer. Banner ..	16	14	8	19½	20	77½
Elgin Montgomery, do	New Sensation ..	16	14	8	19	20	77
Robt. Simzer, do	Sunshine	14	18	8	18	17	75
Wm. Clelland, do	Wide Awake	14	16	8	15	20	73
Jas. K. Clark, Reid's Mills.....	Banner	13	20	4	18	17	72
J. T. Murdoch, S. Mountain....	.....	13	15	5	17	20	70
Wm. Johnson, do	.....	13	19	7	12	18	69
B. Cochrane, do	Danish Island ..	13	14	7	18	17	69
R. K. Graham, S. Mountain	Danish Island ..	14	16	6	14	18	68
H. P. Morrow, do	20th Century ...	12	14	7	16	18	67
Byron Timmins, Inkerman.....	do	12	18	7	11	19	67
J. W. Gilroy, S. Mountain.....	Newmarket	13	14	7	13	19	66
WINCHESTER AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—J. W. Hess, Trenton.							
Ward Bilow, Winchester.....	Irish White	16	22½	7	15	21	81½
B. Biccum, Inkerman.....	.....	18	17	9	17	19	80½
Jas. Scott, Winchester	New Sensation ..	15	22	6	17	20	80

NOTE.—The figures in parenthesis at the top of the table are the maximum possible scores.

RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

OATS.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Name of variety.	General appearance.	Freedom from weeds.	Freedom from smut, rust, blight and insects.	Freedom from other varieties and other kinds of grain.	Yield and quality of grain.	Totals of scores.
DUNDAS.—*Continued.*		(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
WINCHESTER AGR. SOCIETY.—*Con.*							
Thos. Egerton, Winchester	Sensation	15	22	6	15	20	78½
S. R. Fulton, Chesterville	White Siberian	15	18	6	17	22	78
R. D. Cheney, Winchester	do	12	22	7	17	19	77
W. K. Milloy, do	New Sensation	15	20	6	16	19	76
David Christie, do	Siberian	14	17	7	15½	21	74½
R. W. Justus, do	New Sensation	15	16	7	15	21	74
Fred. Parker, do	do	14	20	7	17	16	74
J. G. T. Smith, do	20th Century	12	20	7	17	17	73
Rodman Amable, do	New Sensation	15	18	5	17	18	73
Louis Flora, do	20th Century	13	17	7	17	18	72
W. J. Steele, do	do	11	18	7	16	19	71
Geo. E. Earle, do	Irish White	13	17	5	15	21	71
Allan Summers do	New Century	14	15	6	16	19	70
Jno. B. Baker, do	.....	12	15	8	16	19	70
J. E. Gray, Chesterville	Abundance	13	14	7	15	17	66
A. Amable, Winchester	Golden Rain	12	17	8	15	14	66
Frank Parker do	Irish White	12	15	7	16	15	65
DURHAM.							
CARTWRIGHT AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—Harry Kingston, Empey.							
Jno. Mountjoy, Nestleton Sta.	.....	18	23	9	19	22	91
Anson Taylor, Blackstock	Prince Royal	17½	23	9	19	22	90½
Jno. P. Trewin, do	White Prolific	17½	22½	9	19	21	89
Geo. Proutt, Nestleton	Prince Royal	17	21	9½	19	22	88½
Abraham Beacock, Nestleton Sta.	Newmarket	16½	23	8	19	21	87½
Jno. Wright, Blackstock	White Derby	18	18	9	19	23	87
Creighton Devitt, do	Siberian	17	23	9	17	17	83
Albert W. Wright, do	White Derby	16	20	8	17½	20½	82
Henry Mountjoy, Burketon Sta.	do	13	23	7	18	15	76
David Malcolm, Nestleton	Prince Royal	12	23	7	18	13	73
MILLBROOK AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—Harry Kingston, Empey.							
W. R. N. Sharpe, Ida	Sensation	18	24	8½	19	21	90½
J. W. Hamilton, Millbrook	Amer. Banner	18½	23	9	19	20½	90
J. H. Armstrong, Bailieboro	Prolific	18½	22	9	19	20½	89
A. J. Henderson, Millbrook	White Giant	17	23	9	19	20	88
T. A. Kelly, do	Banner	16½	24	8	18	20	86½
Geo. Berry, S. Monaghan	Amer. Banner	18½	15	9	19½	23	85
H. W. Ball, Millbrook	White Giant	17½	20	8½	18½	20	84½
David Sutton do	do	16	24	8	19	17	84
C. McNeil, Cavan	Banner	15½	20	8	19	21	83½
A. J. Fallis, Millbrook	Imp. Ligowa	16	24	9	15	18	82
Jas. Eagleson, Bailieboro	Reg. Banner	15	24	8	18	17	82

NOTE.—The figures in parenthesis at the top of the table are the maximum possible scores.

RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS—*Con.*

OATS.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Name of variety.	General appearance.	Freedom from weeds.	Freedom from smut, rust, blight and insects.	Freedom from other varieties and other kinds of grain.	Yield and quality of grain.	Totals of scores.
DURHAM.—*Continued.*		(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
MILLBROOK AGR. SOCIETY.—*Con.*							
Milton Fallis, Millbrook	White Giant	16	22	8	18	16	80
Robt. McCamus, Ida	Lincoln	15½	23	7	18	15	78½
N. Belch, Millbrook	White Giant	18	15	9	19	17	78
Geo. Brown, do	Dewdrop	14	23	9	18	14	78
W. Walsh, do	.....	16½	22	8	10	20	76½
A. G. Eagleson, Bailieboro	White Cluster ..	13	24	8	18	13	76
T. H. Aiken, Millbrook	White Giant	14½	20	9	18	14	75½
R. McKnight, do	Dewdrop	16	18	8	18	13	73
Wm. McKnight, do	Mammoth Cluster	13½	15	8	19	16	71½
ORONO AGR. SOCIETY. *Judge—H. Leavens, Bloomfield.*							
Isaac T. Chapman, Kirby	Siberian	18	20	8	19	23½	88½
J. W. Hunter, Orono	Reg. Abundance.	17½	20	9	19½	21	87
A. A. Powers, do	Amer. Banner ..	15½	15	9	19	21	79½
C. L. Powers, do	do ..	16	15	7	18	21½	77½
C. A. Chapman, do	Siberian	13½	20	7	18	18	76½
R. H. Brown, do	Sterling	15	20	7	15	19	76
W. H. Cobbledick, do	Banner	15	19	7	16	18½	75½
Jno. Tamblyn, do	White Wave	14½	17	8	16	19½	75
Fred. Tamblyn, do	Siberian	16	17	8	14	19	74
Robt. Rainey, do	Waverley	15	15	7½	18	18	73½
C. G. Armstrong, do	Banner	14	20	8	10	20	72
T. A. Best, do	Siberian	14½	20	8	10	19½	72
Arthur McKay, Starkville	Banner	17½	16	8½	10	20	72
WEST DURHAM AGR. SOCIETY. *Judge—Howard Leavens, Bloomington.*							
J. F. Osborne, Bowmanville ...	Sheffield Standard	17	23	9	19	23	91
T. Baker, Solina	20th Century ...	18	24	7	19	22½	90½
W. J. Bragg, Bowmanville	Sheffield Standard	18	21	9	18	23	89
A. E. Clement, Tyrone	Siberian	18	24	8	19	19	88
J. J. Virtue, Enniskillen	Prince Royal ...	18	20	8	19	22½	87½
Alex. Staples, Tyrone	do ...	17½	21	8	17½	21½	85½
Arthur W. Annis, Tyrone	Abundance	14½	23	8	19	18	82½
A. L. Pascoe, Solina	Scottish Chief ..	15	21	7½	18	20½	82
Jno. Lane, Bowmanville	Siberian	16½	16	8	19	21	80½
T. H. Clemence, Bowmanville..	Prince Royal ...	15½	22	6	18	18½	80
Jas. Leask, Taunton	Sensation	16	15½	8	18	21½	79
S. Allin & Sons, Bowmanville..	.....	17	14	7	17	23½	78½
E. F. Weatherist, do ..	Scottish Chief ..	17½	15	8	18	20	78½
A. Ayre, Courtice	do	16	15	7½	17	23	78½

NOTE.—The figures in parenthesis at the top of the table are the maximum possible scores.

RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

OATS.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Name of variety.	General appearance.	Freedom from weeds.	Freedom from smut, rust, blight and insects.	Freedom from other varieties and other kinds of grain.	Yield and quality of grain.	Totals of scores.
ELGIN.		(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
SHEDDEN AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—A. B. Rose, Cainsville.							
Wm. Pearce, Iona	Dodd's White	15½	24	7	17	20½	84
Hy. O. Berdan, Frome	Scottish Chief	15	23	7½	18	19½	83
Walter Miller, Shedden	White Russian	14½	24	5	19	20	82½
E. C. Gilbert, Payne's Mills	Early Sensation.	15	23	7	18	18½	81½
A. D. McDermid, Fingal	Siberian	14½	24	7½	17	18	81
C. F. Jackson, Port Stanley	Banner	14½	22	7	17½	19	80
D. Graham, Iona Station	White	15	22	7	17	18½	79½
L. K. McCallum, do	do	13	22	8	18	17½	78½
Jno. Holden, Fingal	do	13½	22	7½	17	18	78
Jno. Orchard, Shedden	Siberian	12½	23	7½	15	18	76
S. DORCHESTER AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—A. B. Rose, Cainsville.							
J. A. Moore, Mapleton	Banner	17	23	8	18	22	88
Frank Kelly, Aylmer	do	15	24	8	18½	21½	87
Jno. A. Charlton, Springfield	Siberian	16½	23	8	17	22	86½
Geo. W. Smith, Brownsville	Garton's Abundance	15	23	7	19	22	86
Daniel E. Shively, Springfield	White Giant	16½	24	5	18	22	85½
C. W. Charlton, do	Banner	16	20	8	19	22	85
Elgin Moore, do	Reg. Abundance.	13½	23	7½	18	21½	83½
Vernon Farrow, Avon	Garton's Abundance	14	22	8	18	21	83
D. A. Wooley, Springfield	Siberian	14	22	7	17	21½	81½
Jas. Smith, do	White	14	22	7	18	20	81
Maynard C. Moore, Aylmer R.R. 4	Black Tartarian.	15	20	8	17	20½	80½
Tyler Leeson, Springfield	Silver King	13½	23	5	18	20	79½
Irwin Moore, do	Storm King	15	22	7	16	19	79
Simon Charlton, do	Black Tartarian.	13	23	5	18	18	77
H. Oriss, do	Banner	13	20	8	16	20	77
FRONTENAC.							
KINGSTON TP. AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—E. P. Bradt, Morrisburg.							
Jas. Keyes, Cataraqui	Banner	14	22	8½	16½	19½	80½
A. J. Asseltine, Williamsville	Dewdrop	11	19	7½	17½	17½	72½
A. C. Day, Collins' Bay	do	14	15½	7½	17½	17½	72
H. Simpson, Cataraqui	Manitoba	13½	15½	5½	16½	17	68
W. E. Topliffe, Glenvale	Swedish Select	11	12½	8½	16½	8	66½
Thos. Guess, Cataraqui	Banner	14	14	7½	10½	20	66
J. L. F. Sproule, Westbrook	Abundance	11	21½	6½	14	11½	64½
Arthur Keyes, Williamsville	Dewdrop	11½	14	7½	14½	16	63½
D. Ames, Westbrook	Banner	11½	17½	7	9½	17½	63

NOTE.—The figures in parenthesis at the top of the table are the maximum possible scores.

RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS—*Con.*

OATS.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Name of variety.	General appearance.	Freedom from weeds.	Freedom from smut, rust, blight and insects.	Freedom from other varieties and other kinds of grain.	Yield and quality of grain.	Totals of scores.
FRONTENAC.—*Continued.*		(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
KINGSTON TP. AGR. SOCIETY—*Con.*							
F. Gates, Westbrook	do	9½	19½	4½	13½	12	59
M. Fowler, Glenburnie	do	12	13	6	12½	15	58½
Archie Bruton, do	do	11	12½	6	13½	13½	56½
Wm. Shannon, do		12	8	6½	17½	11½	55½
F. Trudell, Collin's Bay	Banner	10½	14½	4½	11½	13½	54½
M. Grass, do		10½	8½	6½	9½	12½	47½
GLENGARRY.							
KENYON AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—W. Monaghan, Rose Hall							
Alex. McLean, St. Elmo	Banner	17	24	8	19	22½	90½
Thos. Blaney, Maxville	White Siberian	17	20	9	18	22	86
Peter McGregor, St. Elmo	Tartar King	16	20	8	17	21	82
J. J. Kennedy, Maxville	White Siberian	16	18	7	18	22	81
Norman Campbell, Athol	Banner	13½	19	8	18	21	79½
Chas. Morrow, Maxville	do	16	17	8	16	21	78
F. F. & A. A. Campbell, Athol	do	14	17	8	16	20	75
Jno. J. Campbell, do	do	13	16	7	18	19	73
Wm. Campbell, Athol	Banner	13	10	8	18	19	68
A. D. Munroe, Maxville	White Main	13	12	7	12	20	64
ST. LAWRENCE VALLEY AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—W. Monaghan, Rose Hall.							
W. Mitchell, Curry Hill	Siberian	15	21	8	18	22	84
Wm. Wightman, Lancaster	Banner	16	18	8	19	22	83
A. H. McLennan, do	do	14	20	8	17	22	81
J. W. Clark, do	do	14	20	7	18	21	80
J. D. McLennan, do	do	15	20	8	15	21	79
W. A. Snider, do	do	16	21	8	13	20	78
Thos. Munro, do	do	16	16	8	16	21	77
J. B. McLennan, do	Irish White	15	15	8	15	20	73
Scott Fraser, do	Banner	15½	12	7	16	20	70½
J. J. Sangster, do	Early Angus	15½	8	8	16	22	69½
R. J. McIntosh, do	do	13½	8	8	16	21	66½
GREY.							
AYTON AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—H. E. Stoddart, Bradford.							
Joseph Zettler, Neustadt	Lincoln	16	24	8	19	23	90
Jas. Booth, Ayton	Sterling	17	20	8	19	22	86
Fred. Grein, do	Banner	15	20	8	18	24	85
Louis Weber, do	Sterling	15	22	8	19	20	84

NOTE.—The figures in parenthesis at the top of the table are the maximum possible scores.

RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

OATS.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Name of variety.	General appearance.	Freedom from weeds.	Freedom from smut, rust, blight and insects.	Freedom from other varieties and other kinds of grain.	Yield and quality of grain.	Totals of scores.
GREY.—*Continued.*							
AYTON AGR. SOCIETY.—*Continued.*		(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
Valentine Grein, Ayton	Big Four	16	23	6	15	23	83
Geo. L. Feick, do	Sterling	13	24	6	18	21	82
Jno. Goessel, Moltke	Silver King	16	24	4	15	22	81
Chas. Peter, do	White Marble	15	20	7	15	22	79
Michael Byers, Hampden	Sensation	15	18	10	15	21	79
Chas. Holm, Sr., Moltke	New Zealand	13	21	6	15	22	77
Conrad K. Baltz, Ayton	do	13	23	8	18	13	75
Daniel Kraft, do	Sensation	13	18	7	17	18	73
COLLINGWOOD TP. AGR. SOCIETY. *Judge—J. Laughland, Collingwood.*							
Foster Bros., Clarksburg	Lincoln	16½	22	8	12	21½	80
Thos. McMurchy, Loree	Sensation	15	20	7½	17	19½	79
Robt. Thompson, Heatcote	New Century	14½	20	6	17	19½	77
Alex. McGowan, Ravenna	Banner	13½	22	7	18	16	76½
Robt. McGill, do	New Century	14	17½	7	17½	20	76
W. H. Matthews, Clarksburg	Banner	16	14½	8	18	19	75½
E. Parkinson, do	do	13	20	6	16	19½	74½
Wm. Rolling, Redwing	do	16	8½	8½	18½	22½	74
J. A. Conn, Heathcote	do	14½	16	7½	15	20½	73½
R. Ruthven, Clarksburg		14	14	7	16	18½	69½
DESBORO AGR. SOCIETY. *Judge—H. E. Stoddart, Bradford.*							
W. J. Bryans, Desboro	Manitoba	20	20	8	20	20	88
Jno. McKenzie, Keward	do	20	18	8	18	23	87
Albert Magee, Desboro	do	17	20	8	18	23	86
Cameron Magee, do	do	15	21	7	15	21½	79½
Wilson Prowd, do	do	15	20	6	18	20	79
Neil McElheron, Chatsworth	do	16	16	8	18	20	78
Wm. Duff, Desboro	do	16	18½	7	14	20½	76
Ed. Carson, do	do	16	20	7	12	20	75
Alex. McGregor, do	do	16	16	6	15	21	74
Frank Walker, do	do	15	20	6	12	20	73
Archie Duff, do	do	13½	18	7	15	19	72½
Jos. Bryan, do	do	15	15	7	15	20	72
Gottlieb Klages, do	do	14	17	7	14	19	71
Wm. Beattie, Chatsworth	do	15	15	6	15	19	70
KEPPEL AGR. SOCIETY. *Judge—Wilson Black, Stroud.*							
Geo. McKenzie, Jr., Kemble		16	20	8	18	22	84
Maurice Bedell, do	White Derby	15	22	8	18	20	83
Douglas Davidson, do		13	21	8	18	17	77

NOTE.—The figures in parenthesis at the top of the table are the maximum possible scores.

RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

OATS.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Name of variety.	General appearance.	Freedom from weeds.	Freedom from smut, rust, blight and insects.	Freedom from other varieties and other kinds of grain.	Yield and quality of grain.	Totals of scores.
GREY.—*Continued.*		(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
KEPPEL AGR. SOCIETY.—*Con.*							
Wm. Shaw, Kemble	.....	15½	14	7	18	22	76½
Homer Hurlburt, do	.....	13	20	7	18	18	76
Daniel Davidson, do	.....	13	21	8	16	16½	74½
J. E. Johnston, do	.....	14	17	7	17	18	73
Thos. Johnston, do	.....	16	17	7	12	20	72
R. C. Davidson, Lake Charles..	.....	12½	17	6	17	19	71½
Jas. Gardiner, Kemble	.....	13	16	7	18	17	71
Alex. Campbell, do	.....	13	16	7	17	17	70
Wesley Shires, N. Keppel	.....	15	13	7	17	17½	69½
Franklin Davidson, Kemble ...	.....	10½	20	7	18	13½	69
Chas. Garvie, do ...	.....	13½	15	7	15	16	66½
H. B. Dove, Lake Charles	.....	11½	17	6	16	15½	66
Jno. Taylor, Kemble	.....	13	15	7	13	15	63
Neil Spicer, Lake Charles	.....	12	12	7	15	15	61
KILSYTH AGR. SOCIETY. *Judge—R. S. Beckett, Simcoe.*							
Ernest Fleming, Kilsyth	Ligowa	15½	17	7½	18½	20	78½
Wm. Breen, do	Silver Mine	17½	15	8	17	20	77½
Alex. Garvie, do	Manitoba	18	10	8	18	22	76
W. H. Marshall, Jackson	Ligowa	16	15	7½	17	20	75½
David Waddell, Kilsyth	Manitoba	16½	12	6½	18	21½	74½
Robt. Linn, Squire	Banner	12½	18	6½	16	18	71
Geo. Wyllie, Kilsyth	do	12	19	6½	15	18	70½
J. J. Fleming, do	Mammoth Cluster	15	14	8	15	17½	69½
Alex. Fleming, do	Ligowa	15½	10	7	17	19	68½
Robt. Duncan, Keady	Banner	13½	10	6½	17	20	67
N. Dougherty, Jackson	do	14½	8	8	14	17	61½
J. Barfoot, do	do	14	5	8	14	18	59
NORMANBY AGR. SOCIETY. *Judge—D. Smith, Smithdale.*							
J. W. Helwig, Neustadt	Danish Island ...	17	20	7	18	19	81
Hy. Boettger, do	20th Century	17	20	4	18	20	79
Nicholas Weber, do	Ligowa	17½	15	8	17	21	78½
Jno. Bickle, do	Banner	18½	15	8	15	21	77½
Fred. Klagues, do	do	18	10	9	18	22	77
C. P. Diebel, do	White Daubeny .	18½	15	5	17	21	76½
Con. Russman, do	Banner	16	15	8	18	19	76
Tony Weber, do	Darling	17	10	8	19	21	75
X. Oberle, Carlsruhe	New Zealand	15½	18	7	17	17	74½
J. V. Schans, Neustadt	Banner	17	12	8	17	20	74

NOTE.—The figures in parenthesis at the top of the table are the maximum possible scores.

RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

OATS.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Name of variety.	General appearance.	Freedom from weeds.	Freedom from smut, rust, blight and insects.	Freedom from other varieties and other kinds of grain.	Yield and quality of grain.	Totals of scores.
GREY.—*Continued.*		(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
OSPREY AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—Thos. Creighton, Mooretown.							
E. Buckingham, Maxwell	Banner	16	22	8	18	21	85
H. Fenwick, Feversham	Abundance	15½	20	9	18	21	83½
R. J. Alliston, do	New Century	15	20	9	17	21	82
J. A. Kernahan, do	Abundance	15	20	8	17	21	81
Jos. Alliston, Maxwell	New Century	15	18	7	17	22½	79½
H. Hawton, Feversham	do	15	15	9	17	21½	77½
W. G. Guy, Maxwell	Banner	14	13	8	18	22	75
Louis Keston, do	White Cluster	14	18	8	15	19	74
Alex. Ferguson, do	New Derby	14	13	8	16	20	71
PROTON AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—G. Sexsmith, Stonequarry.							
C. Hanna & Son, Ventry		17	22	4	19	20	82
R. Cronin, Kingscote		16	23	7	16	19	81
Chas. Gillies, Gildale		14	21	6	19	20	80
J. Russell, Dundalk		13	23	9	16	18	79
R. J. Hendry, do		15	22	4	17	20	78
A. McQuarrie, Shrigley		17	17	8	16	19	77
W. Carson, Dundalk		11	14	7	18	18	68
Broster Bros., do		13½	18	8	8	19½	67
J. McMillan, do		15	5	8	14	24	66
Geo. Wideman, Hopeville		11	10	8½	15	20½	65
R. B. Oldfield, Dundalk		13	15	7	10	20	65
SOUTH GREY AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—D. Smith, Smithdale.							
D. Edge, Durham	Siberian	18½	18	9	18	22½	86
Wm. Smith & Sons, Durham	Canadian Pride	16	22	8	19	20	85
Arch. Park, Vickers	Banner	17	20	8	18	20	83
R. T. Edwards, Ebordale	Mammoth Cluster	17½	20	8	17	20	82½
Wm. Scarf, Durham	Abundance	18	18	8	17	20	81
W. A. Livingston, Vickers	Bumper King	17	20	6	17	20	80
W. L. Dixon, Dromore	Banner	16	19	7	20	17½	79½
Thos. Ritchel, Durham	Mammoth Cluster	16½	20	8	16	18½	79
Rich. Barber, Varney	Canadian Pride	17½	15	9	15	20	76½
Thos. B. Tucker, Durham	do	15½	18	7	18	17	75½
Arthur Greenwood, do	Siberian	17	18	7	14	19	75
Jos. Atkinson, do	do	16½	15	7	17	19	74½
Wm. Weir, do	do	16	15	8	16	19	74
J. W. Blythe, Varney	New Sensation	18	10	7½	16	22	73½
Thos. McGirr, Durham	Banner	16½	12½	8	17	19	73

NOTE.—The figures in parenthesis at the top of the table are the maximum possible scores.

RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

OATS.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Name of variety.	General appearance.	Freedom from weeds.	Freedom from smut, rust, blight and insects.	Freedom from other varieties and other kinds of grain.	Yield and quality of grain.	Totals of scores.
GREY.—*Continued.*		(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
SOUTH GREY AGR. SOCIETY.—*Con.*							
T. H. Binnie, Bunessan	$1,000	17½	15	8	12	20	72½
Jas. Atkinson, Durham	Siberian	15	10	7	18	20	70
Arthur Edge, do		16½	10	8	15	20	69½
Wm. Taylor, Ebordale		18	5	8	18	20	69
H. W. Hunt, Vickers	Prince Royal	13½	18	5	18	14	68½
Wm. Ritchie, Edge Hill	Abundance	14½	15	7	17	14	67½
HALDIMAND.							
CALEDONIA AGR. SOCIETY. *Judge—F. J. Jackson, Meadowvale.*							
Jas. Douglas, Caledonia	Reg. Banner	17	22	8	18	22	87
W. A. Douglas, Tuscarora	do	17	21½	8	18	22	86½
Alex. Cowie, Caledonia	do	16½	20	8	19	22	85½
R. F. Duncan, Carluke	do	16⅔	20	8	18	20½	83
R. Burnand Calder, Caledonia	Siberian	16½	20	8	17	21	82½
Wm. Gringer, do	Sensation	15½	20	8	16	20½	80
Alex. Forbes, do	Silver Mine	15	20	8	16	18½	77½
J. B. Calder, Carluke	Mammoth Cluster	15½	20	7	15	19½	77
Hy. McMorran, Willow Grove	Siberian	15	20	7½	16	18	76½
J. W. Duncan, Caledonia	Silver Mine	14½	20	7	16	18	75½
S. Poag, Conboyville	Siberian	14	18	7	15	20½	74½
J. M. Beattie, Caledonia	Tartar King	13½	17	8	17	18	73½
Jno. T. Lee, do	Banner	13	20	8	12	19½	72½
Arthur Smith, York	do	17	5	9	18	21	70
SOUTHERN BRANCH AGR. SOCIETY. *Judge—F. J. Jackson, Meadowvale.*							
Freeman Schier, Rainham	Dodd's Prolific	15½	20	8½	18	22	84
Jos. Millen, do	Derby	15½	20	8	18	22	83½
Wm. Roth, Fisherville	Newmarket	14½	22	8	17	20	81½
Jos. Featherstone, Rainham Centre	Amer. Banner	14	20	7½	18	21	80½
J. H. Schweyer, Fisherville	Bumper King	16	19	8	16	21	80
Wm. Brabion, Rainham Centre	Mammoth Cluster	14½	21	7	16	20½	79
Stephen Culver, Rainham	Dodd's Prolific	14	20	7	16	19½	76½
G. A. Fitzgerald, Rainham Centre	Amer. Banner	16	20	8	10	22	76
Jos. Franklin, Rainham	do	12½	18	8	17	18½	74
Jas. Wardell, do	Banner	12½	15	7½	18	19½	72½

NOTE.—The figures in parenthesis at the top of the table are the maximum possible scores.

RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

OATS.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Name of variety.	General appearance.	Freedom from weeds.	Freedom from smut, rust, blight and insects.	Freedom from other varieties and other kinds of grain.	Yield and quality of grain.	Totals of scores.
HALTON.		(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
HALTON AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—J. J. Virtue, Enniskillen.							
H. Richardson, Lowville	Irish White	18½	24	8	18	22½	91
Andy Lawson, Milton	Banner	18	22	9	18	22	89
Donald Douglas, Boyne	Abundance	18	23	9	18	20	88
Homer Dixon, Milton	Banner	18	20	9	18	22½	87½
Ed. McCann, Omagh	White Wave	18	20	9	18	22	87
G. A. Gastle, Milton	Great Dane	17	23	7	17	22½	86½
Wm. McCartney, Boyne	Lincoln	18	22	9	17	20	86
Ernest Redhead, Lowville	20th Century	14½	22	9	18	22	85½
Allan Dixon, Milton	do	16	22	8	19	19	84
J. A. Cartwright, Zimmerman	do	18	22	7	15	21½	83½
Robt. Paterson, do	Scottish Chief	17	18	8	18	22	83
Sherwood Coulson, Milton	White Lothian	16½	22	7	15	22	82½
Andy Wilson, do	Derby	15	20	8	17	22	82
W. J. Robertson, Lowville	Reg. Abundance	15½	22	8	17	19½	82
Paul Kennedy, Acton	Bumper King	14½	22	8	17	18½	80
W. N. Scott, Milton	20th Century	15	22	8	15	20	80
A. Galbraith, Omagh	do	14	20	8	15	20	77
Jas. H. Wilson, Milton	Ligowa	16	15	8	18	20	77
T. H. Turner, Omagh	Imp. Banner	14½	16	8	18	19	75½
W. D. Shields, Milton	20th Century	14	15	7	17	19	72
Jno. Pell, Omagh		13	15	8	18	18	72
HASTINGS.							
FRANKFORD AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—M. J. Casselman, Morrisburg.							
C. H. Ketcheson, Wallbridge	Waverley	16	24	9	19	20	88
Geo. Nicolson, do	Sheffield	16	23	8	18	22	87
F. R. Mallory, Frankford	Siberian	16½	20	8	18	21½	84
D. E. Coon, do	Sensation	18	17	9	17	22	83
R. E. Bonnisteel, do	Banner	14	20	8	18	21	81
T. H. Ketcheson, do	English White Giant	15	22	8	18	16	79
Wm. Bush, Sterling		17½	15	9	15	22	78½
Chas. H. Vanderwater, Chatterton	Banner	15	20	9	16	18	78
D. I. Rose, Frankford	Sensation	17	12	9	16	22	76
Sam. Nicolson, do	Mammoth Cluster	16	16	7	12	19	70
J. E. Ketcheson, Belleville	do	12	15	7	14	15	63
Wm. E. Mills, Frankford	Dodd's White	14	15	8	5	19	61
MADOC AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—G. B. Curran, Napanee.							
Jas. A. Caskey, Madoc	Russian King	18	24	8	18	22	90
Geo. A. Harris, Hazzards	Mammoth Cluster	17½	24	8	18	21½	89
Jno. Rollins, Cooper	do	17	21	9	19½	20½	87

NOTE.—The figures in parenthesis at the top of the table are the maximum possible scores.

RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

OATS.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Name of variety.	General appearance.	Freedom from weeds.	Freedom from smut, rust, blight and insects.	Freedom from other varieties and other kinds of grain.	Yield and quality of grain.	Totals of scores.
HASTINGS.—*Continued.*		(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
MADOC AGR. SOCIETY.—*Con.*							
W. T. Allan, Cooper	White Pearl	16½	23	9	18	19½	86
Geo. A. Ketcheson, Madoc	20th Century	16	21	9	19½	19½	85
C. J. Smith, do	do	16½	22	8	18	19½	84
W. E. Tummon, Cookston	Banner	16	23	8	19	16½	82½
Harry Kingston, Empey		14½	22	8	20	17½	82
Harry Tokely, Queensboro	Great Dane	16	22	6	19½	18	81½
Adam H. Forrestell, Madoc	White Wave	15½	18	9	20	16½	79
W. J. Cooney, do		17½	15	8	15	20	75½
Jos. English, Moira	Waverley	14	23	6	16	14½	73½
MAYNOOTH AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—Simpson Rennie, Toronto.							
Jno. McAlpine, Maynooth	Newmarket	15½	23	8	17	16	79½
Jas. McAlpine, Jr., do	Banner	14½	21	7½	16	17	76
C. Kelusky, do	Great Dane	15	13	7	16	20	71
C. J. H. Jordison, Monteagle	Newmarket	15	18	7	14	16	70
Jas. McG. Wilson, Greenview	Great Dane	11½	21	6	15	15	68½
Jas. McAlpine, Sr., Maynooth	Banner	13	19	7	13	15	67
Fred. Fiss, do	Great Dane	13	15	6	16	15	65
Wm. Bahm, do	Mammoth Cluster	11	18	6	15	12½	62½
Thos. Carswell, do	North West	11½	12	6	13	11	53½
Wm. Lynchock, do	Tartar King	11	10	7	10	12	50
STIRLING AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—Jas. A. Tice, Rose Hall.							
C. M. Heath, Stirling	Banner	17	21	9	18	22	87
Thos. Solmes, Minto	do	14½	20	7	18	21	80½
J. B. Belshaw, Stirling	do	16	20	8	17	19	80
Thos. Montgomery, do	do	14	21	6	18	20	79
Jas. A. Bailey, do	do	14	20	7	18	19½	78½
W. W. Sine, Sine	do	12	20	8	18	20	78
A. B. Fargey, W. Huntingdon	do	14¾	20	6	18	19	77¾
Geo. W. Short, Springbrook	do	14½	20	6	18	19	77½
C. Tucker, Stirling	do	12½	20	7	17	19	75½
C. W. Thompson, Stirling	do	15	18	7	17	18	75
F. C. Snare, Wellman's Corners.	do	11½	13	5	18	18	65½
WOLLASTON AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—A. P. McVannel, Picton.							
Archie Currie, Coe Hill	Banner	16	22	8	17	21	84
R. J. Henderson, The Ridge	do	16½	19	6	18	22½	82
Daniel Henderson, do	do	17	18	8	17	21½	81½

NOTE.—The figures in parenthesis at the top of the table are the maximum possible scores.

RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

OATS.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Name of variety.	General appearance.	Freedom from weeds.	Freedom from smut, rust, blight and insects.	Freedom from other varieties and other kinds of grain.	Yield and quality of grain.	Totals of scores.
HASTINGS.—*Continued.*		(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
WOLLASTON AGR. SOCIETY.—*Con.*							
C. McGregor, The Ridge	Banner	14½	18	7	18	21	78½
Wm. Vader, Coe Hill	do	14½	22	7	15	19½	78
Dan. Maitland, The Ridge	do	12½	21	7	17	19½	77
David Moore, do	do	14	21	7½	15	19	76½
Wm. Moynes, Coe Hill	do	12	21	7	18	17	75
Jno. Gilroy, do	do	14	14	8	18	20	74
R. H. Hoard, The Ridge	do	14	16	7	17	19	73
Irvine, Moore, do	do	13	15	7	16	18	69
Thos. Blackburn, Coe Hill	do	12	15	7	12	16	62½
HURON.							
BLYTH AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—Wilson Black, Stroud.							
David A. Laidlaw, Blyth	Newmarket	16	20	8	17	21	82
Gray Bros., Londesborough	Dodd's White	16	16	7	16½	21½	76½
Wm. McGowan, Blyth	Newmarket	15½	17	7½	16	20½	76½
Jas. Snell, Clinton	Banner	12½	17½	7½	17	19½	74
R. B. McGowan, Blyth	Irish White	15½	15	7	15½	19½	72½
Jas. B. Tiernay, do	Siberian	12	17	8	17	18	72
A. W. Sloan, do	Newmarket	14	14½	6	16	20	70½
Geo. T. Robertson, Wingham	Irish White	12½	15	8	17	18	70½
A. W. Beacom, Harlock	Newmarket	12½	15	7½	16	19	70
Thos. Sloan, Blyth	Ligowa	13	13	7½	16	19	68½
Robt. G. McGowan, Blyth	Newmarket	12½	13½	6	16	19	67
EAST HURON AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—Adam Hood, Hagerman.							
W. M. Moses, Jamestown	Early Swedish	15½	20	7	18	21	81½
Jas. Burgess, Brussels	$1,000	16	18	8	17	22	81
Oliver Hemmingway, Brussels	Gold Drop	16½	19	7	18	20	80½
T. R. Bennett, Wroxeter	Banner	16	20	6	18	20	80
Thos. Miller, Brussels	do	16½	16	8	17	22	79½
R. J. Hoover, do	$1,000	15	20	7	16	20½	78½
Robt. Nichol, do	Gold Drop	16	20	6	18	18	78
Wm. Armstrong, do	Garton's Abundance	13½	20	7	18	19	77½
Donald Robertson, do	Gold Drop	13	19	8	17	20	77
Wm. Work, do	Sensation	16	18	5	16	21½	76½
Alex. McLaughlin, do	Garton's Abundance	15½	14	7	18	19½	74
Donald McKinnon, do	Sheffield Standard	15	12	8	18	20½	73½
Robt. L. McDonald, Ethel	Banner	17	6	8	19	23½	73½
Christian Eckmier, do	Sensation	15½	8	8	18	22	71½
David Milne, do	Reg. Banner	13½	9	8	18	21½	70
Wm. Slemmon, do	Amer. Banner	15	8	8	18	20½	69½
W. R. Broadfoot, Brussels	Siberian	15½	7	8	17	20	67½
Oliver Turnbull, Walton	New Century	15	7	8	16	20½	66½
Robt. Lawson, do	White Jewel	15	7	8	16	19½	65½
H. Lamont, Brussels	Sensation	14	5	8	17	20	64

NOTE.—The figures in parenthesis at the top of the table are the maximum possible scores.

RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

OATS.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Name of variety.	General appearance.	Freedom from weeds.	Freedom from smut, rust, blight and insects.	Freedom from other varieties and other kinds of grain.	Yield and quality of grain.	Totals of scores.
HURON.—*Continued.*		(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
HOWICK AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—R. E. Mortimer, Honeywood.							
Wm. Goggin, Fordwich	Siberian	18	18	6½	14	21	77½
Rich. Wilkin, Harriston	Lincoln	14½	16	6	16	18½	71
Jas. W. Edgar, Gorrie	Swedish Select	14	20	5	14	16½	69½
A. W. Keil, Fordwich	do	16	12	8	15	18	69
E. A. Fallis, do	Siberian	15	16	6½	13	18	68½
J. J. Holland, Harriston	Swedish Select	16½	14	7½	14	16	68
Wm. Brown, Fordwich	Amer. Banner	15	17½	5	12	18	67½
Harvey Sparling, Gorrie	Swedish Select	17	12	8½	11	18½	67
Edward Krohn, Gorrie	Swedish Select	12	17	7½	15	15	66½
Geo. M. Townsend, do	do	14	12	7	12	17	62
Jno. Pritchard, Redgrove	Lincoln	15	12	6½	12½	15	61
Jno. Wilkin, Harriston	do	11½	12	7	15	15½	61
SEAFORTH AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—Adam Hood, Hagerman.							
Joseph Scott, Seaforth	Banner	17	22	9	18	22	88
Thos. Livingstone, Hullett	do	16	20	7	17	21	81
D. Fotheringham, Seaforth	do	16	17	7	18	21	79
A. & G. Broadfoot, do	White Marvel	15	17	8	17	21	78
W. Black, do	Banner	13½	18	8	18	20	77½
Jno. McDowell, do	Barley White Oat	15	15	6	17	21	74
George McKee, Winthrop	White Derby	15½	10	8	17	21	71½
Jas. Finlayson, Seaforth	White Danish	15	10	7	17	20½	69½
Hugh Alexander, Winthrop	Banner	15	10	7	16	20	68
Jas. Carlin, Seaforth	Garton's Reg. Abundance	15½	8	7	17	19	66½
KENT.							
WALLACEBURG AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—Wm. Scarf, Durham.							
David McCreary, Wallaceburg	Imp. Banner	17	24	7	19	21	88
Douglas Crawford, Electric	do	17	21	9	17½	22½	87
Jno. Coveney, Baldoon	Reg. Abundance	18½	20	8	16½	23½	86½
Chas. Harrett, Tupperville	Siberian	17	21½	9	18	20½	86
Geo. Crawford, Electric	Imp. Banner	17½	20	8	17½	22	85
Langstaff Bros., Wallaceburg	do	17	20	8	18	21	84
J. E. Richardson, do	do	17	21	7	17	21½	83½
Michael O'Neil, do	New Century	19½	21	8	12	22½	83
Wm. Innis, do	Sensation	17	20	7	18	21	83
Geo. O'Neil, do	New Century	17	22½	8	12	22½	82
S. S. Deyo, Becher	Wide Awake	16½	24	8½	11	20½	80½
Geo. Mickle, Wallaceburg	Sensation	16	17	7	18	22	80
Dan. Coveney, Baldoon	Reg. Abundance	16	20	6	18	20	80
Rod. McCreary, Wallaceburg	White Nation	16	18	7	17	21½	79½

NOTE.—The figures in parenthesis at the top of the table are the maximum possible scores.

RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con*

OATS.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Name of variety.	General appearance.	Freedom from weeds.	Freedom from smut, rust, blight and insects.	Freedom from other varieties and other kinds of grain.	Yield and quality of grain.	Totals of scores.
LAMBTON.		(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
BOSANQUET AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—W. F. B. Switzer, Streetsville.							
Jas. Walden, Thedford	White Cluster	17	23	8½	17½	21½	87½
Jno. Sercombe, do	English White	15½	20	8	18½	22	84
A. D. Donald, Jericho	Banner	17	20	7½	18	21	83½
A. Lithgow, Thedford	do	16½	20	7½	18	21	83
Robt. Tidball, do	White Cluster	15	20	8	17½	20½	81
Robt. Lithgow, do	do	15½	20	7½	18	19	80
J. Tidball, do	Banner	15½	19	7½	16	21	79
R. R. Anderson, do	Prince Royal	14	19	7½	17	19½	77
W. G. Thomson, do	Uxbridge King	15½	17	7½	16	20	76
R. D. Thomson, Widder	White Cluster	13½	17	7	17½	18	73
Jos. Malloy, Thedford	Abundance	13	16	7	17	18½	71½
A. G. Wright, do		12	15	7½	18	18	70½
A. J. Grant, do	Banner	12½	15	7	17½	17½	69½
FLORENCE AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—W. F. B. Switzer, Streetsville.							
Timothy Rolston, Shetland	White Silver Mine	16½	20	8	18	21½	84
J. B. Coneybeare, Langbank	Storm King	16½	19	8½	17½	21½	83
Robt. Currie, Oakdale	Banner	15½	19	7½	17½	22	81½
Jas. Elliott, Florence	Irish Victor	15½	20	7½	16	21½	80½
Walter Ralph, Shetland	Banner	15	19	7½	16	21	78½
Jas. T. Ralph, do	White Bonanza	14	17½	7½	17½	20	76½
R. L. Moorehouse, Cairo	Abundance	12	19	7	18	20	76
H. T. Paddick & Sons, Florence.	Sheffield White	15	16	7½	18	18	74½
D. Buchanan, do	Daubeny	12	19	7	17	19	74
B. W. Fanchor, do	do	13	19	6	15	19½	72½
LANARK.							
SOUTH LANARK AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—Jas. A. Tice, Rose Hall.							
J. W. Cameron, Perth	Abundance	17	24	9	18	22	90
D. E. Fisher, Harper		17	24	8	18	20	87
Jno. F. Ferrier, Perth	Banner	16	20	7	18	21	82
C. J. Bell, Balderson	Ligowa	14	20	7	15	22	78
Jas. N. Warren, do	do	16	20	7	15	18	76
Sam. Wilson, Allan's Mills	Banner	16	20	6	15	18	75
Alex. McGarry, McGarry	do	15	20	7	12	19	73
P. M. Campbell, Balderson	Mammoth Cluster	15	15	8	15	19	72
A. F. Allan, Scotch Line	Banner	13	20	6	14	18	71

NOTE.—The figures in parenthesis at the top of the table are the maximum possible scores.

RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

OATS.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Name of variety.	General appearance.	Freedom from weeds.	Freedom from smut, rust, blight and insects.	Freedom from other varieties and other kinds of grain.	Yield and quality of grain.	Totals of scores.
LANARK.—*Continued.*		(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
SOUTH LANARK AGR. SOCIETY.—*Con.*							
Geo. Oliver, Perth	Banner	16	15	8	12	19	70
Geo. Covell, do	White Danish	14½	20	5	15	15	69½
J. L. Wilson, McGarry	New Sensation	14	15	7	15	18	69
J. G. Wilson, Scotch Line	New Century	13	15	6	15	19	68
Norman W. Burke, Perth	Banner	10	20	5	12	13	60
Jas. Taylor, do	Sterling	15	10	5	10	19	59
Alfred J. Croskery, do	Scotch Reg. Banner	10	15	5	15	12	57
LEEDS.							
LANSDOWNE AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—Lemuel Dillabaugh, Dunbar.							
Hugh Gray, Wilstead	Abundance	20	15	10	15	25	85
W. Langton, do	do	20	15	5	17	25	82
D. F. Warren, Lansdowne	Golden Fleece	20	15	5	16	25	81
R. N. Heaslip, Melcombe	Banner	20	15	5	16	24	80
Robt. Shields, Lansdowne	do	19	15	5	16	24	79
A. H. McKay, do	Golden Fleece	18	15	5	16	24	78
S. Donevan, Melcombe	Banner	17	15	5	16	24	77
Robt. W. Foley, Mitchelville	Newmarket	17	15	5	16	23	76
J. B. Warren, Lansdowne	Garton's Abundance	17	15	5	16	22	75
Wesley Moore, Mitchellville	Storm King	16	15	5	16	22	74
LENNOX.							
LENNOX AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—Lemuel Dillabaugh, Dunbar.							
W. Pringle, Napanee	Ligowa	18	23	5	15	19	80
C. W. Neville, Napanee, R.M.D. 4	do	15	20	8	15	20	78
Sidney, McKim, Napanee	Bonanza	19	20	5	18	15	77
W. H. Hunter, do	Newmarket	17	20	7	10	20	74
M. R. Empey, do	Banner	14	20	10	15	14	73
Mark Hanley, do	Ligowa	16	20	7	10	19	72
R. F. Hanley, do	do	14	20	8	16	13	71
Reuben Haines, do	do	20	20	5	10	15	70
W. Frelist, do	do	18	20	5	10	15	68
G. Shorty, do	do	18	19	5	10	15	67
C. Garrison, do	Sheffield Standard	18	19	5	9	15	66
Geo. Haines, do	Ligowa	18	18	5	9	15	65

NOTE.—The figures in parenthesis at the top of the table are the maximum possible scores.

RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

OATS.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Name of variety.	General appearance.	Freedom from weeds.	Freedom from smut, rust, blight and insects.	Freedom from other varieties and other kinds of grain.	Yield and quality of grain.	Totals of scores.
LINCOLN.		(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
CLINTON TP. AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—J. A. McDermid, R.M.D. Batteau.							
J. A. Lind, Beamsville	Siberian	15½	19	8	18	20½	81
A. W. Culp, do	Banner	13½	17	8½	17	20	76
D. H. Moyer, Campden	do	15	18	7	13	21	74
W. D. Culp, Beamsville	Siberian	12½	19½	6½	16	17½	72
Ed. Boughner, do	Tartar King	14½	19	7	12	18½	71
Levi Moyer, do	Banner	15	15	6½	15	18½	70
Aaron Culp, do	do	13	18	6	14	18	69½
R. P. Moore, do	do	14½	18	6½	13	16	68
Jno. Reid, do		13	15½	6	17	16	67½
Peter Robertson, do	Banner	11	13	7	15	20	66
E. A. Thompson, do	do	12	16	6	15	16½	65½
J. A. Fountain, do	do	12½	15	5	16	16	64½
Jas. Crown, do	do	12	15½	6	12	18	63½
PENINSULA CENTRAL AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—J. A. McDermid, R.M.D. Batteau.							
T. M. Vance, Smithville	Alberta	13½	20	8	17	19½	78
Jno. A. Book, do	Tartar King	15½	23	7½	10	18½	74½
Geo. L. Griffin, do	Sensation	11½	17	6	16	17	67½
W. J. Grant, do	Storm King	12	18	7	12	18	67
W. R. Taylor, do	Banner	14	18	5	15	13½	65½
Elijah Durham, do	Mortgage Lifter	12	21	6	9	17	65
Wm. Lounsberry, do	Daubeny	12	10	8	15	19½	64½
Hy. Adams, do	Danish Island	13	15	5	14	15½	62½
H. H. Hitchcock, St. Anns	Banner	11½	12	6	16	16	61½
Thos. Kettle, Smithville	do	11	15	6	12	15	59
Fred. C. Packham, do		11½	16	6	9	16	58½
MIDDLESEX.							
EAST MIDDLESEX AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—Jas. McNeil, Maple.							
Kenneth Munro, London, R.R., No. 9	Banner	17½	22	9	18	22½	89
Jas. Murray, London, R.R., No. 9	do	17½	22	9	17	22	87½
Jno. McMillan, Glanworth	do	17½	21	8½	17	21½	85½
Robt. McEwen, Byron	Siberian	16	20	9	19	21	85
Jno. Arnutt, Hyde Park	Banner	16	20	9	17	21½	83½
W. Hueston, Thorndale	Swedish Giant	16	20	8	16	22	82
J. W. Laidlaw, Wilton Grove	Banner	14½	21	8	19	18½	81
W. B. Harding, Thorndale	Swedish Giant	15	22	8	16	99	80

NOTE.—The figures in parenthesis at the top of the table are the maximum possible scores.

RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

OATS.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Name of variety.	General appearance.	Freedom from weeds.	Freedom from smut, rust, blight and insects.	Freedom from other varieties and other kinds of grain.	Yield and quality of grain.	Totals of scores.
MIDDLESEX.—*Continued*		(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
EAST MIDDLESEX AGR. SOCIETY.—*Continued.*							
Geo. Riddle, London, R.R., No. 9	Banner	15	18	7	17½	22	79½
H. Wickerson, Byron	White Danish ...	14	20	7	17	21	79
W. Grieves, Wilton Grove	Banner	14¼	17	7	16	20	74¼
R. H. Harding, Thorndale	Gold Drop	15½	17	7	15	19	73½
Arthur Cunningham, White Oak	White Danish ...	14	16	8	16	19	73
N. MIDDLESEX AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—M. Hunter, Onondaga.							
Jno. A. Watson, Fernhill	Banner	16½	24	7	18	23	88½
Jno. Oliver, Duncrief	Wyatt	17	24	8	14	25	88
Hughes Bros., Falkirk	Reg. Abundance .	17	24	7	18	21	87
A. Stewart, Ailsa Craig	Banner	16	23	7	16	22	84
Jas. McFarlane, Falkirk	Abundance	15½	20	6	19	22	82½
O'Neil Bros., do	Haskett	16	20	7	17	22	82
Geo. Hindmarsh, Ailsa Craig ..	Banner	16	19	8	17	21½	81½
Gilbert Greives, Duncreif	Wyatt	16	22	7	13	23	81
C. Bean, Brinsley	Banner	14½	20	7	18	21	80½
Thos. Thirlwall, Ailsa Craig....	Abundance	14½	20	6	17	22	79½
R. R. Cameron, do	Haskett	12½	23	6	16	20	77½
D. MacArthur, do	Banner	14½	19	6	17	20	76½
Neil McAlpine, Ailsa Craig.....	Irish White	12	20	6	13	19	70
Alex. McLean, do	Banner	14½	15	6	14	20	69½
Jno. Hotson, do	do	12	18	5	16	18	69
J. J. Graham, do	do	10	15	6	15	21	67
J. J. McNaughton, do	do	12	15	5	15	18	65
Duncan McFarlane, Coldstream.	20th Century ...	12	13	5	14	20½	64½
Edgar Darling, Maple Lodge...	New Century ...	14	10	5	15	20	64
Ed. Phillips, Falkirk	Banner	14	12	5	12	18	61
STRATHROY AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—Mortimer Hunter, Onondaga.							
A. B. Douglas, Strathroy.....	Siberian	14	23	9	19	23	88
W. B. Ferguson, do	Reg. Abundance..	16	22	7	20	22	87
Duncan, Limon do	Dodd's	16	21	8	17	23	85
W. S. Toohill, Cairngorm.....	Swedish Giant ..	15½	21	8	18	22	84½
A. Crawford & Son, Strathroy..	Silver Mine	15	24	7	18	20	84
Richard Sabine, Roome.....	White Main	15	18	6	16	23	78
G. H. Douglas, Strathroy.....	Siberian	12	20	7	18	19	76
Edgar Bogue, do	Swedish Giant ..	15	20	6	12	21	74
Wm. McDonald & Son, Fernhill	Haskett	15	15	5	18	20½	73½
Floyd Hillmit, Cairngorm	20th Century	12½	16	7	16	20½	72
Jas. Buchanan, Kerwood	Silver Mine	11½	16	7	16	19½	70
A. H. Bolton & Son, Strathroy ..	Bolton's Standard	10	17	6	14	21	68
J. M. Henderson & Son, Crathie	Silver Mine	13	13	6	15	19	66

NOTE.—The figures in parenthesis at the top of the table are the maximum possible scores.

RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

OATS.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Name of variety.	General appearance.	Freedom from weeds.	Freedom from smut, rust, blight and insects.	Freedom from other varieties and other kinds of grain.	Yield and quality of grain.	Totals of scores.
MIDDLESEX.—*Continued.*		(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
WESTMINSTER AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—Wm. Scarf, Durham.							
R. T. Baty, Wilton Grove	Amer. Banner	19	22	9½	14	24½	89
Jos. Poole, Lambeth	Swedish Giant	18	21	8½	17½	23	88
Daniel Ferguson, London R.R., No. 9	Banner	17	20	8½	17½	23	86
Harvey C. Begg, London R.R., No. 9		17	23½	9	17	19	85½
Fred. Bodkin, London R.R., No. 9	Newmarket	18	19	9	17	22	85
M. Vicars Fisher, Glanworth	White Jewel	17	18	9	18	21	83
W. E. Wright, do	Banner	17	18	9½	16½	21	82
C. W. Baker, R.R. No. 4, Tamblings	20th Century	18	18	9	15	21	81
W. D. Baty, London R.R., No. 9	Imp. Banner	18	21	9	10	22	80
Robt. Wills, London	White Jewel	17	20	8	15	19	79
MUSKOKA.							
MEDORA AND WOOD AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—Jas. McC. Brown, Collingwood.							
Archie Mitchell, Bardsville	Amer. Banner	16½	22	10	9	21	78½
Thos. Aikins, Pt. Carling	Reg. Banner	13½	15	10	18	18	74½
Alex. Fraser, Brackenrig		15	13	6	14	23	71
Walter Foreman, Pt. Carling	White Dane	11½	13	10	16	16½	67
Jos. McCulley, do	20th Century	14½	13	10	8	17½	63
C. N. Davidson, Brackenrig	Imported Scotch.	13½	.....	4	15	19	51½
W. A. Poole, Point Kaye	do	12	.....	10	9	18	49
W. S. Noble, Mortimer's Point	Scotch White	11	.....	10	10	15	46
STEPHENSON & WATT AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—G. W. Glover, Nottawa.							
Geo. Hammill, Raymond	Reg. Am. Banner	18	22	7	19	22	88
Wm. Esson, Port Sydney	do	17	23	7	19	21½	87½
Jas. Kaye, Bracebridge	New Century	17½	18	9	18	21½	84
J. N. Billingsley, Raymond	Reg. Am. Banner	17½	20	7	18	21	83½
Thos. Hammill, do	do	16½	17	8	19	21	81½
Walter Hamilton, do	20th Century	14½	17½	7½	16½	20½	76½
W. J. Hammill, do	Reg. Am. Banner	12½	17	8	18	20½	76
Thos. Graham, do	do	13½	22	7	18	15	75½
A. J. Hughes, Port Sydney	do	12	22	7	19	14	74
Geo. Wingfield, Utterson	Abundance	13½	22	8	17	13	73½
Jno. Hammill, Sr., Raymond	Reg. Am. Banner	13½	19	7	19	14½	73
Edward Hamilton, do	do	13½	19	7	19	14	72½

NOTE.—The figures in parenthesis at the top of the table are the maximum possible scores.

RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

OATS.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Name of variety.	General appearance.	Freedom from weeds.	Freedom from smut, rust, blight and insects.	Freedom from other varieties and other kinds of grain.	Yield and quality of grain.	Totals of scores.
MUSKOKA.—Continued.		(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
STEPHENSON & WATT AGR. SOCIETY.—*Continued.*							
Buckerfield Bros., Bracebridge..	20th Century ...	10	24	9	18	11½	72½
Jno. Fleming, Port Sydney	Reg. Am. Banner	13½	22	7	18	12	72½
W. F. Somerset, do	White Cluster ..	15½	16	8	19	14	72½
H. T. Vincent, Huntsville	Tartar King	13½	21	7	19	12	72½
David Etty, Raymond	Reg. Am. Banner	13	21	7	19	12	72
Jno. Hammill, Jr., do	do	12½	22	7	19	10	70½
Jno. Foster, do	do	12½	18	7	19	14	70½
Thos. Esson, Port Sydney	Tartar King and Banner	16	20	7	13	14	70
Wm. Bullen, Allansville	Wide Awake	13	20	7	18	11½	69½
Jas. McNicol, do	American White.	11½	22	7	19	9	68½
Wm. Suffern, Raymond	Ligowa	13½	12½	7	19	14	66
NIPISSING.							
VERNER AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—W. J. Hamilton, Raymond.							
F. Filiatreault, Verner	Banner	15½	24	8	19	22	88½
J. A. Sylvestre, do	do	13	24	8	20	20½	85
J. A. Lecuyer, do	Abundance	15½	21	8	19	21	84½
F. Beaudry, do	Banner	13½	23	9	15	18½	79
Jean L. Sylvestre, Millerand...	Sterling	15	20	7	17	18	77
Alf. Limoges, Limoges	Banner	15½	22	5	18	16	76½
Zenon Bibardie, Millerand	do	14½	22	7½	11	20	75
Stanislas Aubry, Verner	do	15	14	8	18	18	73
F. St. Amour, do	do	15	16	9	15	17½	72½
Moise Paquette, do	do	13	13	9	18	18	71
Jos. Aubin, do	do	12	15	9	17	17	70
NORTHUMBERLAND.							
WOOLER AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—M. J. Casselman, Morrisburg.							
W. Ruttan, Wooler	Ligowa	17½	18	9	18	22½	85
C. B. Terrill, do	Banner	17	22	8	17	20	84
H. Wessell, do	Abundance	17	20	7	16	21	81
S. T. Terrill, do	Banner	14	22	7	16	21	80
W. Adams, do	Ligowa	16½	24	7	.....	23	70½
D. McColl, do	Banner	15½	10	9	17	18½	70
R. McMaster, do	Tartar King	13½	18	6	.....	22	59½
J. Alley, do	Golden Giant ...	13	12	8	7	18	58
E. M. Wessell, do	Abundance	13½	10	7	7	19	56½

NOTE.—The figures in parenthesis at the top of the table are the maximum possible scores.

RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

OATS.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Name of variety.	General appearance.	Freedom from weeds.	Freedom from smut, rust, blight and insects.	Freedom from other varieties and other kinds of grain.	Yield and quality of grain.	Totals of scores.
ONTARIO.		(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
BEAVERTON AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—W. J. Barber, Rossmore.							
Alex. J. McDonald, Beaverton	Banner	17	18½	7	18	19½	80
F. W. Rilance, do	Bumper King	16	16½	8½	18	19½	78½
David Evans, do	Amer. Banner	15½	15½	8	18	20½	77½
Jno. H. Veale, do	Prince Royal	14½	16	8½	18	20	77
Jno. Westlake, do	Garton's Reg. Abundance	13	18	8	16½	19½	75
Hodgkinson & Tisdale, do	Bumper King	14	15	8½	18	19	74½
R. E. Gunn, do	Banner	13½	17½	8½	16	17	72½
Philip Veale, do	Garton's Abundance	14½	14	8	15	20½	72
Geo. Wills, do	$1,000	15	11	8	18	19½	71½
Robt. Ross, do	Amer. Banner	15	10	8	18	20	71
F. S. McHattie, do	Banner	14	18½	5	18	15½	71
Donald Gilchrist, Gamebridge	Newmarket	14	12½	8	15½	19½	69½
D. Graham, do	Banner	16½	10	4½	18	20	69
J. Harrison, Beaverton	Bumper King	14½	11	8	16	19½	69
H. J. McDonald, Udora	Sensation	16	8	6½	17	20½	68
OXFORD.							
TILLSONBURG & DEREHAM AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—Jas. Boyd, Cedar Grove.							
Philip Miners, Delmer	White Cluster	16	23	6	18	23	86
Thos. Sitts, Tillsonburg		16	21	6	19	22	84
O. H. Pitman, Ostrander	Green Mountain.	16½	22	5	19	21	83½
Levi Fewster, Delmer	Black Troy	16	21	6	18	22	83
R. J. Brookfield, Tillsonburg	Pr. Royal, Sterling & Banner.	15	20	6	18	23	82
Jno. Sanderson, Culloden	White Jewel	18	23	5	12	22	80
F. H. Harris, Mount Elgin	Banner	14	22	7½	15	21	79½
Wilbur Prouse, Tillsonburg	Black Beauty	13	22	6	18	20	79
R. J. Kelly, do	Banner	13½	19	6	18	22	78½
Jno. A. Morrison, Mt. Elgin	Joanette	15	21	8	12	21	77
Jno. Ferguson, Tillsonburg	Abundance	14	22	6	13	21½	76½
Andrew Turnbull, Delmer	White Jewel	14	22	4	12	22	76
J. D. McAlpine, Ostrander	Banner	15	15	6	15	22	73
F. A. Scott, Tillsonburg	do	16	19	4	10	21	70
W. S. Scott, do	Prince Royal	14½	21	5	10	19	69½
J. B. Hawkins, do	Mammoth Cluster	14	15	7	12	18	66
WEST ZORRA & EMBRO AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—D. J. Gibson, Newcastle							
Alex. Smith, Embro	Improved Banner	16½	23	8	18	22	87½
Robt. A. Matheson, Bennington	Banner	15	22	8	18	21	84
Matheson Bros., Harrington W.	do	14½	23	7	17½	21	83

NOTE.—The figures in parenthesis at the top of the table are the maximum possible scores.

RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS—*Con.*

OATS.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Name of variety.	General appearance.	Freedom from weeds.	Freedom from smut, rust, blight and insects.	Freedom from other varieties and other kinds of grain.	Yield and quality of grain.	Totals of scores.
OXFORD.—*Continued.*		(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
WEST ZORRA & EMBRO AGR. SOC. —*Continued.*							
Geo. Smith, Bennington	Banner	14⅔	21	7	18	22	82⅔
R. H. Marshall, Embro	Prince Royal	15	20½	7	18	21	81½
D. J. McKay, Brooksdale	Dane	15⅔	22	7	15½	21	81
Archie Manson, do	Banner	14½	22½	6	16½	21	80½
Peter Smith, Embro	do	14	22	7	18	19	80
C. Ross, do	Lincoln	14½	20	7	18	20	79½
W. M. McCorquodale, Harrington W.	Early Wisconsin.	12½	20	8	17	21½	79
Henry Turner, Embro	Reg. Banner	14	21	6	17	20½	78½
Angus Matheson, Brooksdale	Sterling	16	21	6	15	20	78
Dexter Day, Embro	Banner	12	21	7	17	20	77
Glendenning Bros., Bennington.	do	13	21	8	14	20½	76½
Harry Milliard, Brooksdale	Improved Banner	13¾	20	6⅔	17	19	76¼
Jas. Crang, Embro R.R., No. 2.	Banner	12	22	7	16	19	76
D. McIntosh, Embro	Swedish Giant	16	23⅓	7	10	19	75⅓
Jno. McDonald, do	Early Wisconsin.	12⅓	15	8	18	21	74⅓
Jno. R. Murray, do	Banner	12	18	7	16	19⅔	72⅔
W. R. Munroe, do	do	11	17	7	17	20	72
Fred. Hummison, do	do	14	12	6⅓	15½	20	68
PARRY SOUND.							
MACHAR AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—D. McClure, Huttonville.							
W. J. Unger, South River	Sterling	16	20	8	17	22	83
Thos. Bottomley, do	do	14	15	6	18	15	68
Jos. McGirr, do	Banner	14	15	6	16	15	66
J. S. Cole, do	do	13	12½	8	15	15	63½
Thos. H. Guist, do	Conner	13⅔	12⅔	7	17	12½	62½
Arthur Smyth, Midford	Storm King	11⅓	16	6	16	12½	62
Leonard Ardill, South River	Conner	11⅔	12⅔	6	16	12½	58½
T. J. Hearns, do	Banner	11½	12½	6	15	12½	57½
MAGNETAWAN AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—D. McClure, Huttonville.							
Geo. Stewart, Magnetawan	Mammoth Cluster	17	17	9	17	22	82
W. R. Irwin, do	do	16	17	9	16	21	79
Joseph Bell, Ahmic Lake	do	15	14	8	16	18⅓	71½
W. Black, Spence	White Marvel	15½	10	8	17	20½	71
Robt. Veitch, do	Abundance	13	16	8	17	15⅓	69⅓
Thos. E. Stewart, Magnetawan	Mammoth Cluster	13	15	8	15	15½	66½
Julius Wurm, do	Improved Banner	12	12	9	19	13	65
J. G. Graham, Port Carmen	Banner	11½	16½	7	16	13	64
Robt. Elliott, Magnetawan	Mammoth Cluster	12	10	9	15	17	63
J. H. Doherty, Midlothian	Stirling	10½	10	9	10	10½	50
H. Brown & Son, Spence	Irish White	13	5	8	10	13	49
W. Weeks, Port Carmen	20th Century	12	5	6	12	13	48

NOTE.—The figures in parenthesis at the top of the table are the maximum possible scores.

RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

OATS.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Name of variety.	General appearance.	Freedom from weeds.	Freedom from smut, rust, blight and insects.	Freedom from other varieties and other kinds of grain.	Yield and quality of grain.	Totals of scores.
PARRY SOUND.—*Continued.*		(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
McMURRICH AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—T. W. Lennox, Toronto.							
Wm. Alexander, Doe Lake	Banner	16	23	8	18	21	86
M. Gilmour, do	do	16	22	9	16	22	85
H. H. Turnbull, do	do	16	23	8	16	21	84
Geo. Marshall, McMurrich	do	16	22	8	16	21	83
W. J. Fowler, Sprucedale	Reg. Banner	14½	22	8	18	20	82½
Marshall & Arnett, do	Banner	16	21	8	16	21	82
C. & E. Stewart, McMurrich	do	15	20	9	18	19	81
C. C. Farrell, Sprucedale.....	do	14	20	9	18	19	80
P. J. Farrell, do	Mammoth Cluster	13	22	8	17	19	79
Jno. Smith, McMurrich	Western	11	20	8	18	17	74
Ed. Pearce, Sprucedale	do	12	20	7	18	17	74
Jos. Downs, do	Banner	11	20	8	16	19	74
Geo. Stewart, McMurrich	do	13	15	8	18	19	73
H. G. Farrell, Sprucedale	Western	13	15	8	16	19	71
A. E. Taylor, Starratt	Mammoth Cluster	12	15	8	16	19	70
PERRY AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—R. S. Duncan, Port Hope.							
Geoffrey Streatfield, Emsdale...	Monitor	15⅞	21	7½	17½	20⅞	82½
Jas. A. Marshall, Burk's Falls..	. . . .	15¼	18	6½	17½	21	78¼
W. E. Streatfield, Emsdale.....	Banner	15¼	18	8½	17½	18½	77⅝
Ben. Passmore, do	do	11½	23	6½	18½	17½	76⅜
Emerling & Ott, do	Mammoth Cluster	15	19	6	17	19½	76½
E. Rowley, do	White Cluster ..	14¼	19½	7½	16½	18½	76¼
Wm. Worsfold, do	Mammoth Cluster	13½	20	7¼	17½	17	75
Jno. Craig, Kearney	Monitor	14½	18	6	17	19¼	74¾
E. H. Broadway, Emsdale	Mammoth Cluster	12⅝	18½	7½	18	17½	74¼
Geo. Roberts, do	do	13	18	6½	17½	18½	73½
Thos. White, Kearney	Side Oats	13⅜	17	6½	17	19	73¼
J. W. Bryson, Scotia Jct.	Banner	12	19½	8	16	16½	72
Chas. White, Emsdale	Mammoth Cluster	13	16	7	17	17⅜	70⅜
Eric Streatfield, Kearney	. . . .	13½	17½	7	14½	16½	68½
David Thaw, Emsdale	Mammoth Cluster	10½	18	7	18	15	68½
Jas. R. Barks, Scotia Jct.	Manitoba	11½	14	6½	16	17	65
POWASSAN AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—Wm. McCrae, Guelph.							
P. R. Owens, Alderdale	Banner	12	22	6	16	19	75
J. D. Healey, Powassan	Mammoth Cluster	15	20	6	14	19	74
Jno. Hogan, do	White Wave	13	20	6	16	18	73
Robt. Johnston, do	Mammoth Cluster	12½	21	6	15	18	72½
J. H. Jardine, do	do	13	20	5½	16	17	71½
Robt. Ferguson, do	Bumper King ...	13	21	6	15	16	71
W. M. Purdon, do	Sterling	12	21	6	15	16	70
S. F. Bingham, do	Banner	12	18	5	16	18	69
W. G. Oldfield, do	do	14	20	6	14	17	69
H. B. Purdon, do	Mammoth Cluster	12	20	6	14	17	69

NOTE.—The figures in parenthesis at the top of the table are the maximum possible scores

RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

OATS.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Name of variety.	General appearance.	Freedom from weeds.	Freedom from smut, rust, blight and insects.	Freedom from other varieties and other kinds of grain.	Yield and quality of grain.	Totals of scores.
PARRY SOUND.—*Continued.*		(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
STRONG AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—Wm. McCrae, Guelph.							
Fred. W. Hannaford, Sundridge.	Banner	13	23	5	15	19	75
Jas. Prior, do .	Reg. Abundance..	12	22	7½	16	17	74½
Jno. Paget, do .	Banner	16	22	5	18	13	74
Jno. Wilson, Hartfell	Anthony	13½	21	6	14	17	71½
Jno. Willoughby, Sundridge.....	Banner	11	21	6	16	17	71
Jno. Strong, do	New Century ...	11	22	5	15	17¾	70¾
Cottrill & Sons, do	.....	13	23	5	15	14½	70½
Thos. A. James, do	$1,000	12	23	6	14	15¼	70¼
Geo. Sidore, do	New Century ...	12	21	6	14	17	70
Chas. H. Walsh, do	Anthony	11	22	7	14	16	70
Geo. Vanmur, do	Tartar	12	15	6	15	14	62
PEEL.							
ALBION & BOLTON AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—R. Schuyler, Paris.							
J. H. Newlove, Macville	Lincoln	17¾	25	9	19	22¾	93½
E. Armstrong, Castlederg	Banner	18	24	8¼	19	21½	90¾
A. F. Harper, Bolton	Irish	17¼	22	8	18½	21¾	87½
A. S. Rutherford, Castlederg ...	May Queen	17¾	22	8½	17	22	87¼
N. Downey, do ...	Siberian	16¼	21	8	19	22	86¼
Wilbert Mellon do ...	Amer. Banner ...	17	23	8	17	21	86
Geo. Downey, do ...	Surprise	16¾	24	7¾	18	19¼	85¾
W. H. Monkman, do ...	do	16¾	17	8½	19	22¾	84
Walter Watson, Tormore	Sensation	16¾	15	8½	19½	23¾	83½
A. & W. Goodfellow, Macville...	Banner	15¾	21	7	19	20½	83¼
Wilton Downey, Castlederg	Century	15¾	22	8	15	21	81¾
A. McCart, Bolton	Reg. Abundance..	16	15	8¼	19	21	79¼
Jas. Caldwell, do	Lincoln	16½	20	8	11	21¼	76¾
PEEL CO. AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—R. Schuyler, Paris.							
J. A. Fletcher, Brampton	Siberian	17	24	8¼	19	22½	90¾
A. J. Witherspoon, Humber	Reg. Banner	17	23	8	20	21¼	89¼
Walter Baldock, Mt. Charles...	20th Century	16¼	24	8½	19¼	20¾	88¼
Daniel N. Willis, Brampton....	New Century	15½	24	8	19	20¾	87¼
Sam. Trimble, do	White Lothian ..	17¼	23	7½	16	12¼	86
S. L. Dolson, Norval Station....	Banner	16¾	23¾	8	16	21¼	85¾
L. J. C. Bull, Brampton	Siberian	16¼	23	7½	17	21½	85¼
D. McClure, Huttonville	Danish Island ...	13½	24¼	7	20	20	84¾
W. Fraser, do	Daubeny	16¾	23½	8	15	21¼	84½
H. A. Dolson, Alloa	Reg. Abundance .	16	22	8	16	22	84

NOTE.—The figures in parenthesis at the top of the table are the maximum possible scores.

RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS—*Con.*

OATS.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Name of variety.	General appearance.	Freedom from weeds.	Freedom from smut, rust, blight and insects.	Freedom from other varieties and other kinds of grain.	Yield and quality of grain.	Totals of scores.
PEEL.—*Continued.*		(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
PEEL CO. AGR. SOCIETY.—*Con.*							
A. M. Thompson, Pleasant	Siberian	17	24	8	14	20½	83½
D. E. Fraser, Huttonville	White Lothian	15½	22	7	17	21½	83
Waldie Steen, Derry West	Century	18	17	9	16	22½	82½
Geo. Jackson & Son, Mt. Charles.	New Sensation	17½	15	9	18½	22½	82½
Albert W. Snyder, Brampton	Alberta Abundance	15	22	8	16	20½	81½
Jno. H. Spiers, Tullamore	New Century	16½	22	8	15	20	81½
Wm. Rutledge, Brampton	Abundance	15½	15	7½	18	21½	77½
TORONTO TP. AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—J. J. Virtue, Enniskillen.							
J. W. Miller, Streetsville	Wide-Awake	17½	22	9	18	22½	89
F. J. Jackson, Meadowvale	Abundance	14½	22	9	18	21½	85
W. E. W. Steen, Streetsville	White Wave	16	22	8	18	20½	84½
Jas. Steen, Meadowvale	Bavarian	15	22	8	17	22	84
D H. McCaugherty, Streetsville	Banner	14	22	8	17	22	83
Chas. R. Kay, Erindale	Lincoln	15	21	8	18	20	82
Richard Bentley, Streetsville	Irish White	15	20	8	16	21	80
Jas. R. Elliott, do	do	14½	22	5	17	19½	78
And. Jamieson, do	Banner	14	20	7	18	18	77
W. A. Russell, Britannia	Cluster	13½	18	7	10	18½	67
PERTH.							
SOUTH PERTH AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—R. E. Mortimer, Honeywood.							
Amos Doupe, Kirkton	Reg. Banner	16½	18	7½	15	22	79
Robt. Thompson, Carlingford	Reg. Abundance	15	20	8½	15	16½	75
Wilbert Sparling, Anderson	Amer. Banner	15½	12½	7	16	18½	69½
H. C. White, St. Mary's	Reg. Abundance	14½	15	8	12	18½	68
Jno. Hodge, Science Hill	do	12½	12½	8½	16	17	66½
Milton H. Switzer, Rannoch	Siberian	15½	8	7½	15	19	65
M. Brethour, Woodham	Reg. Abundance	15½	12	5½	12	18½	63½
Percy Sparling, Anderson	Sheffield Standard	15	6	7½	16	18½	63
Jas. H. Robinson, do	do	12	16	5½	16	12½	62
Jno. Hooper & Son, Woodham	Reg. Abundance	14	7½	8	17½	14½	61½
Perry F. Doupe, Kirkton	Swedish Giant	15	12½	3½	12	17	60
PETERBOROUGH.							
OTONABEE AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—W. J. Barber, Rossmore.							
Jno. H. Fife, Lang	Giant Prolific	15½	23	7	18	20½	84
J. A. Drummond, Keene	Bumper King	14½	20	8	15	19	76½
Peter Drummond, do	Siberian	14	18	8½	16½	18½	75½

NOTE.—The figures in parenthesis at the top of the table are the maximum possible scores.

RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

OATS.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Name of variety.	General appearance.	Freedom from weeds.	Freedom from smut, rust, blight and insects.	Freedom from other varieties and other kinds of grain.	Yield and quality of grain.	Totals of scores.
PETERBOROUGH.—*Continued.*		(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
OTONABEE AGR. SOCIETY.—*Con.*							
Jno. Stark, Lang	Banner	16	13½	7½	17	20	74
M. O'Keefe, Keene	Wide-Awake	11½	19	6½	18	18½	73½
R. A. Nelson, do	do	18	8	8½	18	20	72½
W. A. Nelson, do	Danish Swede	16	12	7½	15	21	71½
A. P. Donaldson, Lang	Mammoth Cluster	16½	19	7½	8	20	71
R. E. Drummond, Keene	Irish White	11	16½	6	17	17	67½
Richard Elmhurst, Lang	Sterling	12½	14	7½	16½	16	66½
Robt. Weir, do	Irish White	13½	12	6½	16½	17	65½
PETERBOROUGH IND. AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—E. P. Bradt, Morrisburg.							
Chris. Howson, Keene	Early Prolific	16½	22	9	19	22	88½
J. H. Garbutt, Peterborough R.R., No. 4	Banner	16½	23½	8½	19	20½	88
R. A. Garbutt, Peterborough	Danish	16½	21	9½	18	21½	86½
Wm. Steinkrauss, Peterborough R.R., No. 2		15½	17	8½	17	21	79
Jno. Buckham, Bensfort	White Prolific	15	19	7½	17	19	77½
J. D. Fowler, Peterborough	Siberian	15½	10	6	12½	19½	63½
David Laurie, do		12½	12½	7½	14½	15½	62½
R. L. Deyell, do		13	12	7	12½	17½	62
W. J. Stillman, do		13½	9½	7	11½	17½	59
M. Crowley, Stewart Hall		12½	8½	9	10½	14	54½
PRESCOTT.							
ALFRED AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—Geo. R. Bradley, Carsonby.							
Jos. Robillard, Alfred	Banner	17	24	8½	18	23	90½
Fred. Guenette, L'Orignal	do	16½	23	8½	18	21½	87½
Ferdinand Daoust, Alfred	do	16½	23	7½	18	20½	85½
Samuel Parisien, do	do	15	22	8	19	21	85
J. A. Cadieux, do	do	16	21	9	17	21½	84½
Heloise Langevin, do	do	14½	20	9	16	22½	82
Patrick St. Jean, Alfred Station	do	14	18	9	18	21	80
Napoleon Lalonde, Alfred	do	13½	18	9	18	21	79½
Louis Tourangeau, Alfred	do	13	20	8½	18	19	78½
Godfrey Langevin, do	do	13	20	8	16	20½	77½
Jos. Beaudois, Alfred Centre	do	13½	20	7	16	20½	77
Napoleon Lamarche, Alfred	do	14½	18	7	16	21	76½
Arthur Daoust, do	do	13½	20	7½	16	18½	75½
D. Bertrand, Evanturel	do	14½	16	8	15	21	74½
Wilfred Cadieux	do	12½	16	8	15	21	72½

NOTE.—The figures in parenthesis at the top of the table are the maximum possible scores.

RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

OATS.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Name of variety.	General appearance.	Freedom from weeds.	Freedom from smut, rust, blight and insects.	Freedom from other varieties and other kinds of grain.	Yield and quality of grain.	Totals of scores.
PRINCE EDWARD.		(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
AMELIASBURGH AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—Wm. Hickson, Bobcaygeon.							
Jas. R. Anderson, Rossmore ...	Banner	17	18	5	19½	23½	83
J. H. Walker, do ...	do	13½	25	6	17	21	82½
Harold Young, do ...	do	14	23	6	18	21	82
Ridley Anderson, do ...	do	18	20	8½	14	21	81½
J. W. Howell, Ameliasburg.....	do	16	22½	5	15	21½	80
Claude C. Wannemaker, do ..	Siberian	14½	19	9	15	20	77½
Ernest Wallbridge, Rossmore...	Banner	15	14	6	19	21	75
W. H. C. Roblin, Ameliasburg..	do	11	20	10	18	13	72
PRINCE EDWARD AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—Wm. Hickson, Bobcaygeon.							
D. E. Ackerman, Picton	Banner	16	23	8	19½	21	87½
M. A. Foster, Bloomfield	New Century ...	16	24	7	19	21	87
Charles McDonald, Elmbrook...	Abundance	16	22½	7½	15½	22½	84
B. F. Wilson, Northport	Banner	17½	24	7	12	23	83½
Edward Purtelle, Bloomfield....	New Century ...	15½	22	6	19	20½	83
H. H. Huff, do	Banner	15½	23	7	19	18	82½
Bert Pearsol, do	New Century ...	16	19	8	19	20	82
Morden Gilbert, do	Tartar King and Banner	16½	24	8½	10	21	80
Ben. J. Leavens, do	Banner & others.	16	22	7	10	22½	77½
Richard Benson, Picton	20th Century	15	20	5	18	18	76
F. F. Spafford, Bethel	Banner	14½	16	7	18	19½	75
J. P. German, Picton	Tartar King and Banner	15	23	6	10	20	74
A. D. Foster, Bloomfield	New Century ...	17½	16	6½	11	22	73
Clarence Mallory, do	Tartar King and others	13½	20	7	10	17	67½
RAINY RIVER.							
EMO AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—G. W. Collins, Fort William.							
A. J. Hunter, Sleeman	Sheffield Standard	15½	23	9	14	20½	82
John McKay, Emo	Amer. Banner ...	16	21	6	14	21	78
J. L. Locking, do	Abundance	14	18	7	18	20	77
J. E. Thompson, do	Amer. Banner ..	15	19	6	15	21	76
C. W. Schamehorn, Barnhart ...	.....	13½	22	5	13½	20	74
T. I. Hilcox, Emo	.....	14	21	6	13	18	72
Jno. Martin, Devlin	Abundance	12	15	7	18	19	71
Donald Mathieson, Devlin	Amer. Banner ..	13	13	6	18	20	70
A. G. Crawford, Emo	.....	12	13	7	16	17	65
Geo. E. Smith, do	Abundance	11½	13	5½	15	18	63

NOTE.—The figures in parenthesis at the top of the table are the maximum possible scores.

RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

OATS.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Name of variety.	General appearance.	Freedom from weeds	Freedom from smut, rust, blight and insects.	Freedom from other varieties and other kinds of grain.	Yield and quality of grain.	Totals of scores.
RENFREW.		(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
ARNPRIOR AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—W. L. Graham, Britannia Bay.							
Andrew Russell, Arnprior	Banner	18	23	9	20	23½	93½
Jno. Brennan, do	do	18	23	8	20	23½	92½
N. S. Robertson, do	do	19	21	8	18	25	91
S. McClure, do		20	20	8	18	23½	89½
Abram Miller, do		19	19	9	19	23	89
Thos. Havey, do	Banner	17	20	8½	19	23½	88
Andrew Armand, do	Danish Island	19	21	8	16	23	87
Jas. S. Havey, do	Banner	16½	21	8	19	22	86½
Jno. O. C. Havey, do	do	14½	22	8	19	22	85½
Jas. Blair, do	do	18	21	7	17	21½	84½
P. L. Stewart, do		15½	22	7	18	21	83½
Jno. Rafter, do	Banner	19	16	6	19	22	82
NORTH RENFREW AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—Walter L. Graham, Britannia Bay.							
Harris Brown, Beachburg	Sterling	19	23½	9	18	23½	93
Jno. A. Brown, do	Bumper King	20½	23	9	18	23½	92
Jas. M. Metcalfe, do	do	19	20	8	19	25	91
Wm. H. Metcalfe, do	do	17	20	9½	19	25	90½
Wm. Headrick, do	Great Dane	18	22	8	18	23½	89½
Joseph Keyes, Westmeath	do	20	19	9	18	22½	88½
Robt. Lyttle, Beachburg	Banner	16½	20	9	18	22½	86
J. C. Bulmer, Cobden	do	17	18	9	17	23	84
Jos. Valiant, Beachburg	do	18	15	8	18	23½	82½
RUSSELL.							
RUSSELL AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—W. W. Emmerson, Perth.							
S. J. Woods, Metcalfe	Imp. Am. Banner	16	18½	9	16½	22	82
R. J. Craig, Russell	Banner	16	17½	8½	16	22	80
H. F. Corscadden, Russell	do	14½	17	7½	18	22	79
W. C. Boyd, do	do	15½	15	8	17½	22½	78½
Duncan Cumming, do	do	14	17	7½	17	20½	76
Jas. Eastman, Marvelville	do	13½	16½	7	16½	20½	74
Geo. Steans, Russell	do	13½	15½	7	15½	20	71½
R. T. Scott, Pana	do	13	12½	8½	10	20	64
Jno. Paul, Russell	White Victor	13	10	9	10	18	60
A. Henderson, Russell	20th Century	11	12	5	13	15	56

NOTE.—The figures in parenthesis at the top of the table are the maximum possible scores.

RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS—*Con.*

OATS.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Name of variety.	General appearance.	Freedom from weeds.	Freedom from smut, rust, blight and insects.	Freedom from other varieties and other kinds of grain.	Yield and quality of grain.	Totals of scores.
SIMCOE.		(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
EAST SIMCOE AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—Jno. Hamilton, Tupperville.							
W. C. Wilson, East Oro	Reg. Banner	18½	23	9	18	22	90½
J. C. Harvie, Orillia	Banner	16½	24	8½	18½	19½	87
Thos. Swindle, Ardtrea	Mammoth Cluster	18	23½	8½	17	18	85
T. M. Hipwell, Price's Corners.	Irish White	14½	24	8½	19	18	84
A. T. Reed, Orillia,	Silver Mine	15	23	8	18	19½	83½
Samuel Harvie, do	Banner	17	22	8½	18	17½	83
Walter Powell, do	do	16½	20	8½	19	18½	82½
Alex. Cuppage, do	do	16	24	8	17	17	82
C. S. Harvie, do	Ligowa	15½	20	9	20	17½	82
J. R. Harvie, do	Banner	16	22	9	18	16½	81½
Walter Forrester, Rugby	Siberian	15½	22	9	17	16	79½
Jos. Langman, do	Mammoth Cluster	16	21	9	16	16	78
Donald Horne, do	Swedish Giant	13	21	8	17	10	69
SUDBURY.							
WARREN AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—W. J. Hamilton, Raymond.							
P. McDonald, Warren	Banner	13	23	7	17	18	78
H. Montigny, do	do	15	13	8	18	23	77
Jno. Arsten, Kipling	Prince Royal	12	23	8	16	16	75
J. A. Guthrie, Warren	Banner	13½	22	6	15	16	72½
Alex. A. Montgomery, do	do	12½	16	6	17	20	71½
Dennis Shea, do	do	15	15	6	16	19	71
Thos. Nicholson, do	Scottish Banner.	13	22	5	18	12½	70½
Max Laplante, do	Banner	11	20	6	17	16	70
E. Curry, do	do	11	24	5	17	12	69
C. T. R. Crampton, Warren	Sterling	11½	18	5	17	17	68½
Benard Bros., do	Storm King	9	19	8	18	13	67
T. Libberty, do	Banner	15	16	5	17	13	66
Lester Sutcliffe, do	Storm King	15½	17	5	10	18	65½
H. Demore, do	Banner	10	21	4	18	12	65
G. Herzoy, Dunnet	do	11½	21	5	14	13	64½
C. Lavalle, do	Sheffield Standard	13	21	7	11	11	63
VICTORIA.							
ELDON AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—G. B. Curran, Napanee.							
Geo. McKague, Woodville	Garton's No. 22.	18	22	8	18	21	87
A. B. McLeod, do	Sheffield Standard	16½	20	9	19	21	85½
J. & D. J. Campbell, do	Siberian	16	20	9	20	20	85

NOTE.—The figures in parenthesis at the top of the table are the maximum possible scores.

RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

OATS.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Name of variety.	General appearance.	Freedom from weeds.	Freedom from smut, rust, blight and insects.	Freedom from other varieties and other kinds of grain.	Yield and quality of grain.	Totals of scores.
VICTORIA.—*Continued.*		(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
ELDON AGR. SOCIETY.—*Continued.*							
D. C. Ross, do	Irish White	14	23	9	19½	18	83½
Geo. Wilson, do	Garton's Abundance	16	16½	9	18	20	79½
Thos. Russell, do	Sterling	16	18	9	16	20	79
Jos. Fisher, Lorneville	Irish White	15	20	8	16	19½	78½
Andrew Mackay, Woodville ...	Newmarket	14½	17	8	19	19	77½
D. N. Smith, Lorneville	Sterling	15½	15	8	19	19½	77
A. Graham, Woodville	Prince Royal	13	18	9	20	16½	76½
FENELON AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—A. P. MacVannel, Picton.							
Thos. Isaac, Fenelon Falls	Siberian	14	22	8	18	22	84
J. H. Stroud, Powle's Corners..	20th Century....	15½	22	5	18	21	81½
Thos. Curtis, Fenelon Falls....	Abundance	13	24	7	17	19½	80½
Wm. Cullis, Powle's Corners...	20th Century ...	14	20	8	16	21	79
Ben. Smith, Bury's Green	Banner	14	20	8	17	18	77
Jacob Walker, Fenelon Falls....	Dodd's	16	16	8	18	18½	76½
Jno. Graham, do	.....	13	23	7	14	16½	73½
Geo. Brooks, Bury's Green	Sensation	13	18	7	17	18	73
Duncan Tolmie, Glenarm	Banner	14½	15	6	17	20	72½
Geo. Goodhand, Baddow	do	11½	15	8	17	17	68½
VERULAM AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—G. Sexsmith, Stonequarry.							
Thos. Cosh, Bobcaygeon	Yellow Russian..	14	22	9	20	23	88
H. R. Seymour, do	do ..	15	21	9	20	22	87
C. H. Thurston, do	do ..	14	24	8½	20	19½	86
Jas. Seymour, do	do ..	14	23	9	18	20	84
G. Kennedy, do	do ..	12½	24	9	20	18	83½
M. Boyd, do	Banner	12	24	8	20	19	83
F. Curtis, do	do	13	23	7	20	18	81
R. E. Thurston, do	Yellow Russian..	15	20	7	20	18	80
T. A. Fairbairn do	Sensation	13½	21	6	20	18½	79
C. H. Logan, do	Yellow Russian..	13	18	8	20	19	78
Alex. Robertson, Dunsford	Irish White	13	20	7	20	16	76
Isaac Lewis, Bobcaygeon	Siberian	12	20	7	20	16	75
J. N. Taylor, do	Yellow Russian .	13½	13	8	20	18½	73
Ross Kimble, do	do ..	12	23	7	18	14	74
WELLAND.							
BERTIE AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—R. Murphy, Rosemount.							
Geo. Sexsmith, Windmill Point.	New Century	16½	23	8	18	21	86½
Chester Fritz, Fort Erie	Danish	16½	22	8	18	21½	86
D. L. Hirshy, do	New Century ...	16½	21	8	18	21	84½

NOTE.—The figures in parenthesis at the top of the table are the maximum possible scores.

RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

OATS.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Name of variety.	General appearance.	Freedom from weeds.	Freedom from smut, rust, blight and insects.	Freedom from other varieties and other kinds of grain.	Yield and quality of grain.	Totals of scores.
WELLAND.—*Continued.*		(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
BERTIE AGR. SOCIETY.—*Continued.*							
M. W. Sexsmith, Ridgeway	Lincoln	16½	21	8	17½	21	84
Wm. Woehl, Ridgemount	Derby	16	21	7½	18	21	83½
Martin Shane, Ridgeway	New Century ...	14½	21	7½	17	20	80
M. I. Gibson, Bridgeburg	Canada Cluster .	15	20	7½	16	21	79½
A. Merryweather, do	40 lbs.	14½	21	7	17	19½	79
F. A. Sexsmith, Ridgeway	Sheffield Standard	14½	22	7	16	19	78½
Albert Miller, Bridgeburg	40 lbs.	14½	21	7½	17	18	78
Jas. E. Laur, Ridgemount	Abundance	14½	20	6	17	18	75½
WELLAND AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—R. Murphy, Rosemount.							
D. A. Cohoe, Wellandport	Siberian	17½	22	8	18	22	87½
A. E. Howell, Pelham Corners..	Amer. Banner ...	17	24	8	17	21	87
Abram Snider, Forks Road	Reg. Banner	16½	22	8½	17	21	85
Harry A. Smith, do	Ligowa.....	16	22	8	17½	21	84½
Jno. Mawhinney, Marshville ...	Reg. Banner	16	22	8	18	20	84
Paul L. Gram, Gas Line	$1,000	16	22	7	19	19	83
Clement Rigg, Wellandport	Great Dane	16	22	8	17	19	82
H. N. Shafley, Forks Road	Ligowa.....	15½	20	8	18	19	80½
N. Shafley, Wellandport	Great Dane	16	21	7	17	19	80
D. H. Cohoe, do	Siberian	14½	22	8	17	18	79½
Paul J. Shafley, Forks Road	Reg. Banner	16	21	8	14	19	78
Jno. D. Kinsley, Gas Line	Famous White Jewel.....	14½	22	7	17	17	77½
Jno. Lampman, Forks Road	White Marvel ...	14	21	7	18	17	77
WELLINGTON.							
CENTRE WELLINGTON AGR. SOCIETY							
Judge—Wm. Scarf, Durham.							
C. N. Mighton, Elora	Abundance	19½	23	9	19	23	93½
Short Bros., Salem	do	19½	23	9½	19	22	93
B. Tolton, R.R., No. 4, Guelph .	Amer. Snowdrop.	20	23	9	17	23	92
Robt. Tindall, Fergus	White Mountain.	17½	23	9½	20	21	91
Geo. Armstrong, Speedside	Abundance	19	22	9	18	22½	90½
R. T. Pritchard, Fergus	do	18½	21	9	19	22½	90
L. Sargent, do	Banner	20	24	9	13	23	89
Robt. Marshall, Elora	New Century ...	19½	20	9	18	22	88½
Jas. A. Lindsay, Fergus	Banner	16½	23	9	18½	21	88
Jno. Lowe, Elora	Abundance	19	20	9	17	22	87
Jas. L. Benham, Fergus	Bumper King ...	17	21	9	18	19	84
Geo. A. Wallace, Ponsonby	Abundance	18	17	9	17	22	83
Alex. Wood, Fergus	.....	16½	15	9	20	20½	81
Jno. Wright, Belwood	English	17	20	9	8	22	76
J. A. Milne, Fergus	Bumper King ...	14	15	8	17	20	74

NOTE.—The figures in parenthesis at the top of the table are the maximum possible scores.

RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

OATS.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Name of variety.	General appearance.	Freedom from weeds.	Freedom from smut, rust, blight and insects.	Freedom from other varieties and other kinds of grain.	Yield and quality of grain.	Totals of scores.
WELLINGTON.—*Continued.*		(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
ERIN AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—J. D. McKenna, Loretto.							
Smith Griffin, Brisbane	Abundance	17	20	7	18	21	83
Jno. Binnie, do	White Wave	15	25	6	17	19	82
E. Barbour, Erin	Sterling	14	25	6	15	19	79
Dugald Cowan, Coningsby	do	17	20	6	15	19	77
Wm. Usherwood, Ospringe	Lincoln	17	14	7	19	19	76
Robt. McEnery, Erin	Banner	16	14	7	19	19	75
Jno. Matheson, Coningsby	Waverley	10	20	5	20	19	74
S. W. Bingham, Brisbane	Sterling	13	15	8	20	17	73
Jas. A. Scott, Erin	White Wave	16	10	8	20	18	72
J. C. McKinney, Erin	20th Century	12	15	7	17	20	71
Alex. McKinnon, Hillsburg	do	15	17	5	14	19	70
Jas. Coke & Son, Erin	Bumper King	16	25	8	.....	20	69
Leslie & Pearen, Acton	.....	15	17	6	10	20	68
Alex. McKinney, Erin	Lincoln	15	15	5	15	17	67
Geo. D. Fletcher, Binkham	Banner	15	18	7	8	18	66
Jas. Kirkwood, Ospringe	Mammoth Cluster	13	17	7	10	18	65
J. W. Burt, Coningsby	.....	11	17	6	15	15	64
Albert Brown, Erin	.....	8	18	4	20	13	63
MT. FOREST AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—Arthur A. Barton, Onondaga.							
W. J. Wallace, Mt. Forest	White Russian	17½	23	9	18	22½	90
J. A. Swanston, Maple Lane	Banner	18	23	8½	18	22	89½
Jno. Bracey, Mt. Forest	Canadian Pride	18½	20	9	18	22½	88
Alfred Hutchison, do	Siberian	18	20	8	19	22½	87½
J. D. Anderson, do	Abundance	17½	22	7½	18	22½	87
Jno. Rusnell, Cedarville	Banner	17	21	8	18	22½	86½
Dan. Murphy, Mt. Forest	Abundance	18	20	7	18½	22½	86
Fred. Campbell, do	do	16½	20	8	18	21½	84
Donald McQueen, Conn	Banner	16	18	7	18	22	81
J. S. Woods, Mt. Forest	do	14½	19	7	18	21½	80
A. E. Caulfield, do	Gem	14	18	8	19	20	79
Jos. Williamson, do	Abundance	13½	17	7½	18	20½	76½
Francis Rusnell, Cedarville	Amer. Banner	14	15½	8½	16	20	74
J. & W. Brown, Mt. Forest	Wonderful Cluster	13½	16	7	16	20	72½
PUSLINCH AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—Jno. Gardhouse, Highfield.							
Peter McLean, Puslinch	Banner	18	25	9½	19	23½	95
Jno. W. Kerr, Corwhin, R.R. 1	Lincoln	17	25	9	20	23½	94½
Alex. McLean, Puslinch	Banner	18	25	8½	19	23½	94
J. A. Cockburn, do	Lincoln	16½	25	9	20	22	92½

NOTE.—The figures in parenthesis at the top of the table are the maximum possible scores.

RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

OATS.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Name of variety.	General appearance.	Freedom from weeds.	Freedom from smut, rust, blight and insects.	Freedom from other varieties and other kinds of grain.	Yield and quality of grain.	Totals of scores.
WELLINGTON.—*Continued.*		(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
PUSLINCH AGR. SOCIETY—*Con.*							
Alex. McCaig, Jr., Aikensville ..	Lincoln.....	17	21	8	18	23½	87½
Isaac T. Knight, Arkell	English Derby ..	16	24	7	19	20½	86½
Geo. J. Meldrum, Morriston ...	Lincoln	18½	17	9	18	23	85½
Peter Beaver, do	Reg. Abundance .	17	20	7	19	22	85
H. McCaig, Aikensville	Lincoln	16	20	8	19	21½	84⅓
M. McGarr, Guelph	Irish Victor	16	23	8	16	21	84
W. & S. Morlock, Morriston ...	Lincoln	16½	21	8	18	20	83½
D. A. McNaughton, Puslinch ...	Abundance	17	20	8	18	20	83
Jno. Clark, Corwhin	$1,000	16	20	8	18	20	82
Otto Bappolt, Morriston	Siberian	14	20	8	19	18½	79½
Jas. Weatherston, Puslinch ...	New Century ...	13½	20	8	17	20½	79
Jno. Penrich, Morriston	Bumper King ...	14½	18	8	18	20	78½
WENTWORTH.							
WEST FLAMBORO AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—D. J. Gibson, Newcastle							
Jas. A. Gartley, Strabane	20th Century ...	17	23	8	18	23	89
Hugh Drummond, Millgrove ...	Abundance.....	16	23	8	18½	21½	87
Geo. Harris, do	20th Century ...	16½	20	9	18½	22	86
Jas. Markle, do	Abundance	16	22	8	17	22	85
Herbert Walker, Strabane	Banner	15½	21	7	17	19	79½
Jas. A. Gray, Freelton	Waverley	14	22	6	17½	19½	79
Wm. Barton, R.R. No. 2, Hamilton	Lincoln	13½	23	6	17	19	78½
Ed. Harris, Millgrove	20th Century ...	13	21	8	17	19	78
W. A. Drummond, R. R. No. 2, Hamilton	Abundance	14	21	6	17	19½	77½
W. J. Ptolemy, Flamboro	Sensation	14	19	7	15	19½	74½
Harry Walker, Strabane	20th Century ...	14	18	7	16	19	74
Geo. Gray, Freelton	Siberian	13½	20	6	10	20	69½
YORK.							
NEWMARKET AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—G.B.Little, Brown's Cors							
S. J. Spaulding, Aurora	Banner	15½	23	8½	18	21½	86½
Jno. H. Proctor, Newmarket ...	do	17	22	8	18	21½	86
Wm. Marritt, Keswick	Rainham	17	18	8	18	22½	83½
W. J. Curry, Newmarket	Siberian	16½	18	7½	18	21½	81⅓
Geo. W. Petch, Aurora	.....	16½	23	8½	12	21	81
Walter Proctor, Newmarket ...	Banner	16	19½	8	16½	20	80
Thos. Brown, Sharon	.....	18	15	7½	17	21½	79
Wilfred Fountain, Newmarket..	Dewdrop	16	19	7½	16	20	78½
Fred. Proctor, do ..	Banner	15	19	7½	16½	20	78
W. F. Blanchard, do ..	Black Tartar	18	12	7½	18	21½	77
Rogers Bros., Sharon	White Marvel ...	15	19	6½	16	20	76½
Wm. Thompson, White Rose ...	Dodd's White ...	13½	21	7½	14	19	75
T. W. Stephens, Aurora	Bumper King ...	15	14	6½	17	22	74½
W. D. Richardson, Vandorf	.....	14½	15	7½	17	18½	72⅔
Jno. Parkin, Newmarket	New Zealand ...	14	12	8	16	20	70

NOTE.—The figures in parenthesis at the top of the table are the maximum possible scores.

RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

OATS.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Name of variety.	General appearance.	Freedom from weeds.	Freedom from smut, rust, blight and insects.	Freedom from other varieties and other kinds of grain.	Yield and quality of grain.	Totals of scores.
YORK.—*Continued.*		(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
RICHMOND HILL AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—A. A. McMillan, Dutton.							
W. P. Ness, Dollar	Banner	19½	25	8	19½	24	96
Fred. A. Clark, Headford	$1,000	18½	24½	8	19½	24	94½
W. H. Clubine, Langstaff	Scotland's Best	18	23	8	19	23	91
F. A. Legge, Jefferson	Prince Royal	18½	23	6	18	22	87½
M. Boyle, Richmond Hill	Banner	18	20	6	19	23½	86½
Wm. Palmer, do	do	15½	20	8	18	21	82½
Walter Comisky, Headford	Prince Royal	13	20	6	19	21	79
Jas. McLean, Richmond Hill	$1,000	17½	15	5	19	21½	78
Jno. Brillinger, do	Prince Royal	13½	15	8	18	14	68½
Chas. M. Palmer, do	do	14½	10	8	18	14	64½
SCARBORO AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—R. J. R. Shortill, Belleville.							
W. G. Rennie, Ellesmere	Lincoln	19	25	9	19	24	96
R. McCowan, Scarboro	Reg. Banner	19	25	8	19	23	94
Jno. Kennedy, Agincourt	Waverley	18	24	8	19	24	93
Geo. Fitzpatrick, Wexford	Lincoln	17	24	9	19	22	91
W. W. Thompson, Danforth	White Cluster	17	21	8	19	24	89
Wm. Loveless, Ellesmere	Lincoln	15	24	9	18	22	88
Jno. Baird, Woburn	Black Tartarian	18	23	9	16	21	87
Geo. B. Little, Brown's Corners	Banner	18	21	8	15	24	86
W. A. Paterson, Agincourt	White Cluster	15	25	9	17	19	85
R. M. Loveless, do	Lincoln	15	23	7	18	21	84
W. W. Walton, Wexford	Amer. Banner	17	17	7	19	23	83
R. B. Ormerod, Brown's Corners	Sensation	16	19	9	16	22	82
A. J. Patterson, Ellesmere	White Cluster	13	20	8	18	19	78

NOTE.—The figures in parenthesis at the top of the table are the maximum possible scores.

RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

BARLEY.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Name of variety.	General appearance.	Freedom from weeds.	Freedom from smut, rust, blight and insects.	Freedom from other varieties and other kinds of grain.	Yield and quality of grain.	Totals of scores.
BRANT.		(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
ONONDAGA AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—Thos. Creighton, Mooretown.							
S. J. Simpson, Onondaga	O. A. C. 21	18	25	9	20	22	94
H. Preiss, Tuscarora	do	17½	24	9	20	23	93½
D. B. Campbell, Cainsville.....	do	17	20	9	18	22	86
Geo. Simpson, Onondaga.....	do	17	20	8	19	20½	84½
Geo. E. Wood, do	do	16	22	8	15	20½	81½
Hilton Hurd, do	do	14½	22	9	16	19½	81
Jas. E. Walker, Tuscarora.....	do	14½	21	8	16	20	79½
Geo. Thompson, Cainsville	do	16	16	8	17	22	79
Chas. Edwards, Onondaga.....	do	15½	17	8	18	20	78½
F. Thompson, Cainsville.....	do	17	17	8	14	22	78
Leno Deagh, Onondaga	do	14	20	9	16	18	77
Thos. Mathews, do	do	15	12	9	16	21½	73½
DURHAM.							
PORT HOPE AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—S. A. Bergey, O.A.C., Guelph.							
Thos. Barrie, Canton	Mandscheuri	15	24	7	19	19½	84½
H. A. Walker, Charlecote.....	O. A. C. 21	16	18	6	16	20½	76½
Fred. Hawkins, Port Hope.....	Mandscheuri	14½	22½	7	14	18	76
Thos. Coyte, do	do	14	20	5	19½	14	72½
Thos. Bickle, Canton.....	O. A. C. 21	16	18	8	10½	19½	72
R. L. Holdsworth & Son, Port Hope	Mandscheuri	13	20	6	15	17	71
R. A. Westingdon, Port Hope...	do	14½	20	6	8½	20½	69½
Wm. Bamsy, do ...	O. A. C. 21	13½	13	6	16	16	64½
W. H. Symons, Welcome	Mandscheuri	13½	12	7	15	16	63½
Howard Berry, Port Hope	do	13	14	7	12	17	63
Norman Wilson, Perrytown	O. A. C. 21	11½	19	8	15	8	61½
Adam Simpson, Port Hope	Mandscheuri	11½	12	6	15	9	53½
L. P. Westington, Welcome.....	O. A. C. 21	11½	18	4	10	9½	53
W. A. Walker, Zion	do	11	15	5	12	8	51
Bert. Hawkins, Port Hope.....	do	12½	11	5	10	12	50½
GREY.							
WALTER'S FALLS AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—R. S. Duncan, Port Hope.							
Thos. Quinton, Walter's Falls..	Mandscheuri	16	14	8	17½	23	78½
W. I. Seabrook, do ..	do	15	17	8½	17	20½	78

NOTE.—The figures in parenthesis at the top of the table are the maximum possible scores.

RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

BARLEY.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Name of variety.	General appearance.	Freedom from weeds.	Freedom from smut, rust, blight and insects.	Freedom from other varieties and other kinds of grain.	Yield and quality of grain.	Totals of scores.
GREY.—*Continued.*		(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
WALTER'S FALLS AGR. SOCIETY.—*Continued.*							
Fred. Wickham, Walter's Falls..	O. A. C. 21	15	17½	8	17½	19⅓	77½
Robt. Miller, Bognor	Mandscheuri	14	14	7	16	19	70
Jno. Haighes, Walter's Falls...	do	14½	8	6½	17½	20½	67
Thos. Findlay, do ...	do	11	13	8½	16	17½	66
J. J. Norton, do ...	do	14	10	8½	15	16½	64
Jas. A. Hammill, do ...	do	10	12	7	16	18	63
R. G. King, do ...	do	14	.....	8½	18½	20⅓	61½
Daniel Cranney, Bognor	do	10	8	8	18	17	61
Jos. Manary, Goring	O. A. C. 21	10	12	7	16⅓	15	60½
Sam. Hammill, Walter's Falls .	Mandscheuri	13	5	6½	17	18⅓	60
LAMBTON.							
PETROLIA & ENNISKILLEN AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—Arthur A. Barton, Onondaga.							
Peter McPhedran, Wanstead....	O. A. C. 21	16⅔	23½	8	18	22	88
Geo. Hartley, Wyoming.....	do	17½	22	8	18	22	87½
Jno. Hunter, do	do	17	22	8	18½	21⅔	87
Geo. Smith do	.....	17	20	9	18	22½	86½
Jno. R. Smith, do	O. A. C. 21	16	20	7½	18	21	82½
F. E. Steadman, do	Mandscheuri	16	19	8	18	21	82
Thos. Simpson, Glenray	do	15⅔	20	7	16	22	80½
Jno. Welsh, Colinville.....	Early Tribe	15	20	9	17	19	80
Albert McMahon, Wyoming	O. A. C. 21	16⅔	17	8	16	22	79⅔
Leslie McPhedran, Copleston ..	do	15	16	8	18	21½	78½
Wm. Muxton, Petrolia	do	17	18	6	17	19½	77½
Joseph Metcalf, do	do	14	20	7	18	18	77
Walter Cove, Glenray	Mandscheuri	13	15	7	15	20½	70½
Geo. E. Woolman, do	do	13½	14	7	16	18½	69
J. H. Burnard, Petrolia	.....	10⅔	20	7	15	13	65½
PRINCE EDWARD.							
SOPHIASBURG AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—G. B. Curran, Napanee.							
Urias Nelson, Demorestville...	O. A. C. 21	18⅓	22	9	19	20½	89
W. A. Foster, Bethel	Mandscheuri	16	23	9	19	19½	86½
Morden Gilbert, Bloomfield	O. A. C. 21	16⅓	20	9½	19	19⅔	84⅓
T. A. Crawford, Bethel.....	do	16	20	9	20	18½	83½
C. T. Ward, do	.....	17⅓	15	9	19⅔	20	81
F. R. Morden, Fish Lake.....	.....	16⅓	18	7	17	19⅓	78
T. W. Mills, Demorestville, R. F. D. 2	Mandscheuri	14½	20	8	18	17	77½
E. W. Gorsline, Demorestville...	O. A. C. 21	15	15	9	18	19	76

NOTE.—The figures in parenthesis at the top of the table are the maximum possible scores.

RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

BARLEY.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Name of variety.	General appearance.	Freedom from weeds.	Freedom from smut, rust, blight and insects.	Freedom from other varieties and other kinds of grain.	Yield and quality of grain.	Totals of scores.
PRINCE EDWARD.—*Continued.*		(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
SOPHIASBURG AGR. SOCIETY.—*Con.*							
A. F. Rightmeyer, Bethel	Mandscheuri	13½	20	7	18	16½	75
D. W. Allison, Bloomfield	do	11	21	9½	19	13½	74
Fred. E. Folkard, Bethel	O. A. C. 21	12	22	9	15	14	72
Bert. Pearsall, Bloomfield	do	14½	15	9	18	15	71½
Geo. Banager, Big Island	do	11	18	9	19	12	69
SIMCOE.							
BARRIE AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—Conrad Rebsch, St. Williams.							
Foyston Bros., Minesing	Mandscheuri	17	23	8	18	22½	88½
A. W. Partridge, Barrie, R.M.D.	O. A. C. 21	18	19	9	16	22½	84½
Geo. M. Coutts, Midhurst	Mandscheuri	16½	22	8½	14	22	83
R. D. Coutts, do	do	15½	21	8½	16	20½	81½
Thos. S. Scythes, Thornton	O. A. C. 21	17	17	8	17½	21	80½
J. W. Orchard, Minesing	do	17½	18	8	16	20½	80
W. E. Brown, Dalston, Barrie, R. M. D. 44	Mandscheuri	17½	15	9	16	21½	79
Jas. Coutts, Midhurst	O. A. C. 21	15½	17	7	17	20	76½
Jos. Caldwell, Barrie, R.M.D.	Mandscheuri	15	17	8½	15	19½	75
C. M. Hickling, Barrie	O. A. C. 21	13	21	8	15	16½	73½
D. M. Coutts, Dalston	Mandscheuri	16½	11	7½	15	22	72
M. Coughlin, Anten Mills	O. A. C. 21	16	10	8	16	19½	69½
NOTTAWASAGA & G. NORTHERN AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—Conrad Rebsch, St. Williams.							
J. A. McDermid, Stayner	O. A. C. 21	16½	23	9	18	20½	87
Alex. Doner, Cashtown	do	16½	21	8	17	19½	82
A. J. Harkin, do	Mandscheuri	16½	17	8	14	22½	78
Alex. Morrison, Smithdale	O. A. C. 21	16	16	9	17	19½	77½
Geo. Spearing, Batteau	do	16	17	8	14	20½	75½
Jno. Fisher, Stayner	Berlin	16	15	7	17	19½	74½
W. H. Davis, Duntroon	Mandscheuri	15	16	8	16	18½	73½
Robt. Howie, Smithdale	do	16	15½	8	15	18½	73
Albert Trent, Cashtown	do	15½	15	8	15	19	72½
D. Smith, Smithdale	O. A. C. 21	13½	15	9	16	18½	72
W. Brethet, Duntroon	Mandscheuri	15½	15½	7½	14	19½	71½
Jno. McKee, do	O. A. C. 21	13½	15	8	16	17	69½
G. W. Glover, Nottawa	do	12	15	8	15	17	67
Jno. McKenzie, do	Mandscheuri	15½	15	7	.....	18½	56

NOTE.—The figures in parenthesis at the top of the table are the maximum possible scores.

RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

BARLEY.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Name of variety.	General appearance.	Freedom from weeds.	Freedom from smut, rust, blight and insects.	Freedom from other varieties and other kinds of grain.	Yield and quality of grain.	Totals of scores.
THUNDER BAY.		(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
OLIVER AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—Hy. Knight, Jr., Sault Ste. Marie.							
W. J. McNally, Murillo.....	Mandscheuri	16	23½	9	19	20½	88
Jno. Baxendale, do	O. A. C. 21	16	22	9	18	22	87
Thos. Hughes, do	Mandscheuri	16½	22	9	18	21	86½
Thos. Yelland, do	. . . . .	16½	24	8	17	20½	86
Hy. Moffat, do	O. A. C. 21	15	23	9	18	20	85
Jno. Parkinson, Fort William...	Zulu King	14½	22	9	19	19½	84
Leon Morrow, Murillo.....	. . . . .	15½	20	8	17	22	82½
Alex. Reid, do	O. A. C. 21	16	18	8	18	22	82
Geo. Munroe, do	Mandscheuri	14	20	9	18	20	81
Jno. McDonald, do	O. A. C. 21	14	18	9	19	19	79
Geo. H. Oster, do	Mandscheuri	16	16	8	17	21	78
H. McNally, do	Six-rowed	12	19	8	17	18	74
A. McGillivray, do	Mandscheuri	11½	20	8½	15	17	72
YORK.							
SCHOMBERG AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—R. H. Murray, Essex.							
Wm. Johnston, Bond Head.....	O. A. C. 21	16½	22	6	17½	22	84
Stephen Leonard, Schomberg...	do	13	21	7½	18	20½	80
Elijah Wray, do ...	Mandscheuri	17	16	8	15	21	77
Fred. Amey, Lloydtown	O. A. C. 21	17	17	7½	15	20	76½
Neil McDonald, Schomberg	do	14½	17	6½	17	20½	75½
Addis Winter, Lloydtown	do	14½	19	8½	16	17	75
Jas. McDevitt, Dunkerron	. . . . .	15	20	7½	12	19½	74
Garry Brown, Schomberg	O. A. C. 21	13½	15	7	17½	20	73
Bartley Davis, do	do	13½	17	7½	15	17½	70½
J. J. Edwards, do	do	14½	13	8	12	21	68½
Hillson Brydon, Lloydtown	New Century ...	14½	17	5	15	15½	67
Robt. Norman, Schomberg.....	O. A. C. 21	11	15	6½	15	17	64½
A. L. Lloyd, Lloydtown.....	Berlin	12½	10	7	14	19½	63
E. Marchant, do	O. A. C. 21	15½	7	7½	15	17½	62½
Harold Thompson, do	Mandscheuri	13	13	6	12½	16½	61
Walter Potter, do	O. A. C. 21	16	5	7	15	16	59

NOTE.—The figures in parenthesis at the top of the table are the maximum possible scores.

RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

FALL WHEAT.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Name of variety.	General appearance.	Freedom from weeds.	Freedom from smut, rust, blight and insects.	Freedom from other varieties and other kinds of grain.	Yield and quality of grain.	Totals of scores.
BRANT.		(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
PARIS AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—S. A. Bergey, O. A. C., Guelph.							
A. E. Parnell, Canning	Prosperity	13	18	6	18	16	71
Geo. L. Telfer, Paris	Dawson's G. Chaff	14½	17	7	16	13	67½
Jno. Barker, Paris Station	Amer. Banner	11½	18	5	18	13	65½
Alex. Hall, Ayr	Snowflake	12	15	5	18	15	65
Wm. Scott, Glen Morris	Amer. Wonder	13½	15	7	12	14	61½
D. A. Holmes, Paris Station	Dawson's G. Chaff	11	12½	5	14	13	55½
S. A. Pelton, Falkland	Amer. Banner	11½	10	6	12	13½	53
Joseph Scott, Paris Station	Dawson's G. Chaff	8	8½	5	18	13	52½
J. Givins, Canning	World's Fair	10½	10	7	10	13½	51
Roy Brand, Canning	do	11½	15	5	5	14½	51
Samuel Parkhill, Paris	do	9½	10	5	16	9	49½
HALDIMAND.							
WALPOLE AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—S. A. Bergey, Guelph.							
Thos. Curwane, Jarvis	Dawson's G. Chaff	17½	22	8	17	20½	85
Jas. Williamson, do	do	17½	19	8½	13½	21½	80
R. W. Mason, do	do	15½	18	9	16	21	79½
Ernest Walker, do	Borden's Special.	15	18	9	18	18½	78½
R. J. Catherwood, Hagersville	Dawson's G. Chaff	16½	20	9	10	22½	78
Robt. Miller, Nanticoke	do	15½	15	8	18	19	75½
Robt. H. Miller, Varency	do	15½	15	8½	16	20	75
Wesley Schuyler, Jarvis	do	13½	14	8	18	15½	69
J. J. Parsons, do	do	13	15	8	16	14	66
G. L. Miller, Varency	do	13	15	8	16	14	66
J. R. Pond, Sandusk	do	13	12½	7	18	14	64½
HURON.							
EXETER AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—Jos. Orchard, Jr., Minesing.							
Wm. Colwill, Centralia	Dawson's G. Chaff	19	24½	9	19½	24½	96½
Robt. Tinny, Hensall	Bonnell	19½	24	9	19	24½	96
Jno. Delbridge, Winchelsea	Dawson's G. Chaff	19	24	9	19½	24	95½
Wm. White, Centralia	do	18	24½	9½	19½	23½	95
W. C. Hawkins, Elmville	Scott	19	23	9	18½	24½	94
Adam Case, Hay	Prosperity	19	23½	9	19	23	93½
W. F. Down, Hurondale	Bonnell	19	22	9	19	23	92
Frank Blatchford, do	Michigan Amber.	17½	23½	9½	19	22	91½
Jas. Jeckell, Hay	Scott	17	24	9½	18	22½	91
Andrew Hicks, Centralia	Dawson's G. Chaff	17½	24	9	18½	22	91
Henry Francis, Winchelsea	Excelsior	16½	23	9½	19	22½	90½
W. J. Oke, Hay	Dawson's G. Chaff	18	23	9	18½	22	90½
W. N. Powe, Centralia	do	17½	22½	9½	19	21½	90

NOTE.—The figures in parenthesis at the top of the table are the maximum possible scores.

RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

FALL WHEAT.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Name of variety.	General appearance.	Freedom from weeds.	Freedom from smut, rust, blight and insects.	Freedom from other varieties and other kinds of grain.	Yield and quality of grain.	Totals of scores.
HURON.—*Continued.*		(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
EXETER AGR. SOCIETY—*Continued.*							
Frank Hicks, Centralia	Dawson's G. Chaff	17	22½	9	18	23½	90
Robt. Sellery, Exeter	Abundance	18	22	9	18½	22	89½
Geo. Penhale, do	Dawson's G. Chaff	17½	22½	9	17	23	89
Jno. Selves, Lumley	Abundance	16½	23	8	18½	22	88
Wm. Oke, Centralia	Dawson's G. Chaff	14½	22	9	18½	23½	87½
W. J. Robertson, Centralia	do	15½	23	9	18	21½	87
A. H. Doupe, Thames Road	do	15½	23	9	18	20½	86
W. D. Sanders, Exeter	Bonnell	16	21	8½	17½	23	86
Nelson Baker, Crediton East	Dawson's G. Chaff	15	22	8	18	21½	84½
MIDDLESEX.							
MOSA AND EKFRID AGR. SOCIETY. *Judge—T. W. Lennox, Toronto.*							
Duncan McKellar, Glencoe	Golden Coin	16	24	9	18	22	89
R. McLachlan & Sons, Walkers.	World's Fair	16	23	9	17	22½	87½
Neil McLachlan, Glencoe	Golden Coin	16	22	9	18	22	87
Jas. Walker, do	Dawson's G. Chaff	16	23	8	18	21	86
Hugh R. McAlpine, Alvinston	Niagara Red	15	22	8	18	22	85
Duncan Sutherland, Glencoe	Dawson's G. Chaff	16	22	8	17	21	84
D. N. Monroe, do	Early Abundance	14	22	6	16	21	79
D. C. Allen, Strathburn	Dawson's G. Chaff	14	20	6	18	20	78
Frank Hawkins, Appin	do	12	20	8	17	19	76
M. McNeill, Melbourne	do	12	18	6	18	19	73
PERTH.							
KIRKTON AGR. SOCIETY. *Judge—Joseph Orchard, Jr., Minesing.*							
Wesley Shier, Woodham	Dawson's G. Chaff	19	24½	9½	19½	25	97½
Jno. Morphet, Kirkton	do	17	24	9½	19	25	94½
Wm. Hanna, Anderson	Abundance	18½	24	9	19	23½	94
Percy Sparling, do	Dawson's G. Chaff	18	23	9	19½	24	93½
Perry Doupe, Kirkton	Abundance	17	23½	9	18½	25	93
N. Watson, Anderson	do	16½	23	9½	19	23½	91½
Jas. Moore, Kirkton	do	17	22½	9	18	24½	91
Hugh Berry, Woodham	do	16½	22	8½	19	24	90
Frank Gunning, Whalen	Amer. Wonder	18½	24	8½	16	22½	89½
Hiram Copeland, Woodham	Abundance	17	21	9	19	23½	89½
T. W. Harding, Anderson	Dawson's G. Chaff	17	22½	9	18½	22	89
Robt. Hazlewood, Kirkton	do	16	23	9	17½	23	88½
W. Sparling, Anderson	do	15½	22½	9	19	22	88
J. Kennedy, Kirkton	do	15	22	9	18	23½	87½
D. Kemp, do	do	16½	21	9½	18	22	87
Chas. Kamm, Woodham	Abundance	15½	22	8½	18½	22	86½
W. Spearin, Berrylands	Amer. Banner	15	23	8½	16	23	85½
Michael Brethour, Woodham	Abundance	15½	21	9	18	22	85½
Geo. Hazlewood, Kirkton	Dawson's G. Chaff	14	23	9	17½	21½	85

NOTE.—The figures in parenthesis at the top of the table are the maximum possible scores.

RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

FALL WHEAT.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Name of variety.	General appearance.	Freedom from weeds.	Freedom from smut, rust, blight and insects.	Freedom from other varieties and other kinds of grain.	Yield and quality of grain.	Totals of scores.
PERTH.—*Continued.*		(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
KIRKTON AGR. SOCIETY.—*Con.*							
J. K. Brown, Anderson	Abundance	14½	21½	9	18	21½	84½
Jas. McCurdy, Kirkton	Bonnell	13½	21½	8½	19	21½	84
Clarkson Switzer, do	Dawson's G. Chaff	18	22½	6½	16	21	84
J. Hooper & Son, Granton	Amer. Amber	16	20	9	17	21	83
SIMCOE.							
TINY AND TAY AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—Jno. Hamilton, Tupperville.							
Levi Taylor, Victoria Harbor	Amer. Banner	18½	21	8½	20	21	89
E. Dundas, Waverley	Winter King	16	20	9	18	21½	84½
Thos. Simpson, do	Dawson's G. Chaff	15	23	8	19	18½	83½
J. G. Swan, Vasey	do	14½	22	7	19	16	78½
R. A. Walker, Eady	Amer. Banner	14	17	9	17	19½	76½
J. J. Ney, Victoria Harbor	Dawson's G. Chaff	14	21	9	19	13	76
Robt. Hall, Vasey	do	15	20	8	17	15	75
E. Dutton, Victoria Harbor	do	14½	18	8	17	15	72½
Wm. Faint, Vasey	do	15	15	9	20	15½	74½
N. Rumney, do	do	14	12½	9	20	15½	71
Jos. Leveque, Midland	do	12½	12½	9	19	17	70
WATERLOO.							
S. WATERLOO AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—T. W. Lennox, Toronto.							
Wm. Johnstone, Galt	Reg. Dawson	19	24	9	19	23	94
Wm. C. Shaw, Hespeler	Dawson's G. Chaff	17	25	9	19	22	92
W. Neilson, Galt	do	18	23	9	19	22	91
J. & J. McDonald, Branchton	do	17	24	9	18	22	90
Geo. R. Barrie, Galt	Golden Jewel	16	23	8	18	22	87
Little Bros., do	do	16	23	7	18	21	85
Geo. Scott, do	do	14	22	8	16	21	81
Geo. A. Tiltz, Blair	Dawson's G. Chaff	15	21	8	16	20	80
Thos. Oliver, Galt	Golden Jewel	12	18	7	16	19	72
YORK.							
WOODBRIDGE AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—R. S. Beckett, Simcoe.							
Alex. Cameron, Vellore	Wood's Hybrid	18	16	8½	18½	22	83
Jas. Downey, Sherwood	Winter King	17½	15	8	18½	22½	81½
J. A. McNeil, Vellore	Wood's Hybrid	17	15	7½	19	21½	80
Jas. Bell, Elder's Mills	Winter King	14	21	7½	17	20	79½
Andy Russell, Carrville	Plymouth Special	17	16	7	17	21½	78½
David McKinnon, Pine Grove	Winter King	13½	16	8	16	21	74½
Arthur Hambly, Kleinburg	do	14	17	6	17	20	74
Geo. Elliott, Woodbridge	Amer. Banner	16	15	6	16	20½	73½
Wm. Brown, do	do	14	15	6	18	19½	72½
Andy Steward, Pine Grove	Plymouth Special	13½	14	6½	17	21	72
Jno. Whitemore, do	Amer. Banner	15½	10	7	18	21	71½
Fred. Cousins, do	Winter King	14	8	8	16	21	67

NOTE.—The figures in parenthesis at the top of the table are the maximum possible scores.

RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

SPRING WHEAT.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Name of variety.	General appearance.	Freedom from weeds.	Freedom from smut, rust, blight and insects.	Freedom from other varieties and other kinds of grain.	Yield and quality of grain.	Totals of scores.
		(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
NIPISSING.							
NEW LISKEARD AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—Geo. B. Little, Brown's Corners.							
Jno. McFarlane, Sr., Liskeard	.....	16½	20	8	18	19	81½
B. Huggins, do	Red Fife	14	21	8	18	19	80
J. McChesney, do	Fife	15½	19	8	16	19	77½
E. F. Stephenson, do	Red Fife	14½	17	8	18	19	76½
Jno. McFarlane, Jr., do	Fife	15½	14	7½	18	20	75
Jas. Carter, do	Red Fife	14½	17	8	16	19	74½
A. Chester, do	Fife	12	17	8	16	18	71
Jos. E. Marriott, do	.....	14½	15	8	14	19	70½
Abraham White, Uno Park	Fife	13½	15	7	16	18	69½
Jas. Bowman, Liskeard	.....	12	15	8	16	18	69
RENFREW.							
COBDEN AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—W. W. Emmerson, Perth.							
A. McBride, Cobden	Red Fife	17	21½	8½	17	23	87
Peter Wilson, do	White Fife	16	23½	7½	18	21	86
Sam. McMillan, do	do	16½	20	8½	18½	22	85½
Alex. Bennett, Queen's Line, R.M.D.	do	15	18	9	17½	22	81½
W. J. Oates, Queen's Line	White Fife	14½	19	8	18	21½	81
Sam. McLaren, Cobden	Fife	15½	18	8	17	21½	80
Mac. McLaren, Cobden, R.M.D.	do	13½	16½	8½	18	21	77½
Jno. Ireton, Queen's Line	White Fife	14½	15	8	17½	22	77
W. J. Connelly, Cobden	do	13½	13	8	16	18½	69
Wm. Morrison, do	do	12	13½	6½	16½	18½	67
RENFREW AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—W. W. Emmerson, Perth.							
Lewis Galbraith, Northcote	White Fife	16½	22½	9½	17	23	88½
Robt. B. Leitch, Renfrew	do	17	22	9½	16	22½	87
Walter Galbraith, do	do	17	22½	8½	16	22½	86½
D. B. Stewart, do	do	16½	20	8½	15	21	81
Jas. Francis, Northcote	do	16	16½	8½	16½	21½	79
J. B. McLaren, Renfrew	do	15½	20	8½	14	20	78
D. Muirhead, do	do	15½	16	8	16½	21	77
P. H. Bolger, do	do	15	17	7½	16	21	76½
Jno. Stewart, Horton	do	16½	14	8½	15	20	74
T. F. Barnet, Renfrew	do	14½	12	8½	15	17½	67½
Peter Pender, do	do	14½	13	9	10	18½	65

NOTE.—The figures in parenthesis at the top of the table are the maximum possible scores

RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

SPRING WHEAT.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Name of variety.	General appearance.	Freedom from weeds.	Freedom from smut, rust, blight and insects.	Freedom from other varieties and other kinds of grain.	Yield and quality of grain.	Totals of scores.
YORK.		(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
MARKHAM AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—Wm. Scarf, Durham.							
Jas. A. Rennie, Milliken	Goose	18	23½	8½	17½	23½	91
R. S. Frisby, Victoria Square...	do	19	20	9	18	24	90
P. Boynton & Son, Dollar	do	18	21	9	18½	23	89½
Geo. Robb, Armadale	do	18	21	8	19	23	89
Geo. B. Little, Brown's Cors....	do	17	23	8½	18	22	88½
Edward Kirk, Unionville	do	18	21	9	17½	22½	88
R. R. Johnson, Stouffville	do	18½	18	9½	18	23	87
E. Robinson, Markham	do	16	24½	8	19½	18	86
W. C. Ormerod, Amber	do	16	21	9	18½	20	84½
Howard Malcolm, Green River..	do	18	15	9½	18	24	84½
W. P. Johnson, Stouffville	do	16½	18	8½	18	22½	83½
T. Maxwell, Jr., Highland Creek	do	16½	20	8	18	20	82½
Lemuel Summerfeldt, Unionville	do	16½	20	9½	16	20½	82½
Alex. Donaldson, Milliken	do	16½	17	8	18	21	80½
Jas. Routby, Buttonville	do	16	17	9	19	19	80
J. J. Baldson, Markham	do	18	13½	9	17	22½	80
S. W. Hastings, Lemonville	do	20	15	10	10	24	79
W. D. Forster, Markham	do	16	19	8	13	21	77
W. J. Bennett, Armadale	do	16½	15	8	15	21	75½
Geo. P. Lunny, Cashel	do	16½	12	8	17	20½	74
Wm. Doherty, Agincourt	do	14	12	9	17	22	74
Jas. Davidson, Cherrywood	do	17	10	9	14	20	70
Jas. Carroll, Armadale	do	14½	12	8	15	19	68½
Jas. Bailey, Hagerman	do	15½	10	8	14	20	67½
W. Walker, Unionville	do	17	12	6	11	21	67
G. C. Morrison, Mount Joy	do	15	8	9	16	18	66

NOTE.—The figures in parenthesis at the top of the table are the maximum possible scores.

RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

CORN.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Name of variety.	General appearance.*	Freedom from smut and insects.	Thoroughness of cultivation.	Purity of variety.	Yield of fodder and grain.†	Totals of scores.
ELGIN.		(20)	(5)	(20)	(15)	(40)	(100)
ALDBOROUGH AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—J. H. Coatsworth, Ruthven.							
Alex. Clark, Kintyre	8-rowed Yel. Flint	17½	4	16	13	35	85½
R. J. Spence, Clachan	do	16	4	17	14	34	85
T. N. Havens, Alborough	do	16½	4	16	14	34	84½
Jacob Zoller, West Lorne	do	15	4½	18	14	32	83½
E. J. Purcell, Clachan	White Cap Yellow Dent	15½	4	17	14	29	79½
Duncan Carmichael, West Lorne	Compton's Early.	15	4½	15	14	30½	79
Edward Valentine, do	White Cap Yellow Dent	15	4½	16	14	29	78½
Jno. Hardy, Aldborough	Red Glaze Flint.	16	4½	14	12	30	76½
Eli Neil, West Lorne	do	13	4	13	8	26	64
Wm. A. Kelley, Aldborough	8-rowed Yel. Flint	12	4½	11	14	22	63½
F. W. Baker, West Lorne	Compton's Early.	13	4	14	8	24	63
WEST ELGIN AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—J. H. Coatsworth, Ruthven.							
Wm. S. Pearce, Tyrconnell	8-rowed Yel. Flint	16	4	18	14	34	86
J. E. Pearce, Wallacetown	Longfellow Yellow Flint	16	4½	16	14	33	83½
W. A. Galbraith, Dutton	Leaming	16	4	18	14	31	83
Frank A. Henderson, Fingal	White Cap Yellow Dent	17½	4	15	14	32	82½
Alex. McMillan, Dutton	do	16	4	17	14	31	82
J. A. Page, Tyrconnell	Red Glaze Flint.	15	4½	16	14½	30	80
S. M. Pearce, Iona	White Cap Yellow Dent	16	4	16	14	29	79
Robt. A. Kerr, Eagle	do	14½	4	15	13	31	77½
Wm. Ford, Dutton	Pearce's Prolific.	14½	4	15	14	29	76½
Jno. Drumgold, Wallacetown	do	16	4	12	14	30	76
Stewart L. Pearce, do	do	14½	3	18	14	26	75½
Jas. D. Graham, Iona	White Cap Yellow Dent	15	4	14	13	26	72
Roy Piper, do	do	16	4	15	8	29	72
Angus McFarlane, Dutton	White Flint	13	4	14	10	27	68
Wm. Patton, do	Yellow Dent	12	4	14	14	24	68
ESSEX.							
COMBER AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—C. W. Buchanan, Chatham.							
J. S. Ainslie, Comber	Leaming	17	4	18	13	35	87
R. Bruce Keith, do	White Cap	16	4	17	12	32	81
A. C. Gangier, do	do	14½	4	17	12	30	77½

*General appearance.—Considering uniformity and stand of crop, type of plant, and vigour of growth, and method of planting.

†Yield of fodder and grain.—Considering quality and quantity of fodder, type as regards size, shape and yield of ears, uniformity of ear, size and depth of kernels, variety considered.

NOTE.—The figures in parenthesis at the top of the table are the maximum possible scores.

RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

CORN.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Name of variety.	General appearance.*	Freedom from smut and insects.	Thoroughness of cultivation.	Purity of variety.	Yield of fodder and grain.†	Totals of scores.
ESSEX.—*Continued.*		(20)	(5)	(20)	(15)	(40)	(100)
COMBER AGR. SOCIETY.—*Cont'd.*							
T. G. Breen, Comber	Yellow Dent	16	4	15	12	30	77
B. Brown, do	White Cap	14⅜	4	15	11	31	75½
A. G. Hiser, do	do	14	4	12	12	32	74
Ludger Gangler, Stony Point	Yellow Dent	15	4	15	9	30	73
V. Mailloux, Comber	White Cap	15	4	12	11	29	71
O. D. Gangler, do	Bailey	13	4	13	12	27	69
Jos. Renaud, do	Wisconsin No. 7.	13½	4	12	9	28	66½
Eli Queenville, St. Joachim	Leaming	13½	4	8	10	30	65½
R. W. Kinster, Comber	Bailey	11½	4	10	12	27	64½
W. J. Roadhouse, do	Yellow Dent	11⅜	4	9	10	28	62⅜
ESSEX CO. AGR. SOCIETY. *Judge—I. B. Henderson, Guelph.*							
Jno. D. Farough, Maidstone	White Cap	18½	4⅞	18	14⅜	35½	91⅛
Thos. Totten, Woodslee	Wisconsin No. 7.	17⅞	5	19⅞	15	34	91⅝
A. E. Wismer, Essex	White Cap	18½	4⅞	19⅜	13⅞	34½	91
Alfred Farough, Maidstone	do	18½	5	19⅜	14½	32½	90½
Robt. Leaming, Kingsville	Bailey Yel. Dent.	18⅛	4⅜	19½	14⅛	33⅛	90
L. P. Wigle, do	King of the West	18⅜	4½	19	14½	32⅝	89⅛
M. A. Robinson, Essex	Wisconsin No. 7.	18	4⅛	16½	14⅛	32⅞	86⅞
T. B. Hutson, do	White Cap	17	4⅛	19⅜	13½	31½	86⅝
Jos. Robinson, do	do	17⅛	4⅜	16	14⅜	33½	86½
Geo. Lapoint, do	do	17	4⅜	17¼	14⅛	31	84⅛
S. E. Oakey, Edgar Mills	do	17⅛	4⅛	16	14	32½	84½
Alvin Ellis, do	do	17⅜	4⅜	15	14	32⅛	83⅛
C. L. Goslin, Essex	Yellow Dent	17½	4⅛	16⅛	14	30⅛	83⅛
Jas. Thorpe, Kingsville	Leaming	17⅛	4⅜	16	14½	30⅛	82⅜
Jas. Salter, Elford	White Cap	16⅛	4	19	14	28½	81½
Wm. Elford, do	do	15⅞	4⅜	18	14	29	81½
W. J. Dibbley, Essex	do	17	4⅛	16½	14	29	81⅛
Wm. Cowan, do	do	17	4⅜	17	14	27⅜	80½
Jno. Wilson, do	Yellow Dent	17½	4½	15	14⅛	29	80⅛
Geo. A. Smith, do	White Cap	16⅞	4½	16	13⅜	29	80
Archille Mousslau, Woodslee	Pride of the North	15½	4⅜	17	14	28	79⅛
Fred. Martin, Gesto	White Cap	15	5	15	14	30	79
Joel Whitney, Essex	do	14	5	15	14	22	70
S. WOODSLEE AGR. SOCIETY. *Judge—S. M. Pearce, Iona.*							
Thos. Plant, S. Woodslee	White Cap	19	4⅜	18½	14½	34⅞	91½
J. C. Dixon, Essex	Dixon's Yel. Dent	19⅞	4⅛	19	11	36	90
A. W. Cohoe, S. Woodslee	Wisconsin No. 7.	18⅛	4⅜	14	15	36	88½
B. R. Cohoe, do	White Cap. Yellow Dent	18	4½	16	15	34½	88

*General appearance.—Considering uniformity and stand of crop, type of plant, and vigour of growth, and method of planting.

†Yield of fodder and grain.—Considering quality and quantity of fodder, type as regards size, shape and yield of ears, uniformity of ear, size and depth of kernels, variety considered.

NOTE.—The figures in parenthesis at the top of the table are the maximum possible scores.

RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

CORN.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Name of variety.	General appearance.*	Freedom from smut and insects.	Thoroughness of cultivation.	Purity of variety.	Yield of fodder and grain.†	Totals of scores.
ESSEX.—*Continued.*		(20)	(5)	(20)	(15)	(40)	(100)
SOUTH WOODSLEE AGR. SOCIETY. *Continued.*							
Ed. McPharlin, Essex	Wisconsin No. 7.	17¾	5	17	14	34	87¾
Jno. Mullins, S. Woodslee	White Cap, Yellow Dent	18½	4½	11	14½	37	85½
M. Byrne, Byrnedale	do	17¾	5	14½	14	34	85¼
Jas. Headrick, S. Woodslee	Bailey	17	4½	16½	14	33	85
F. B. Fuerth, Woodslee	Early Cuban	18½	4¾	15	11	34	83¼
Jos. Grange, do	White Cap, Yellow Dent	18	5	15	12	32½	83½
H. Hayes, Essex	do	17½	4½	16	11	31	80
Jno. Mitchell, S. Woodslee	Early Cuban	17½	4	15	12	31½	80
Adrian Brooker, do	Pride of the North	17¼	4	13	12	33	79¼
Richard Byrne, N. Woodslee	White Cap, Yellow Dent	15½	4¾	13	14½	31½	79¼
Thos. Lafave, Belle River	Gold Seed	17½	4½	11	13	33	79
Pat. Murphy, S. Woodslee	Early Cuban	13	5	13	12	24	67
Ed. Dunn, Ruscom	White Cap, Yellow Dent	13	4½	10	14	24½	66
J. J. Dewhirst, S. Woodslee	Pride of the North	14	4½	10	11	23½	63
WINDSOR AGR. SOCIETY. *Judge—S. M. Pearce, Iona.*							
M. S. Clapp, Tecumseh	White Cap, Yellow Dent	19½	4½	17	14	36½	91½
Laurent Parent, Pilette Crs.	Yellow Dent	18½	4½	16½	14½	36	90
David Ure, N. Pelton	Reed's Yellow Dent	19	5	17	14½	34	89½
Wm. Robinson, do	White Cap Yellow Dent	18½	4¾	17¼	14½	34	89
Jno. A. O'Neil, do	Wisconsin No. 7.	17	4½	17	15	34	87½
Hy. Arnald, Maidstone	White Cap Yellow Dent	19	4½	12	14	36½	86
Chas. Frith, Oldcastle	Reed's Yellow Dent	17½	4½	17	14½	31	84½
Patrice Marantelle, Windsor	Yellow Dent	18	4½	16	12½	31½	82½
Hubert Shuel, Paquette Sta.	White Cap Yellow Dent	18	4½	12	13	34	81½
J. L. Reaume, Walkerville	do	17½	4½	16	10	33½	81½
Gilbert Parent, do	do	16	4½	16	14	30½	81
David Robinson, N. Pelton	Reed's Yellow Dent	17	5	16	13	30	81
Albert Dunneschelle, Jackson's Crs.	Yellow Dent	16	4½	15	14	29½	79

*General appearance.—Considering uniformity and stand of crop, type of plant, and vigour of growth, and method of planting.

†Yield of fodder and grain.—Considering quality and quantity of fodder, type as regards size, shape and yield of ears, uniformity of ear, size and depth of kernels, variety considered.

NOTE.—The figures in parenthesis at the top of the table are the maximum possible scores.

RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

CORN.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Name of variety.	General appearance.*	Freedom from smut and insects.	Thoroughness of cultivation.	Purity of variety.	Yield of fodder and grain.†	Totals of scores.
KENT.		(20)	(5)	(20)	(15)	(40)	(100)
HARWICH AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—Jas. Boyd, Cedar Grove.							
Stanley McPherson, Blenheim ..	White Cap Yellow Dent	18	3	18	14	37	90
Douglas M. Campbell, Radley...	Longfellow	15	2	18	15	35	85
Peter Sturk, Guilds	do	15	4	18	15	32	84
Wm. Snow, Blenheim.....	.....	15	3	15	12	38	83
O. Ryckman, do	White Cap Dent.	16	3	17	11	35	82
Jas. McPherson, Cedar Springs..	White Cap Yellow Dent	14	5	17	12	33	81
A. W. Wiley, Blenheim.....	White Cap Dent.	13	3	15	15	34	80
Wm. Knight, do	Twelve-rowed Yellow	16	4	15	12	32	79
A. B. Forbes, do	White Cap Dent.	13	3	17	12	32	77
Thos. Pegg, do	do .	16	4	10	12	34	76
Jno. Townsend, Guilds.....	King Philip	11	3	17	13	31½	75½
Jno. Nevilles, do	Eight-rowed Yellow	13	2	17	11	32	75
W. W. Griffith, do	White Flint	12	3	15	11	33	74
J. B. Clark, Blenheim	do	12	4	15	12	30	73
HOWARD AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—W. E. J. Edwards, Essex.							
Thos. Gosnell, Ridgetown	Compton's Early.	18	4½	16½	14½	36½	90
Reader Bros., do	North Dakota ..	17½	4½	17½	14½	35	89
Ed. Smith, do	Wisconsin, No. 7.	18½	4½	15½	14½	34½	87½
J. D. Conway, do	do ..	17½	4½	18	14½	33	87½
Jas. Leatherdale, Harwich	Longfellow	16	4	18½	14	34½	87
W. J. Deveraux, Ridgetown ..	Compton's Early.	15½	3½	19	14½	34	86½
Ed. Brien, do ...	North Dakota ..	17½	4½	17	13½	33½	86
Geo. Bootheroyd, do ...	Compton's Early.	16	4½	17½	14½	33	85½
Angus Gillespie, Thamesville ..	Leaming	16½	3½	18½	12½	34	85½
Robt. M. Campbell, Ridgetown..	Wisconsin, No. 7.	17½	4	16½	14½	32½	85
Peter Gillespie, Thamesville ...	Leaming	16	4	17½	12½	33½	83½
Geo. Simpson, Morpeth	do	14½	4½	17½	12½	31½	80½
Jno. J. McDonald, Ridgetown...	Yellow Phlymon .	15	3½	16	12½	32	79
Geo. Leatherdale, do ..	Longfellow	14½	4	17	14	29	78½
ORFORD AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—J. C. Steckley, Newmarket.							
Geo. Switzer, Highgate	8-rowed Yellow ..	18½	4½	18	13½	36	90½
Jos. Hornal, do	White Cap	18	4½	18½	13	33½	87½
Ernest Gosnell, do	do	18	4	16	12	35½	85½

*General appearance.—Considering uniformity and stand of crop, type of plant, and vigour of growth, and method of planting.

†Yield of fodder and grain.—Considering quality and quantity of fodder, type as regards size, shape and yield of ears, uniformity of ear, size and depth of kernels, variety considered.

NOTE.—The figures in parenthesis at the top of the table are the maximum possible scores.

RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

CORN.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Name of variety.	General appearance.*	Freedom from smut and insects.	Thoroughness of cultivation.	Purity of variety.	Yield of fodder and grain.†	Totals of scores.
KENT.—*Continued.*		(20)	(5)	(20)	(15)	(40)	(100)
ORFORD AGR. SOC.—*Con.*							
J. Clark, Highgate	8-rowed Yellow	17	4	16	13	35	85
Hugh McAlpine, Thamesville	White Cap	18	4	14	12	33	81
Jno. J. Gosnell, Highgate	do	16	4	15	13	32	80
Frank Stone, do	do	17	4	14	12	32	79
R. A. Newman, do	do	17	4	15	12	30	78
Wm. Blue, Palmyra	Yellow Dent	16½	4	15	10	32	77½
Fred. McClaren, Highgate	8-rowed Yellow	16	4	14½	13	29	76½
Wm. Sifton & Son, Palmyra	Leaming	16	4	11	11	34	76
Wm. L. Tape, Highgate	White Dent	15	4	16	11	29½	75½
Harry Gosnell, do	White Cap	15½	4	14	11	29	73½
Milton Attridge, do	Yellow Dent	14	5	13	12	29	73
J. W. Gosnell, do	Huron Dent	15	4	14	11	27	71
S. Gosnell & Son, do	White Cap	13½	4	12	12	28½	70
Geo. Newman, do	do	14	5	13	10	26	68
J. S. Gosnell, do	Dent	14	4	10	10	28	66
Ed. McTavish, Palmyra	8-rowed Yellow	12½	4	10	12	23	61½
RALEIGH & TILBURY AGR. SOC'Y.							
Judge—W. E. J. Edwards, Essex.							
J. H. Williams, Fletcher	White Cap Yellow Dent	17¾	4½	19½	14½	36	92¼
J. A. Fletcher, Valetta	King of the West	18½	4½	17½	14	37½	92
Wm. S. Mills, Tilbury	Wisconsin, No. 7 (Totten's)	17½	4½	18½	14	37¼	91¾
W. H. Mansell, Fletcher	Imp. Leaming	17¾	4½	19	14	36½	91½
F. H. Middleton, S. Buxton	Leaming	16½	4½	17¾	14¾	35½	89
David Fletcher, Fletcher	White Dent	17	4	18	14½	35	88½
Chas. Skipper, do	do	18	4½	17	12½	35½	87½
Robt. Fletcher, Valetta	King of the West	17	4½	17	14½	34	87
F. H. Gilhooly, Merlin	White Cap Yellow Dent	16½	4½	17	14½	34	86½
J. W. Smith, do	Wisconsin, No. 7.	16	4	17½	14½	33½	85½
Wm. Stacey, Sandison	White Cap Yellow Dent	16½	4½	17½	13	32½	84
M. Gleason, Fletcher	do	16	4	17½	14	31½	83
H. M. Pardo, Ouvry	Yellow Dent	15	4	16½	13	31½	80
L. I. Gifford, Glenwood	White Cap Yellow Dent	15	4½	16	13½	30½	79½
WEST KENT AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—J. C. Steckley, Newmarket.							
R. R. Huff, Chatham	White Cap	19¼	4½	19	13½	37¼	93½
Wm. Stark, do	Wisconsin, No. 7.	19	4½	17·	14	38½	93
Walter Holmes, Darrell	Leaming	19¼	4½	18	13	37¼	92

*General appearance.—Considering uniformity and stand of crop, type of plant, and vigour of growth, and method of planting.

†Yield of fodder and grain.—Considering quality and quantity of fodder, type as regards size, shape and yield of ears, uniformity of ear, size and depth of kernels, variety considered.

NOTE.—The figures in parenthesis at the top of the table are the maximum possible scores.

RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

CORN.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Name of variety.	General appearance.*	Freedom from smut and insects.	Thoroughness of cultivation.	Purity of variety.	Yield of fodder and grain.†	Totals of scores.
KENT.—*Continued.*		(20)	(5)	(20)	(15)	(40)	(100)
WEST KENT AGR. SOC.—*Con.*							
R. J. Wilson, Charing Cross ..	Wisconsin, No. 7.	18½	4	17	14½	37½	91½
R. H. Abraham, Chatham	Leaming	18½	4½	15	14½	38	90½
E. J. Payne, Sandison	White Cap	19	4½	16	13½	37	90
L. Gregory, Chatham	Leaming	17½	5	18	13	36	89½
J. H. Limonton, do	White Dent	19½	4	17	13	35½	89
Alvin Pugh, Darrell	Leaming	18½	4	16	13	37	88½
Pat. McGavin, Chatham	Wisconsin, No. 7.	16	4	17	14	37	88
H. A. Newkirk, do	Yellow Dent	16½	4½	16	14½	36	87½
T. Johnston, Darrell	do	17½	4	17½	12	36	87
T. Vince, Chatham	8-rowed Flint ...	17½	5	14	13	36	85½
Wm. Stacy, Sandison	White Cap	16½	4½	16	13	33	83
Jno. Sales, Charing Cross	Leaming	18	4	12½	14	34	82½
Jno. Forsyth, Eberts	White Cap	17½	4	13	13	34½	82
Robt. Forsyth, do	Wisconsin, No. 7.	17	5	13½	12	34	81½
N. J. Cumming, do	Yellow Dent	16	4	14	12½	34	80½
Jno. D. Houston, N. Buxton ...	8-rowed Flint ...	14	4	14	14	34	80
W. M. Abraham, Louisville ...	Leaming	15	4	14	13	30	76
G. W. Cundle, Chatham	White Dent	16½	4	12	12	31	75½
Robt. Warnock, do	do	16	4	14	12	29	75
Geo. McGavin, do	do	15½	4	13	12	30	74½
LAMBTON.							
SOMBRA AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—R. H. Abraham, Chatham.							
Rufus Stenton, Port Lambton ..	White Cap Yellow Dent	16	4	18	14	35	87
Peter Grant, Beckford	White Cap	15	4	19	10	36	84
Robt. Payne, Whitebread	White Cap Dent.	16	3	16	12	34	81
J. C. McMillan, do	White Cap Yellow Dent	15	3	14	13	33	78
J. J. Kewley, Busyville	White Dent	13	4	14	12	33	76
J. T. Dawson, Whitebread	White Cap	14	2	15	13	30	74
Wadsworth Bros., do ...	White Cap Yellow Dent	14	4	12	10	33	73
Paul Smeltzer, Becher	do	14	3	12	12	30	71
J. F. Roebuck, do	White Cap Dent.	12	4	10	9	30	65
Jos. Pray, Wilkesport	White Cap Yellow Dent	10	4	12	13	25	64
Fred. McEvoy, Whitebread	Butler's Yellow Dent	11	3	10	14	25	63
Jas. H. Arnold, Bradshaw	White Cap Yellow Dent	11	4	6	11	30	62
Peter Stentin, Whitebread	do	11	3	10	12	19	55

*General appearance.—Considering uniformity and stand of crop, type of plant, and vigour of growth, and method of planting.

†Yield of fodder and grain.—Considering quality and quantity of fodder, type as regards size, shape and yield of ears, uniformity of ear, size and depth of kernels, variety considered.

NOTE.—The figures in parenthesis at the top of the table are the maximum possible scores.

RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

CORN.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Name of variety.	General appearance.*	Freedom from smut and insects.	Thoroughness of cultivation.	Purity of variety.	Yield of fodder and grain.†	Totals of scores.
MIDDLESEX.		(20)	(5)	(20)	(15)	(40)	(100)
DORCHESTER AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—R. H. Abraham, Chatham.							
Porter Cornish, Mossley	White Cap Yellow Dent	18	3	17½	14	37½	90
F. J. S. Cornish, do	Early Leaming	17½	3	18	14	35½	88
J. H. Langfield, Crampton	White Cap Yellow Dent	16½	3	17½	10½	35½	83
R. J. Neeley, Dorchester	do	14	3	16	10	32	75
W. M. Cave, do	Compton's Early Flint	14	3	12	13	32	74
J. M. Howe, Crampton	White Cap Yellow Dent	14½	3	15½	10½	26½	70
G. W. Neeley, Dorchester	do	13	3	15	10	26	67
D. Johnston, do	do	11	3	15	12	22	63
P. H. Rickard, do	do	10	3	10	12	26	61
Chas. Hunt, do	do	13	3	13	10	21	60
A. W. Ross, do	.....	8	4	8½	10	21½	52
R. Banks, do	White Flint	6	4	10	10	20	50
NORFOLK.							
NORTH WALSINGHAM AGR. SOC'Y.							
Judge—R. Schuyler, Paris.							
Wm. Thorn, Lynedoch	White Cap Dent.	18⅝	4	19	15	36¾	93⅜
P. Fich, Port Royal	do	18⅞	4¼	17½	15	34½	90⅛
G. A. Slaght, Glen Meyer	Early Ohio	18	3½	18½	14½	35⅝	89⅞
R. W. Murphy, Langton	California Early.	16½	4⅛	18¼	15	34	87⅝
Wm. Hill, do	White Cap Dent.	16¼	4½	19⅛	14	33¼	87⅜
G. B. Robinson, do	Smut Nose	17	4¼	18¾	12	34¼	86¼
E. H. Hutchinson, Marston	Early Ohio	16½	4½	18	15	32	86
Hewitt Bridgeman, Silver Hill	Smut Nose	16	4¾	18½	15	31½	85¾
Henry Wallace, S. Middleton	do	16⅜	4½	18⅞	14	31⅞	85⅝
E. A. Holtby, Wycombe	Early Crosby	14¾	4¾	18½	15	31½	84½
Eli Davis, Langton	White Flint	15½	4¾	19	14¼	29	82½
Nelson Hazer, Walsingham Cen.	Yellow	16	4¼	19½	11	31½	82¼
Robt. Mills, Langton	King Philip and Smut Nose	16¼	4⅞	18¼	10	32⅜	81⅝
Howard Curtis, Glen Meyer	Early Butler	15⅞	4¼	15	15	30¼	80⅜
Jno. Jamieson, Langton	White Cap Dent.	16⅛	4¼	15¼	13	31½	80⅛
W. N. Fisher, S. Middleton	Longfellow	15¼	4½	19½	10	28	77¼
Wm. Snider, Lynedoch	Golden Drop and Smut Nose	14⅛	3	17	10	30	74⅛

*General appearance.—Considering uniformity and stand of crop, type of plant, and vigour of growth, and method of planting.

†Yield of fodder and grain.—Considering quality and quantity of fodder, type as regards size, shape and yield of ears, uniformity of ear, size and depth of kernels—variety considered.

NOTE.—The figures in parenthesis at the top of the table are the maximum possible scores.

RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

CORN.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Name of variety.	General appearance.*	Freedom from smut and insects.	Thoroughness of cultivation.	Purity of variety.	Yield of fodder and grain.†	Totals of scores.
OXFORD.		(20)	(5)	(20)	(15)	(40)	(100)
INGERSOLL, N. & W. OXFORD AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—C. Main, Carp.							
Jas. Raymond, Ingersoll	Compton's Early.	18	4½	18	14½	36	91
Jas. Groves, Peebles	White Cap Dent.	18	4	18½	14	34½	89
Geo. Way, Ingersoll	White Cap	17½	4	16½	14	35	87
G. M. Nancekivell, Ingersoll	do	16½	4½	17	13½	35	86½
David Robinson, do	Leaming	16½	4½	16½	12½	35	85
R. M. Harris, do	White Cap	17½	4½	16½	12½	32½	83½
Geo. Wilson, do	Leaming	17	4½	16	12	33	82½
J. G. Currie, do	White Cap	15	4½	18½	12½	31	81½
Thos. Banbury, do	Leaming	15	4½	12	13½	33½	78½
Jas. Hanlin, Rayside	White Cap	15½	3½	13	13½	30½	76
F. Foster, Ingersoll	Flint	14½	5	14½	14	27½	75½
Alf. Groves, Peebles	White Cap	14½	4½	15	12½	28	74½
Geo. Brown, Rayside	do	14	5	14½	12½	28	74
J. Nancekivell, Ingersoll	Leaming	15	3½	15	12½	27½	73½
W. K. Newton, Salford	White Dent	15	4½	14	12	27½	73
Lorne Cook, Ingersoll	White Cap	13½	4½	16	12	26½	72½
F. Folden, Folden's Corners	do	13	5	14	12½	27½	72
H. Merrill, do	Longfellow	12½	4½	15	12½	26	70½
R. J. Mitchell, Mt. Elgin	White Cap	13½	5	12	13½	25	69
Chas. H. Henderson, Ingersoll	do	12½	4½	12	13	26	68
Geo. Holmes, do	do	12½	4	13	12½	25	67
Peter Mink, do	do	14	3½	11	12	25	65½
H. A. Little, Zenda	do	12½	4	11½	13	23½	64½
J. W. Millington, Folden's Cors.	Compton's Early.	12	4	11½	12	22	61½
S. NORWICH AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—C. Main, Carp.							
P. Broad, Otterville	Imp. Leaming	17	4½	19	14	37	91½
Geo. A. Bean, do	Wisconsin, No. 7.	17½	4½	17½	14	36½	90
R. M. Holmes, do	Leaming	17½	4	16½	14	35½	87½
Jas. Johnston, do	White Cap Yellow Dent	16	3	17	13	29½	78½
Arthur Pearce, Cornell	do	15	3	15	13	28	74
G. W. Parsons, Otterville	White Cap	15	2½	15	12	27½	72
Reuben Hussey, Hussey	White Cap Yellow Dent	14	4	15	12	25½	70½
Jno. Cornell, Otterville	do	14	4½	13½	12	25½	69½
A. E. Snyder, do	do	12½	4½	13	11	26½	67½
Jno. McNally, do	do	12½	5	10	13	24	64½
Jas. McNally, do	White Leaming	11	5	12	14	21½	63½

*General appearance.—Considering uniformity and stand of crop, type of plant, and vigour of growth, and method of planting.

†Yield of fodder and grain.—Considering quality and quantity of fodder, type as regards size, shape and yield of ears, uniformity of ear, size and depth of kernels, variety considered.

NOTE.—The figures in parenthesis at the top of the table are the maximum possible scores.

RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

PEAS.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Name of variety.	General appearance.*	Freedom from weeds.	Freedom from disease and insects as mildew, blight, weevil, worms, etc.	Purity of variety.	Yield and quality of grain.†	Totals of scores.
BRUCE.		(20)	(15)	(20)	(15)	(30)	(100)
EASTNOR AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—H. C. Duff, Markdale.							
Wm. Bray, Sr., Lion's Head		16	12	17½	15	26½	87
D. S. McLay, Stokes Bay	Little English	13	12	19	15	26	85
Abe Mielhousen, Lion's Head		16	11	17	15	25	84
W. T. Hewton, Barrow Bay		16½	9½	18	15	24½	83½
A. C. Bridge, Lion's Head		16½	8	17	15	25½	82
Ronald Cameron, Spry	Canadian Beauty.	12½	11	17½	15	25	81
Wm. Wheeler, Barrow Bay		14½	13	12	15	25	79½

*General appearance.—Considering stand of crop, type of plant, vigour and uniformity of growth, and method of seeding.

†Yield and quality of grain.—Considering number and size of pods per plant, uniformity of maturity and proportion of grain to straw.

NOTE.—The figures in parenthesis at the top of the table are the maximum possible scores.

RED CLOVER

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Apparent yield and quality of crops as indicated by: Height of crop.	Closeness of plants.	Vigor and healthy appearance of plants.	Evenness of crop over field.	Number of well-filled heads per plant containing plump seed of good color.	Freedom from noxious weeds mentioned in Seed Control Act.	Freedom from other weeds, grasses, etc.	Favorable conditions for harvesting the crop, absence of loose stones, etc.	Totals of scores.
KENORA.	(15)	(15)	(5)	(10)	(15)	(25)	(10)	(5)	(100)
DRYDEN AGR. SOCIETY.									
Judge—A. S. Smith, Sault Ste. Marie.									
Ben. Brignall, Oxdrift	14	13½	4½	8½	13	20	9	5	87½
E. W. Wice, Dryden	13	13	4	8	13	22	7½	5	85½
F. T. Brignall, do	13½	13½	4	7½	11½	21	7½	5	83½
Paul Kennedy, do	13½	12½	4½	8	11	20	7	4½	81
A. R. Hutchinson, do	13	12	3½	6	10	20	5	3	72½
Wm. J. Martin, do	12½	7½	3½	6½	12	18	5	4	69
Thos. H. Lewis, Oxdrift	11	8	3	6½	9½	21	5	4	68
H. Hardy, Dryden	11	7½	4	6½	9	20	5	4	67
Swan Swanson, do	10	8	3½	5	12	15	5	5	63½

NOTE.—The figures in parenthesis at the top of the table are the maximum possible scores.

RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

POTATOES.

Competitors in Order of Merit	Name of variety.	General appearance.*	Freedom from blight and insects.	Method and thoroughness of cultivation.	Purity of variety.	Apparent yield.†	Totals of scores.
ALGOMA.		(15)	(17)	(20)	(10)	(38)	(100)
CENTRAL ALGOMA AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—A. S. Smith, Sault Ste. Marie.							
Henry Knight, Jr., Sault Ste. Marie	Carman No. 3	13½	14½	18½	10	33½	90
Hugh Triplett, Sault Ste. Marie.	Green Mountain.	12⅔	14	17½	10	32	86
Jno. Smith, Korah	Carman No. 2	14	13½	17	10	28	82½
Chas. A. Somes, Goulais River		13	13½	17	10	28½	82
Geo. H. Farmer, Steelton	New York Beauty	13	13½	18	10	26	80½
H. Marshall, Sault Ste. Marie	Beauty of Hebron	12	13	16½	10	27	78½
Thos. Avery, Korah	Rose of the North	12	13	16	10	27	78
Henry Knight, Sr., Sault Ste. Marie	Carman No. 3	12½	14	16	10	24½	77
G. W. Hill, Sault Ste. Marie	do	12	13	17	10	24	76
Henry Bye, Goulais River		12½	12	17	10	23½	75
Wm. Young, do	Gold Coin	13½	13	17½	7	23½	74½
Allen & Stapleforth, Sault Ste. Marie	Carman	13	13	17½	10	20½	74
Nixon Bros., Sault Ste. Marie	Rex Hebron	12½	14½	17	10	19½	73½
Malcolm McSorley, Goulais R.	Brown Elephant.	13	12	15	10	23	73
J. A. McQueen, Sault Ste. Marie W.	Amer. Wonder	11	15	16½	10	20	72½
Geo. Avery, Korah	Rex Hebron	11⅔	12½	15	8	25	72
Hugh Morley, do	Carman No. 3	12	12	16	10	21½	71½
Jno. Nevins, Sault Ste. Marie	Green Mountain.	11	13	16	10	20½	70½
Peter Knight, Sa'lt Ste. Marie W.	Rex Hebron	11	12½	15	10	21½	70
W. G. Alderson, Sault Ste. Marie	Green Mountain.	10	12	15	10	22⅓	69⅓
Jabez Lamming, do	Sunlight	10	12½	15	10	21	68½
R. S. Walker, do	Early Eureka	10	12	15	10	20⅓	67⅓
J. H. Hugill, do	New York Beauty	11	11	15	10	20½	67½
ST. JOSEPH ISLAND AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—A. S. Smith, Sault Ste. Marie.							
Walter Lay, Richard's Landing	Dominion	13½	15	18	10	34	90½
Jas. Cruickshank, do	Rochester Rose	13	13	16	10	34	86
Thos. White, do	Envoy	13½	15	19	10	27	84½
Chas. Young, do	Irish Cobbler	13	14	18	10	29	84
W. J. McGregor, do	Beauty of Hebron	12½	13	18	10	29½	83
J. D. Coulter, Seagull	Irish Cobbler	11½	13	17	10	30½	82
Jno. Robinson, Harmony	Green Mountain.	11⅓	14	17½	10	28¾	81⅓
B. V. Rains, Seagull	Gr. Mountain and Rose of the North	12	13	15	7	32	79

*General appearance.—Considering method of planting, stand of crop, and vigour of growth.

†Apparent yield.—Considering weight of marketable potatoes per square yard, quality, smoothness and uniformity of shape, state and uniformity of maturity, and freedom from sunburn.

NOTE.—The figures in parenthesis at the top of the table are the maximum possible scores.

RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

POTATOES.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Name of variety.	General appearance.*	Freedom from blight and insects.	Method and thoroughness of cultivation.	Purity of variety.	Apparent yield.†	Totals of scores.
ALGOMA.—*Continued.*		(15)	(17)	(20)	(10)	(38)	(100)
ST. JOSEPH ISLAND AGR. SOCIETY. —*Continued.*							
David Hume, Richard's Landing	Gold Coin	13	14½	16	10	25	78½
Edgar Rains, Seagull	Hovey Seedling .	11	13	12	10	32	78
Albert Grexton, Harmony	Irish Cobbler ...	11½	14	18	10	24	77½
Wm. Brayley, Richard's Landing	Green Mountain.	12	13½	16½	10	25	77
Jno. Brown, Carterton	do ..	12½	13	15	10	26	76½
F. C. Rouett, Richard's Landing	.....	12	14	16	6	27½	75½
Jno. Donaghue, do ..	.....	11	14	13	7	26½	71½
A. W. Ross, do ..	Irish Cobbler ...	11	13½	15½	10	21	71
Thos. Cheer, Seagull	Early Advance...	11	8	16	10	25½	70½
Geo. Smedley, Richard's Landing	Green Mountain.	10	12	10	10	23½	65½
Wm. Rains, Seagull	Early Rose	10½	12	10	5	24	61½
Ernest Burnside, Richard's Ldg.	.....	10	12	15	5	19	61
Raymond Rains, do ..	Green Mountain.	9½	11	13	7	18½	59
THESSALON AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—J. E. Smith, Simcoe.							
Donald Ferguson, Nesterville ..	Carman No. 2 ...	13½	16	18½	9½	33½	91
Thos. Cordukes, Sowerby	Green Mountain.	13½	15½	19	9½	32	89½
Thos. Wright, Nesterville	Maggie Murphy..	13	14½	17½	8½	34½	88
Alex. Duff, do	Carman & Early Rose	12½	15½	17	9½	31	85½
Donald MacLennan, Thessalon..	Carman Type ...	13	15	17	8¼	32	85¼
J. W. A. Leach, Livingstone Creek	Early Fortune ..	12½	14	17½	8½	29	81½
A. I. Hopkins, Livingstone Creek	Beauty of Hebron Type	11	14½	18	7¼	30½	81¼
Wm. Weir, do ..	do ..	13½	15	16	6	29½	80
Wm. Mitchell, Nesterville	Carman	11	14½	15½	9	26½	76½
Wm. T. Brandon, Thessalon ...	Carman No. 1 ..	12	16	15½	8	23½	75
Jos. Rowan, do ...	Early White	10½	15	17	9	14	65½
BRUCE.							
WIARTON AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—P. O. Vansickle, Alberton							
Chas. W. Loney, Wiarton	Empire State ...	14½	16	19½	10	33½	93½
W. J. Root, do	White Elephant..	15	16	18	7	32	88
H. F. Loney, Oxenden	do ..	13	15	16½	9	32½	86
Evan Steacy, Wiarton	Amer. Wonder ..	14	14	19	10	28½	85½

*General appearance.—Considering method of planting, stand of crop, and vigour of growth.

†Apparent yield.—Considering weight of marketable potatoes per square yard, quality, smoothness and uniformity of shape, state and uniformity of maturity, and freedom from sunburn.

NOTE.—The figures in parenthesis at the top of the table are the maximum possible scores.

RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

POTATOES.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Name of variety.	General appearance.*	Freedom from blight and insects.	Method and thoroughness of cultivation.	Purity of variety.	Apparent yield.†	Totals of scores.
BRUCE.—*Continued.*		(15)	(17)	(20)	(10)	(38)	(100)
WIARTON AGR. SOCIETY.—*Cont'd.*							
F. Buckland, Wiarton	Amer. Wonder	14½	14	17	8	30½	84
Geo. H. Loney, Oxenden	Pride of Keppel.	14½	15	16	8	30	83½
W. W. Sims, do	White Elephant.	12½	15	18	10	26	81½
R. H. Humphries, Wiarton	Empire State	13	15	18	8	26½	80½
Geo. H. Steacy, do	Amer. Wonder	14½	14	16	7	27	78½
Wm. Lembke, Oxenden	Dempsey's Seedling	10	14½	16	10	20	70½
GREY.							
ROCKLYN AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—P. O. Vansickle, Alberton							
J. A. Perry, Fairmount	Amer. Wonder	13½	15	18	8	36½	91
Angus McInnes, Goring	Noxall	14	15	17	10	33½	89½
Robt. Varey, Rocklyn	Amer. Wonder	13½	15	18	9½	30	86
Thos. Lanktree, Fairmount	Burpee Early	14½	14	17	8	32	85½
C. F. Fisher, Griersville	Early Elephant.	14½	12	18½	10	29	84
J. J. Johnston, Rocklyn	Gold Coin	11½	16	17	9	29½	83
C. G. Devitt, do	Rose of the North	12	14½	16	9	31	82½
W. A. Manary, Goring	.....	11½	15	16	10	25½	78
Thos. Beckett, Fairmount	.....	11	14	17	9½	25½	77
J. W. Patton, Rocklyn	Irish Cobbler	12	14	17	9	24	76
Sylvester Clarke, do	Amer. Wonder	12	12	19	8	24½	75½
Wm. Clugston, do	Early Elephant.	11	15	12	9	24	71
J. A. Patton, do	do	11	13½	14	9	23	70½
HALTON.							
NELSON AND BURLINGTON AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—J. H. Hare, Whitby.							
L. Wilson, Port Nelson	Carman	13½	15	17½	9	33½	88
F. L. Walker, Burlington	do	12½	14½	19	9	32½	87½
M. C. Smith, do	Sir Walter Church	12½	15½	17¾	9	28½	83½
W. L. Smith, do	World's Fair	11	15	17	9	29	81
J. Clark, do	Delaware	11½	14½	17½	8	29	80½
Colin Smith, do	Green Mountain.	10½	15	17½	8½	26	77½
Leslie Kearns, Freeman	Carman	9½	15	18½	7½	26½	77
F. E. Spence, Mt. Nemo	Rural New Yorker	8½	14	16½	8½	29	76½
Jno. Hetherington, Kilbride	Carman	8½	14½	17	5½	29½	75¼
Jas. Leonard, Appleby	Aristoke	9½	14	16½	8½	25½	74¼

*General appearance.—Considering method of planting, stand of crop, and vigour of growth.

†Apparent yield.—Considering weight of marketable potatoes per square yard, quality, smoothness and uniformity of shape, state and uniformity of maturity, and freedom from sunburn.

NOTE.—The figures in parenthesis at the top of the table are the maximum possible scores

RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

POTATOES.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Name of variety.	General appearance.*	Freedom from blight and insects.	Method and thoroughness of cultivation.	Purity of variety.	Apparent yield.†	Totals of scores.
MIDDLESEX.		(15)	(17)	(20)	(10)	(38)	(100)
CARADOC AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—A. A. McMillan, Dutton.							
Archie Lamont, Roome	Dooley	14	10	19½	9	31	83½
Douglas Campbell, Falconbridge	do	14	7	19	9	32½	81½
Jno. Walker, Mt. Brydges	do	12½	10	19	9	29	79½
Clarence Trott, do	Carman	13½	10	16	9	30	78½
Jno. Watson, Roome	Dooley	13½	8	18	9	29	77½
Rich. Sabine, do	do	14	5	19½	9½	27	75
Allen M. McNeil, Strathroy	do	13½	6	19	6	26	70½
Frank Farrow, Falconbridge	do	13	5	19	9	24	70
Geo. Luce, Mt. Brydges	do	11	5	18	9	25	68
Walter Steer, do	do	12	5	18	9	23	67
Thos. Sabine, Strathroy	do	13	4	19½	9½	20	66
Stanley Thompson, Mt. Brydges	Delaware	12	5	18	8	22	65
A. Crawford & Son, Strathroy	Dooley	12	5	19½	9½	18	64
Jno. A. Crawford, do	Delaware	12½	5	17	6	23	63½
Jas. Peters, Falconbridge	Dooley	13	5	18	8	19	63
Sam. Hawes, Mt. Brydges	Planet	10	5	15	8	21	59
Geo. A. Carruthers, do	Dooley	11	5	15	8	17	56
MUSKOKA.							
GRAVENHURST AND MUSKOKA AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—G. Sexsmith, Stone Quarry.							
G. W. Miller, Gravenhurst	Canadian Standard	15	16	18	10	29	88
B. Laycock, do	do	10	16	18	10	30½	84½
Jonathan Groh, do		13	16	18	5	32	84
J. C. Beatty, M. D., do	Empire State	12	15½	13	7	33½	81
S. T. Sims, do	do	12½	14	16½	9	28	80
S. Polmateer, do	do	9	14	16	10	30	79
J. C. Young, do	do	12	13	16	10	27½	78½
Geo. Parker, do		13	14	18	7	24	76
Geo. York, do	Empire State	7	13	17	10	28	75
J. T. Murray, do	do	12½	16	13	9	24	74½
Robt. McKay, do	do	13½	15	16	8	21½	74
S. MUSKOKA AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—J. Laughland, Collingwood.							
Herman L. Goltz, Bardsville	Gr. Mountain and Empire State	14	15½	16	10	35	90½
Wm. Naismith, Falkenburg	Canadian Standard	14	16	15	10	35	90
Alex. Barron, Bracebridge	Abundance	13½	15	15	10	34	87½

*General appearance.—Considering method of planting, stand of crop, and vigour of growth.

†Apparent yield.—Considering weight of marketable potatoes per square yard, quality, smoothness and uniformity of shape, state and uniformity of maturity, and freedom from sunburn.

NOTE.—The figures in parenthesis at the top of the table are the maximum possible scores.

RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

POTATOES.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Name of variety.	General appearance.*	Freedom from blight and insects.	Method and thoroughness of cultivation.	Purity of variety.	Apparent yield.†	Totals of scores.
MUSKOKA.—*Continued.*		(15)	(17)	(20)	(10)	(38)	(100)
S. MUSKOKA AGR. SOCIETY.—*Con.*							
J. J. Beaumont, Bracebridge ...	Canadian Standard	13	15½	18	10	30½	87
Buckerfield Bros., do	Beauty of Hebron	12½	16	18	9½	26	82
Wm. Ball, do	Money Maker ...	14	14	15	9	29½	81½
I. Naismith, Falkenburg	Empire State ...	12½	15	13	10	30½	81
Wm. Barron, Bracebridge	Gold Coin	11½	14	14½	10	29½	79½
Jno. Peacock, Falkenburg	Beauty of Hebron	12½	14	15	9½	28	79
Geo. Yearley, do	do	10½	14	18	10	26	78½
Thorold Lockhead, Bracebridge.	.....	10½	14	14	9½	30	78
Thos. Naismith, Falkenburg ...	Up-to-date	11½	14½	13	10	26½	75½
J. Byron Kaye, Bracebridge ...	White Elephant..	10½	14½	15	10	24½	74½
NIPISSING.							
CHARLTON AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—J. E. Smith, Simcoe.							
Alex. Gregory, Charlton	Early Rose and Carman type ..	13½	14	18½	8	33	87
Stephen Ryan, do	do	12½	14½	15	7½	32	81½
M. B. Ash, Brentha	Howard	12	14	17½	8½	28½	80½
Fred. Pummell, Charlton	Beauty of Hebron	11	16	18	8½	26½	80
Wm. Netherton, Brentha	Early Rose and Gr. Mountain..	12½	15	18	9	24½	78½
Walter Judd, Hough Lake	Early Newmarket and Carman ..	12½	14	13	8	31	78½
Bert Eggens, Charlton	Early Ohio and Early Rose ...	11½	15	16	8	25½	76
Stewart Rogers, do	Rose varieties & Carman type ..	11½	15	7	7	25	75½
Oswald Attwatter, do	White Elephant & Early Ohio ...	10	14	19	8	22½	73½
P. J. McCarrol, Brentha	Early Ohio and Early Rose, etc.	11½	14½	16	7	24½	73½
Emmerson Keith, Charlton	Early Rose (mixed)	12½	15	16	6	22½	72
Albert Q. Quittenton, Brentha..	Extra Early Ohio	10½	14	17	8	22	71½
ENGLEHART AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—F. F. Reeves, Humber Bay.							
Wm. Schell, Englehart	Hebron type	14	17	20	8	31	90
Frank Hunter, do	Northern Pride ..	13	17	20	10	28	88
Jno. Harman, Heaslip	Green Mountain..	14	17	20	8	25	84
H. Ishaffner, Brentha	Ohio	12	15	15	6	28	76
Frank Krugers, Krugersdorf ..	White Elephant..	10	16	10	9	28	73
S. Lackie, Englehart	do ..	10	16	14	6	24	70
R. Ulrich, Brentha	Northern Pride .	10	16	10	6	16	58

*General appearance.—Considering method of planting, stand of crop, and vigour of growth.

†Apparent yield.—Considering weight of marketable potatoes per square yard, quality, smoothness and uniformity of shape, state and uniformity of maturity, and freedom from sunburn.

NOTE.—The figures in parenthesis at the top of the table are the maximum possible scores.

RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

POTATOES.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Name of variety.	General appearance.*	Freedom from blight and insects.	Method and thoroughness of cultivation.	Purity of variety.	Apparent yield.†	Totals of scores.
PARRY SOUND.		(15)	(17)	(20)	(10)	(38)	(100)
ARMOUR, RYERSON AND BURK'S FALLS AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—J. Laughland, Collingwood.							
H. R. Haywood, Scotia	Amer. Wonder	13½	15	19½	10	32	90
Wm. Jenkin, Emsdale	do	13	15	16	10	34	88
W. C. Binnacombe, Stirling Falls	Blush	13	15	18	9½	32	87½
Geo. Louth, Burk's Falls	Late Puritan	14	15	17	9	32	87
F. Walker, Royston	Wonderful	12½	14	18	10	32	86½
C. T. Hayward, Emsdale	Amer. Wonder	13	15	18	10	28	84
Jno. T. Smith, Stirling Falls	Wonderful	11½	15	17	10	29	82½
F. Cawthra, Burk's Falls	Early Lunch and Bruce	11½	15	14	9	30½	80
J. C. Bates, do	Empire State	12½	15	15	10	27	79½
W. R. Near, do	Noxel	11	15	15	10	28	79
Peter Sollman, do	Burpee & Empire State	12	15	14	9	28½	78½
Chas. Inch, do	Mixed	11	14½	14	9	28½	77
Wm. Chalmers, do	Irish Emigrant	10½	14	15	10	26	75½
Chas. Mertugh, do	Beauty of Hebron	10½	15	12	10	27	74½
WELLAND.							
FENWICK AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—R. E. Mortimer, Honeywood.							
J. L. Stirtzinger, Fenwick	Late Wellington.	14	15	18	9	29	85
A. E. Howell, Pelham Corners.	Delaware	12½	13	16	9	31	81½
Merelle Stirtzinger, Fenwick	Dooley	12	14	16	9	29	80
Arthur Haist, Ridgeville	Bruce	13½	14	18	9	25	79½
Hyliard Stirtzinger, Fenwick	Vermont & Gold Coin	11½	12	18	9	26½	77
Asa Haist, Pelham, Centre	Delaware	12	13	18	9	24½	76½
Jacob M. Haist, Fonthill	Late Wellington.	13½	14	18½	8	21	75
Geo. Kappler, Fenwick	New Queen	10	10	17½	7½	23	68
E. E. Sauer, Ridgeville	Late Wellington.	7	13½	10	8½	23	62
WENTWORTH.							
WATERDOWN AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—J. H. Hare, Whitby.							
Wm. Attridge, Waterdown	Carman	11½	16¼	18	9½	32	87¼
Geo. Hood, do	Dooley & Carman	11½	15	18	8	32	84½
Geo. Weatherell, Flamboro, Cen.	Carman	11½	15	18½	7½	31	83½
Geo. Harris. do	Noxel & Delaware	11½	14½	18	9	30	83
Warren Gallin, Waterdown	Carman	11½	14¼	18	6½	32	82¼
Wm. Thompson, do	do	12	15	17½	8½	28½	81½
G. E. Horning & Sons, do	do	10¾	13	16½	9	28½	77¾
Hook Bros., do	Dooley	10	15	17½	7½	27½	77½
Frank Johnson, do	do	9½	15¾	17	9	25½	76¾
W. J. Lyons, do	Carman No. 3	11	14	16½	8½	25½	75¼
Hugh Drummond, Flamboro Cen.	do	11	13½	15½	8	27	75
W. A. Ryckman, Waterdown	Carman	11½	13½	17	4½	27½	74
Richard Attridge, do	do	10	12	18½	6½	25½	72⅓

*General appearance.—Considering method of planting, stand of crop, and vigour of growth.

†Apparent yield,—Considering weight of marketable potatoes per square yard, quality, smoothness and uniformity of shape, state and uniformity of maturity and freedom from sunburn.

NOTE.—The figures in parenthesis at the top of the table are the maximum possible scores.

GRAIN FROM STANDING FIELD CROP COMPETITIONS.

PRIZE WINNERS AT CANADIAN NATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1912.

Prize Won.	Competitor and Address.	Variety.
FALL WHEAT.	*Sheaf Exhibit.*	
Division 3—		
1st	W. C. Shaw, Hespeler	Dawson's Golden Chaff
2nd	G. R. Barrie, Galt	Golden Jewel.
3rd	W. Johnstone, Galt	Reg. Dawson.
SPRING WHEAT.		
Division 2—		
1st	S. McMillan, Cobden	White Fife.
2nd	A. McBride, Cobden	
Division 3—		
1st	R. Frisby, Victoria Square	Goose.
2nd	Jas. A. Rennie, Milliken	Goose.
3rd	P. W. Boynton & Son, Dollar	Goose.
OATS.		
Division 1—		
1st	A. Fraser, Brackenrig	
Division 2—		
1st	J. D. McLennan, Lancaster	
2nd	A. A. McLennan, Lancaster	
3rd	C. J. H. Jordison, Monteagle Valley	
Division 3—		
1st	R. McCowan, Scarboro	Reg. Banner.
2nd	Jos. W. Edgar, Gorrie	Swedish Select.
3rd	R. T. Baty, Wilton Grove	Am. Banner.
BARLEY.		
Division 2—		
1st	T. Coyte, Port Hope	Mandscheuri.
2nd	H. A. Walker, Port Hope, R.M.D. 2	O.A.C. 21.
3rd	Urias Nelson, Demorestville	O.A.C. 21.
Division 3—		
1st	Geo. Simpson, Onondaga	O.A.C. 21.
2nd	Jno. Hunter, Wyoming	O.A.C. 21.
3rd	F. E. Wickham, Walter's Falls	O.A.C. 21.
FALL WHEAT.	GRAIN EXHIBIT.	
Division 3—		
1st	G. R. Barrie, Galt	Golden Jewel.
2nd	W. Johnstone, Galt	Reg. Dawson.
3rd	W. C. Shaw, Hespeler	D. G. Chaff.
SPRING WHEAT.		
Division 2—		
1st	S. McMillan, Cobden	White Fife.
Division 3—		
1st	P. W. Boynton & Son, Dollar	Goose.

GRAIN FROM STANDING FIELD CROP COMPETITIONS.—*Continued.*

PRIZE WINNERS AT CANADIAN NATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1912.—*Con.*

Prize Won.	Competitor and Address.	Variety.
OATS.		
Division 2—		
1st	J. Mountjoy, Nestleton Sta.	
2nd	C. W. Neville, Napanee	
3rd	A. Beacock, Nestleton Sta.	Newmarket.
Division 3—		
1st	R. McCowan, Scarboro	Reg. Banner.
2nd	R. T. Baty, Wilton Grove	Am. Banner.
3rd	F. A. Clark, Headford	$1,000.
BARLEY.		
Division 3—		
1st	A. Morrison, Smithdale	O.A.C. 21.
2nd	F. E. Wickham, Walter's Falls	O.A.C. 21.
3rd	Foyston Bros., Minesing	Mandscheuri.

PRIZE WINNERS AT CENTRAL CANADA EXHIBITION, 1912.

OATS.	*Sheaf.*	
1st	Robt. McCowan, Scarboro	Reg. Banner.
2nd	Thos. Cosh, Bobcaygeon	Yellow Russian.
3rd	Jno. Westlake, Beaverton	G. R. Abundance.
4th	C. H. Thurston, Bobcaygeon	Yellow Russian.
5th	And. Schmidt, Mildmay	Abundance.
6th	Jas. W. Edgar, Gorrie	Swedish Select.
BARLEY.		
1st	Jno. Hunter, Wyoming	O.A.C. 21.
2nd	H. A. Walker, Charlecote	O.A.C. 21.
3rd	Alex. Morrison, Smithdale	O.A.C. 21.
4th	Geo. Smith, Wyoming	
SPRING WHEAT.		
1st	Sam'l McMillan, Cobden	White Fife.
2nd	Jas. A. Rennie, Milliken	Goose.
3rd	R. B. Leitch, Renfrew	White Fife.
4th	Peter Wilson, Cobden	White Fife.
FALL WHEAT.		
1st	L. S. Taylor, Victoria Harbour	Am. Banner.
2nd	Wm. Johnstone, Galt	Reg. Dawson.
3rd	Wm. C. Shaw, Hespeler	D. G. Chaff.
OATS.	GRAIN.	
1st	W. G. Rennie, Ellesmere	Lincoln.
2nd	Alex. McKague, Teeswater	Bumper King.
3rd	A. B. McLeod, Woodville	Sheff. Standard.
4th	J. M. Moodie, Black Bank	Reg. Abundance.
5th	Geo. Nicholson, Wallbridge	Sheffield.
6th	Thos. Cosh, Bobcaygeon	Yellow Russian.

GRAIN FROM STANDING FIELD CROP COMPETITIONS.—*Continued.*

PRIZE WINNERS AT CENTRAL CANADA EXHIBITION, 1912.—*Con.*

Prize Won.	Competitor and Address.	Variety.
BARLEY.		
1st	R. D. Coutts, Midhurst	Mandscheuri.
2nd	Alex. Morrison, Smithdale	O.A.C. 21.
3rd	Wm. J. Johnstone, Bond Head	O.A.C. 21.
SPRING WHEAT.		
1st	Jas. A. Rennie, Milliken	Goose.
2nd	P. W. Boynton & Son, Dollar	Goose.
3rd	Saml. McMillan, Cobden	White Fife.
FALL WHEAT.		
1st	L. S. Taylor, Victoria Harbour	Am. Banner.
2nd	Wm. C. Shaw, Hespeler	D. G. Chaff.
3rd	Wm. Johnstone, Galt	Reg. Dawson.

PRIZE WINNERS AT GUELPH WINTER FAIR, 1912.

Prize Won.	Competitor and Address.	Variety.
	OATS.	
1st	W. G. Rennie, Ellesmere	Lincoln.
2nd	Foster Bros., Clarksburg	Lincoln.
3rd	R. M. Mortimer & Son, Honeywood	Reg. Abundance.
4th	And. Schmidt, Mildmay	Abundance.
5th	J. M. Moodie, Blackbank	Lincoln.
6th	John A. Watson, Fern Hill	Banner.
7th	John Sercombe, Thedford	English White.
8th	Alex. Fraser, Brackenrig	White.
9th	Alex. Cowie, Caledonia	Reg. Banner.
10th	John W. Kerr, Corwhin	Lincoln.
	FALL WHEAT.	
1st	Geo. R. Barrie, Galt	Golden Jewel.
2nd	Alex. Hall, Ayr	Snowflake.
3rd	Jas. Bell, Elder's Mills	Winter King.
4th	Wm. Johnstone, Galt	Reg. Dawson.
5th	J. Thos. Simpson, Saurin	Dawson G. Chaff.
	SPRING WHEAT.	
1st	P. W. Boynton & Son, Dollar	Goose.
2nd	R. Frisby, Victoria Square	Goose.
3rd	Jas. A. Rennie, Milliken	Goose.
	BARLEY.	
1st	Alex. Morrison, Smithdale	O.A.C. 21.
2nd	Foyston Bros., Minesing	Mandscheuri.
3rd	Alex. Doner, Stayner	O.A.C. 21.
4th	Geo. Simpson, Onondaga	O.A.C. 21.
5th	Fred. E. Wickham, Walter's Falls	O.A.C. 21.

GRAIN FROM STANDING FIELD CROP COMPETITIONS.—*Continued.*

PRIZE WINNERS AT GUELPH WINTER FAIR, 1912.—*Con.*

Prize Won.	Competitor and Address.	Variety.
	PEAS.	
1st	D. S. McLay, Stoke's Bay	Little English.
2nd	Abe Mielhousen, Lion's Head	
	CORN.	
1st	Thos. Gosnell, Ridgetown	Compton's Early.
2nd	R. J. Wilson, Charing Cross	Wisconsin 7.
3rd	Thos. Totten, South Woodslee	
4th	A. W. Cohoe, South Woodslee	Wisconsin 7.
5th	Wm. Stark, Chatham	Wisconsin 7.
	POTATOES.	
1st	Wm. Naismith, Falkenburg	Can. Standard.
2nd	F. Walker, Royston	Wonderful.
3rd	Herman L. Goltz, Bardsville	G. Mountain & Empire State.
4th	Arch. Lamont, Roome.	Dooley.
5th	John Walker, R.M.D. No. 2, Mt. Brydges.	Dooley.

PRIZE WINNERS AT OTTAWA WINTER FAIR, 1913.

Prize Won.	Competitor and Address.	Variety.
	OATS.	
1st	Thos. Cosh, Bobcaygeon	Yellow Russian.
2nd	G. R. Bradley, Carsonby	Banner.
3rd	A. B. McLeod, Woodville	Sheffield Standard.
4th	John P. Trewin, Blackstock	White Prolific.
5th	Geo. Nicolson, Wallbridge	Sheffield.
6th	S. G. Gourley, Kinburn	Banner.
7th	John Bell Wilson, Manotic	New Stirling.
8th	C. H. Ketcheson, Wallbridge	Waverley.
9th	John H. Veale, Beaverton	Pr. Royal.
10th	Thos. Isaac, Fenelon Falls	Siberian.
	WHEAT.	
1st	Peter Wilson, Cobden	White Fife.
2nd	D. B. Stewart, Renfrew	White Fife.
3rd	E. F. Stephenson, New Liskeard	Red Fife.
4th	Sam McMillan, Cobden	White Fife.
	BARLEY.	
1st	Thos. Bickle, Canton	O. A. C., 21.
2nd	H. A. Walker, Charlecote	O. A. C., 21.
3rd	Urias Nelson, Demorestville	O. A. C., 21.
4th	John Baxendale, Murillo	O. A. C., 21.
	POTATOES.	
1st	Mrs. Annie Ferguson, Nesterville	Carman 2.
2nd	Thos. Cordukes, Sowerby	Green Mountain.
3rd	Thos. Wright, Nesterville	Maggie Murphy.

No.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Variety of grain.	Score Card and other Notes.							Remarks.	Kind of foreign seeds, of other grains and weed seeds.	Relative amount of impurities.	Place the grain got in the field.
				Freedom from weed seeds. 25 points.	Freedom from other varieties or other kinds of grain. 10 points.	Freedom from smut. 15 points.	Grain sound—freedom from damage by must, frost, etc. 20 points.	Grain uniformly large and plump. 25 points.	Color. 5 points.	Total 100 points.				
			BARLEY.											
293	R. D. Coutts	Midhurst	Mandscheuri	25	10	15	18	24½	2	94½	Some broken seed			4th
295	Alex. Morrison	Smithdale	O.A.C. No. 21	25	8	10	18	22	4	87	Had smut and broken seed	Oats	A trace.	4th
297	W. J. Johnstone	Bond Head	"	10	7	15	19½	18	3½	73		Wild oat, wild tare, wheat and oats		1st
			SPRING WHEAT.											
302	Jas. A. Rennie	Milliken	Goose	25	8	15	19½	24½	4	96		Oats	A trace.	1st
304	P. W. Boynton & Son	Dollar	"	25	8	10	19	23	3¾	88¾	Some broken kernels	Barley	A trace.	3rd
300	Sam'l McMillan	Cobden	White Fife	25	5	15	14	22	3	84	Quite badly sprouted			3rd
			FALL WHEAT											
308	L. S. Taylor	Victoria Harbour.	Am. Banner	25	10	15	19½	24	4¾	98¼	Some broken kernels			
311	Wm. C. Shaw	Hespeler	Dawson's G. C.	25	10	15	18	23½	4	95½				
310	Wm. Johnstone	Galt	Golden Jewel	25	10	10	19	14	3½	91½	Had some reddish ends.			1st

REPORT ON EXHIBITS OF GRAIN IN THE FIELD CROP

No.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Variety of Oats.	Score Card and				
				Free from weed seeds, 25 points.	Free from other varieties or other kinds of grain, 15 points.	Free from smut, 10 points.	Sound grain, free from damage by must, frost, etc., 15 points.	Grains plump and uniform, 10 points.
281	W. G. Rennie.....	Ellesmere	Lincoln.....	25	15	10	15	8
159	Alex. McKague....	Teeswater	Bumper King	25	15	10	15	10
260	A. B. McLeod	Woodville	Sheffield Standard.	25	15	10	15	6
165	J. M. Moodie	Black Bank.....	Lincoln	25	15	10	15	7½
206	Geo. Nicholson	Wallbridge	Sheffield Standard.	25	12	10	15	8
261	Thos. Cosh.....	Bobcaygeon	Yellow Russian...	25	15	10	15	7
282	Robt. McCowan....	Scarboro.....	Reg. Banner	25	12	10	15	9
161	G.R. Bradley.....	Carsonby	Banner	25	15	10	15	7½
227	Archie Stewart....	Ailsa Craig	"	25	15	10	15	7
253	S. J. Woods	Metcalfe	"	25	6	10	15	8
150	And. Schmidt	Mildmay.....	Abundance.....	23	9	10	15	9½
275	Alex. McCaig, jr ..	Hespeler	Lincoln	25	12	10	10	8
219	Jas. W. Edgar.....	Gorrie	Swedish Select....	25	9	10	15	7
203	H. M. Richardson..	Lowville	White Irish.....	25	5	10	15	7½
153	Jno. McDiarmid...	Lucknow.....	Abundance.....	25	15	10	15	9½
214	J. B. Bellshaw....	Stirling	Banner	20	10	10	15	9
	S. G. Gourlay	Diamond	"	21	9	10	15	9
205	C. H. Ketcheson...	Wallbridge.....	Waverly.....	25	5	10	15	6
321	R. J. Tidball.....	Thedford.....	W. Cluster.....	25	5	10	14	7
218	Wm. Moses	Jamestown	Ey. Swedish	24	5	10	15	9
166	Jno. Mountjoy.....	Nestleton Station	.....	25	7	10	15	8½
183	W. J. Bryans.....	Desboro	Manitoba	25	7	10	15	5
216	Thos. Solmes.....	Minto	Banner	25	10	10	15	7
212	C. J. H. Jordison ..	Monteagle Valley	.....	21	11	10	15	7½
263	C. H. Thurston	Bobcaygeon	Yellow Russian ...	20	13	10	15	8
170	Wm. Pearce	Iona	Dodd's White.....	25	12	10	15	8
179	Wm. Wightman ...	Lancaster	Banner	20	5	10	15	7
168	A. Beacock.....	Nestleton Station	Newmarket	25	5	10	15	4
225	H. Macd. Gray	Lansdowne	Abundance.....	15	7½	10	15	8
268	B. Tolton.....	Guelph.....	Am. Snowdrop	25	4	10	15	5
172	Jas. Jeyes	Cataraqui	Banner	15	7	10	15	6
231	Jas. Kaye	Bracebridge	New Century.....	10	4	10	15	9
156	Henry Young.....	Cargill.....	Am. Banner	15	5	10	15	7
181	A. A. McLennan...	Lancaster	Banner	25	2	10	10	5

COMPETITION AT THE DOMINION EXHIBITION, OTTAWA, 1912.

other notes.

Free from double oats, 10 points.	Per cent. of hull, 10 points.	Color, 5 points.	Total—100 points.	Percentage of double grains.	Percentage of primary grains.	Percentage of hull on primary grains.	Kind of foreign seeds of other grain and weed seeds.	Relative amount of impurities.	Place the grain got in the field.
10	10	4	97	.....	82.4	25.7	.....	.....	1st
8	9	3½	95½	3	88.2	26.7	.....	.....	5th
10	10	3¼	94¼	.....	73.8	24.8	.....	.....	2nd
7	9½	3	92	3	62.7	26	.....	.....	5th
9	9	3	91	1	72.8	26.7	False wild oat, barley	Trace	2nd
8½	7	2½	90	1	84.5	27.3	.....	.....	1st
6	8	4½	89½	4	88.1	31.6	Barley, brown oats	Trace	
4	8½	4½	89½	8	76.5	26.8	.....	.....	
7	7	3	89	3	73.5	30.2	Barley	"	
10	9	5	88	.....	72.6	29.6	Oats, black and brown, barley, wheat.	Quite a quantity.	
6½	10	5	88	6	59	25.7	Lamb's quarters ..... / Wheat.....	Traces. / Some.	
10	9	2½	86½	.....	65.8	28.5	Barley	Traces.	
9	8	3	86	1	68.1	29.4	"	"	
10	9½	4	86	.....	61.9	26.7	Barley, wheat, black oats..	"	
.....	7½	3½	85½	18	68.5	31.0	.....		
9	8	4	85	1	74.9	28.3	Barley, wild vetches	Traces.	
7	9	3½	83½	3	67.1	27.5	Black bind, false wild oats, wheat and black oats.	"	
10	9	3	83	.....	88.3	27.2	Wheat and barley.....	"	
8½	9½	2	82	1	77.7	26.9	Barley and wheat	"	
8	8	2	82	2	60.9	29.5	Barley, black oats, wheat..		
7	8½	2	82	3	68.7	28.6	Black and brown oats, barley, black medick.		
9	8	2	81	1	75.5	27.9	Black oats.....	Some.	
4	7	2½	80½	6	67.6	29.7	Barley	"	
4	8½	3	80	6	60.9	28.	Black oats ..... / Wheat, buckwheat ..... / Black bindweed.....	Prevalent. / Traces. / "	
9	2	2½	79½	1	70.3	38.2	Black bindweed ..... / False wild oats.	"	
2	5	1	78	11	75.4	33.9	Barley	Prevalent.	
10	8	2	77	.....	71.8	32.2	Barley, false wild oats.....	Traces.	
8	7	2	76	1	69.8	28.1	Black oats..... / Wheat.	Some. / Trace.	
7	8½	2½	73½	3	69.2	28.4	Barley, vetches ..... / Black oats.	Prevalent. / Traces.	
7	5	2	73	3	98.7	33.9	Barley ..... / Wheat.....	Prevalent. / Traces.	
7	5	5	70	3	62.2	33.5	Barley, brown oats, must. F. wild oats.		
9	8	4	69	1	72.5	27.4	Wild oats, ... / Barley	Some. / Prevalent.	
8	5	3	68	2	56.8	30.	Barley..... / Brown oats..... / Must. and false wild oats.	" / Traces. / "	
7	5	2	66	1	74.9	31.4	Barley ..... / Vetches, blue oats.....	Prevalent.	

FIELD CROP COMPETITION IN SHEAVES AT DOMINION EXHIBITION, OTTAWA, 1912

SCORE CARD AND SCORES

No.	Exhibitor	Address	Kind of Grain	Design 25 points	Size 10 points	Color 20 points	Form of Head 15 points	Quality of Grain 10 points	Dryness 10 points	Purity of Variety 10 points	Total 100 points	Remarks
			OATS									
282	Robt. McCowan	Scarboro, Ont.	Reg. Banner	25	10	15	13	9⅛	9	10	91⅛	Fine sheaf supported with wire frame.
261	Thos. Cosh	Bobcaygeon, Ont.	Yellow Russian	20	10	19	12	9	10	10	90	Heads rubbed in shipping.
236	Jno. Westlake	Beaverton, Ont.	Reg. Abundance	20	10	16	14	9½	9½	10	89	
263	C. H. Thurston	Bobcaygeon, Ont.	Yellow Russian	20	10	16	13	9½	10	10	88½	
150	And. Schmidt	Mildmay, Ont.	Abundance	15	9	18	14	9½	10	10	85½	The top looked a little ragged.
219	Jas. W. Edgar	Gorrie, Ont.	Swedish Select	16½	10	18½	12	8	10	10	85	
252	Chas. McDonald	Elmbrook, Ont.	Abundance	19	10	16	11	8½	10	10	84½	
242	W. E. Streatfield	Emsdale, Ont.	Banner	20	10	16	12	7½	8½	10	84	
159	Alex. McKague	Teeswater, Ont.	Bumper King	17	10	17	12	6	10	10	82	
195	R. J. Hendry	Dundalk, Ont.	Scottish Chief	16	7	16	13	8½	8	10	80½	
328	A. W. Keil	Fordwich, Ont.	Swedish Select	17	8½	14	13	9	9½	9½	80½	
281	W. G. Rennie	Ellesmere, Ont.	Lincoln	17	10	11	12	10	9	10	79	
322	John A. Brown	Beachburg, Ont.	Bumper King	18	6	15	11	7½	9	10	76½	Small sheaf.
180	J. J. Kennedy	Maxville, Ont.	W. Siberian	19	10	17	13	7	5	5	76	Damp and dead black oats in sheaf.
233	J. A. Lecuyer	Verner, Ont.	Abundance	15	9	14	12½	8	7	10	75½	
265	Garfield Kennedy	Bobcaygeon, Ont.	Yellow Russian	15	5	16	12	6	10	10	74	Small sheaf.
274	J. A. Cockburn	Puslinch, Ont.	Lincoln	14	10	9	13	8½	9½	10	74	
181	A. A. McLennan	Lancaster, Ont.	Banner	18	9½	11	11	5	8	8	70½	Weak in grain and head.
259	Geo. McKague	Woodville, Ont.	Garton's 22	21	10	9	11	6	2	10	69	Very damp and musty. Thick hulled grain.
268	B. Tolton	Guelph, Ont.	Am. Snowdrop	13	5	10	12	9	10	10	69	Poor design and small sheaf.
212	C. J. H. Jordison	Monteagle Valley, Ont.		17	8½	10	10	7	8	5	65½	Grain mixed.
176	W. E. Topliffe	Glenvale, Ont.	Swedish Select	14	10	10	11	8½	5	5	63½	Damp and impure.
157	Grant Bros.	Teeswater, Ont.	Golden Flake	22	10	11	7	5	2	9	56	Very damp. Thick hulled oat.
			SPRING WHEAT									
300	Sam. McMillan	Cobden, Ont.	White Fife	21	10	16	13	10	10	9½	89½	
302	Jas. A. Rennie	Milliken, Ont.	Goose	23	8	10	13	9½	9	10	82½	Very dark and poor straw.
301	R. B. Leitch	Renfrew, Ont.	White Fife	15	6	18	13	9½	10	10	81½	
299	Peter Wilson	Cobden, Ont.	"	16	10	10	12	9	9	9	75	
323	Alex. Bennett	Queen's Line, Ont.	"	12	10	11	12	8½	10	10	73½	

			BARLEY									
288	Jno. Hunter.....	Wyoming, Ont.....	O.A.C. No. 21.....	23	8	15	14	9	10	10	89	
284	H. A. Walker.....	Charlecote, Ont.....	"	16	5	18	14	9	10	10	82	Very small.
295	Alex. Morrison.....	Smithdale, Ont.....	"	15	10	14	12	9	8	10	78	
289	Geo. Smith.....	Wyoming, Ont.....	"	12	5	17	13	9	10	10	76	
			FALL WHEAT									
308	L. S. Taylor.....	Victoria Harbor, Ont...	Am. Banner.....	15	9½	17	15	9½	10	10	86	
310	Wm. Johnstone.....	Galt, Ont.....	Reg. Dawson.....	20	10	15	11	9½	10	10	84½	
311	W. C. Shaw.....	Hespeler, Ont.....	D. G. Chaff.....	17	10	10	11	9	10	9½	76½	

PRINCIPAL WEEDS FOUND IN CROPS OF COMPETITORS.

Algoma.

North Shore.—Sow Thistle.

Brant.

Onondaga.—Canada thistle, bindweed, sow thistle, wild oats, mustard, wild flax.

Paris.—Canada thistle, false flax, purple cockle, curled dock, ragweed, chess.

Six Nations.—Couch, ragweed, wild tares, toad flax, wild mustard, Canada thistle, wild oats, dock, wild lettuce.

Bruce.

Carrick.—Canada thistle, wild oats, dock, wormseed mustard, wild carrot.

Eastnor.—Wormseed mustard, curled dock, wild oats, tares, Canada thistle, blue burr.

Huron Tp.—Canada thistle, dock, milkweed, wild oats, ragweed, sow thistle.

Lucknow.—Canada thistle, ragweed, black medick, golden rod, stickseed, mayweed, wild oats, yarrow, wild carrot, false flax, ox-eye-daisy, couch, burdock, chicory.

Pinkerton.—Wild oats, Canada thistle, curled dock, couch, lamb's quarters, wormseed mustard, sow thistle, golden rod.

Carleton.

Carleton Co.—Canada thistle, wild pea, wild mustard, sow thistle.

Fitzroy.—Wild buckwheat, Canada thistle, wild peas, cockle, sow thistle.

Dufferin.

Dufferin Central.—Wild oats, cockle, sow thistle, dock, tares, Canada thistle, couch, bindweed.

East Luther.—Wild oats, bindweed, sow thistle, annual and perennial, Canada thistle, dock, wild tares.

Durham.

Cartwright.—Canada thistle, trefoil, perennial sow thistle, wild oats, wild peas.

Millbrook.—Canada thistle, ragweed, wild peas, perennial sow thistle, couch, bladder campion.

Orono.—Wild oats, ragweed, sow thistle.

Port Hope.—Canada thistle, bladder campion, wild oats, perennial sow thistle, wild vetch, dock, couch, wild tares.

West Durham.—Black medick, sow thistle, ragweed, Canada thistle, wild oats, tares.

ELGIN.

Shedden.—Ragweed, Canada thistle, wild buckwheat.

S. Dorchester.—Canada thistle, ragweed, dock, wild buckwheat, sow thistle, burdock, milkweed, mustard, wild pea, foxtail.

FRONTENAC.

Kingston Tp.—Canada thistle, lamb's quarters, couch, burdock, mustard, foxtail, wild vetch, mayweed, night flowering catchfly, wild buckwheat, wormseed mustard, yarrow, golden rod, broad leaf plaintain, ragweed, annual sow thistle, ox-eye daisy, curled dock.

GREY.

Ayton.—Canada thistle, wild oats, sow thistle.

Collingwood Tp.—Canada thistle, perennial and annual sow thistle, wild oats, milkweed, wild carrot, chicory, mayweed.

Desboro.—Canada thistle, couch, wild oats, sow thistle, dock, ox-eye daisy.

Keppel.—Canada thistle, sow thistle, cockle, wild oats, trefoil, blue burr, buckhorn, red dock, mustard, golden rod, pigweed.

Kilsyth.—Canada thistle, bladder campion, wild oats, lamb's quarters, perennial and annual sow thistle, golden rod, curled dock, burdock, night flowering catchfly, couch, wormseed mustard.

Normanby.—Trefoil, wild buckwheat, annual sow thistle, foxtail, Canada thistle, curled dock.

Osprey.—Wild oats, Canada thistle, sow thistle.

Proton.—Perennial sow thistle, bladder campion, mustard, blue burr, catchfly, bindweed, Canada thistle, wormseed mustard, charlock, golden rod, and minor weeds.

South Grey.—Canada thistle, lamb's quarters, trefoil, blue burr, wild buckwheat, yarrow, perennial sow thistle, foxtail, wild oats, chickweed, golden rod, cockle.

Walter's Falls.—Wild oats, Canada thistle, catchfly, curled dock, bladder campion, ball mustard, wormseed mustard, wild buckwheat, blue burr, annual sow thistle, foxtail, lamb's quarters, black medick, spurry, milkweed, couch, chicory, ribgrass.

HALDIMAND.

Caledonia.—Wild buckwheat, Canada thistle, dock, couch, ragweed, mustard, toad flax.

Walpole.—Purple cockle, chess, Canada thistle, curled dock, ragweed, couch, wild flax, stickweed, lamb's quarters, wild tares.

HALTON.

Halton.—Sow thistle, Canada thistle, wild oats.

HASTINGS.

Frankford.—Canada thistle, couch, blueweed, wild oats, sow thistle, dock, milkweed, wild pea.

Madoc.—Canada thistle, shepherd's purse, black medick, milkweed, sand spurry, lamb's quarters, couch, green foxtail, mayweed, yarrow, golden rod, wild buckwheat.

Maynooth.—Canada thistle, wild pea, couch, white daisy.

Stirling.—Wild oats, Canada thistle, wild peas.

Wollaston.—Ball mustard, couch, wild pea, Canada thistle, curled dock, wild oats, mustard, ox-eye daisy, bladder campion.

Huron.

Blyth.—Wild oats, Canada thistle, trefoil, sow thistle, ragweed, dock, spring cockle, yarrow, mullein, couch.

East Huron.—Canada thistle, wild oats, dock, wild carrot, sow thistle.

Exeter.—Chess, Canada thistle, corn cockle, curled dock, wild oats, buckhorn, mullein, ox-eye daisy, lamb's quarters, tares, shepherd's purse.

Howick.—Canada thistle, curled dock, annual and perennial sow thistle, wormseed mustard, trefoil, mayweed, wild oats, smartweed, wild buckwheat, shepherd's purse, catchfly, blue burr, bladder campion, foxtail, yarrow.

Seaforth.—Canada thistle, wild oats, sow thistle, wild carrot, milkweed.

Kent.

Wallaceburg.—Canada thistle, ragweed, sow thistle, red dock.

Lambton.

Bosanquet.—Wild buckwheat, Canada thistle, chess, ragweed, wild lettuce, sour dock, milkweed, mustard, smartweed, catchfly, lamb's quarters, foxtail, wild oats.

Florence.—Sour dock, lamb's quarters, wild buckwheat, smartweed, stickweed, ragweed, foxtail, Canada thistle, wild vetch, milkweed, shepherd's purse, mustard, annual sow thistle.

Petrolea and Enniskillen.—Ragweed, Canada thistle, wild buckwheat, milkweed, wormseed, mustard plantain, annual sow thistle, pigweed, shepherd's purse, mustard, wild lettuce.

Lanark.

South Lanark.—Annual sow thistle, wild oats, Canada thistle, golden rod, bladder campion, mustard.

Leeds.

Lansdowne.—Canada thistle, ragweed, daisy, wild pea, couch.

Lennox.

Lennox.—Canada thistle.

Lincoln.

Clinton.—Ragweed, dock, sow thistle, Canada thistle, annual sow thistle, wild buckwheat, milkweed, wild mustard.

Peninsula Central.—Ragweed, dock, wild buckwheat, annual sow thistle, Canada thistle, bindweed, chicory, wild mustard, plantain.

Middlesex.

East Middlesex.—Canada thistle, ragweed, yarrow.

North Middlesex.—Canada thistle, wild buckwheat, ragweed, milkweed, wild oats, smartweed, dock, wild pea, foxtail, white cockle, plantain, pigweed, mayweed, yarrow, trefoil.

Strathroy.—Wild buckwheat, Canada thistle, pigweed, smartweed, ragweed, dock, wild oats, wild pea.

Westminster.—Red dock, ragweed, Canada thistle.

Muskoka.

Medora and Wood.—Canada thistle, curled dock, sow thistle.

Stephenson and Watt.—Tares, annual sow thistle, tansy, Canada thistle, bindweed, wild oats, fleabane, red dock, shepherd's purse, wormseed mustard, white cockle, blue burr, couch, ox-eye daisy, bladder campion, cone flower.

Nipissing.

New Liskeard.—Canada thistle, annual sow thistle, false flax, wild pea, tares, wormseed mustard, cockle, wild oats, bindweed.

Verner.—Canada thistle, annual and perennial sow thistle, mayweed, purple and white cockle, false flax, dock, wild buckwheat, ox-eye daisy, couch, pigweed.

Norfolk.

N. Walsingham.—Foxtail.

Northumberland.

Wooler.—Canada thistle, milkweed, annual sow thistle, burdock, dock, couch, wild pea.

Ontario.

Beaverton.—Sow thistle, Canada thistle, wild oats, lamb's quarters, wild pea, curled dock, milkweed, ragweed.

Oxford.

Tillsonburg and Dereham.—Ragweed, Canada thistle, dock, bindweed, foxtail, mustard, water spurry, wormseed, sow thistle.

West Zorra and Embro.—Wild buckwheat, smartweed, ragweed, Canada thistle, red root, blue weed, milkweed, golden rod, bindweed, trefoil, burdock, red dock, wild tares, wild oats, mustard.

Parry Sound.

Machar.—Golden rod, Canada thistle, wild buckwheat, pigweed, couch, yarrow, bladder campion, chicory, ox-eye daisy, foxtail, lamb's quarters, mustard, smartweed.

Magnetawan.—Yarrow, Canada thistle, couch, sour dock, golden rod, wild buckwheat, wild oats, smartweed, pigweed, water grass, daisy, peppermint, sow thistle.

Perry.—Canada thistle, wild buckwheat, smartwood, golden rod, wormseed mustard, vetch, pigweed, spurry, daisy, fleabane, lamb's quarters, curled dock, couch, tares, white cockle, plantain, bladder campion, foxtail, blue burr, yarrow, wild oats, burdock, ball mustard, false flax.

Powassan.—Spurry, lamb's quarters, plantain, Canada thistle, annual sow thistle, smartweed, buttercup, yarrow, wild buckwheat, cockle, shepherd's purse, foxtail, blue burr, curled dock, ox-eye daisy, mayweed, mustard, devil's paint brush.

Strong.—Canada thistle, golden rod, plantain, chicory, yarrow, devil's paint brush, lamb's quarters, white and purple cockle, catchfly, wild buckwheat, mullein, foxtail, smartweed, shepherd's purse, ox-eye daisy, bindweed, wild oats.

Peel.

Albion and Bolton.—Perennial sow thistle, Canada thistle, wild oats, mustard, black bindweed.

Peel County.—Dock, Canada thistle, black bindweed, ragweed, wild oats, spiny leaved, annual and perennial sow thistle, chicory.

Toronto Tp.—Sow thistle.

Perth.

Kirkton.—Curled dock, Canada thistle, mullein, false flax, corn cockle, chess, milkweed, wild oats, yarrow, shepherd's purse, annual sow thistle, lamb's quarters, wild tares.

South Perth.—Canada thistle, wild buckwheat, wild oats, trefoil, curled dock, pennycress, ragweed, trefoil, catchfly, perennial sow thistle, chicory.

Peterborough.

Otonabee.—Canada thistle, lamb's quarters, sow thistle, dock, couch, yarrow, wild pea, milkweed, ragweed, wild oats.

Peterborough Industrial.—Annual and perennial sow thistle, Canada thistle, couch, ladies' thumb, wormseed mustard, mayweed, wild buckwheat, curled dock, wild vetch, bladder campion, yarrow, bindweed, burdock, trefoil, white cockle, ragweed, wild oats.

Prescott.

Alfred.—Sow thistle, Canada thistle, ragweed, bindweed, vetches, wormseed mustard, stinkweed, wild buckwheat, yarrow, chicory, pennycress.

Prince Edward.

Ameliasburg.—Perennial and annual sow thistle, ragweed, trefoil, wild oats, Canada thistle, milkweed, wild vetches.

Prince Edward.—Canada thistle, couch, milkweed, wild buckwheat, ragweed, bitter dock, mustard.

Sophiasburg.—Canada thistle, ragweed, mayweed, wild buckwheat, annual sow thistle, wormseed mustard, charlock, curled dock, couch, black medick.

Rainy River.

Emo.—Canada thistle, perennial sow thistle, purple cockle.

Renfrew.

Arnprior.—Vetches, Canada thistle, milkweed, mustard, wild oats, wormseed mustard, wild buckwheat.

N. Renfrew.—Annual and perennial sow thistle, wormseed mustard, Canada thistle, vetches, charlock, white cockle, ball mustard.

Renfrew.—Annual, perennial and spiny sow thistle, wild buckwheat, Canada thistle, purple and white cockle, daisy, catchfly, dock, yarrow, vetch, couch, milkweed, mustard, sweet clover.

Russell.

Russell.—Canada thistle, perennial sow thistle, purple cockle, couch.

Simcoe.

Barrie.—Canada thistle, wild oats, white cockle, wild vetch, sow thistle, mayweed, wild buckwheat, pennycress, wild pea, milkweed, burdock, couch.

East Simcoe.—Wild buckwheat, Canada thistle, milkweed, cockle, couch.

Nottawasaga and Great Northern.—Canada thistle, wild oats, bladder campion, annual and perennial sow thistle, wild pea, milkweed, ox-eye daisy, wild vetch, couch.

Tiny and Tay.—Night nettle, Canada thistle, sour dock, chess, wild buckwheat, stinkweed, wild pea, milkweed, couch, red top.

Sudbury.

Warren.—Ox-eye daisy, couch, hemp nettle, Canada thistle, wild oats, false flax, annual sow thistle, purple cockle.

Thunder Bay.

Oliver.—Ball mustard, wild buckwheat, lamb's quarters, Canada thistle, Ox-eye daisy, wormseed mustard, wild oats, false flax.

Victoria.

Eldon.—Perennial sow thistle, cinquefoil, wild tares, Canada thistle, wild oats, bindweed, blue burr, green foxtail, wild buckwheat, catchfly.

Fenelon.—Wild pea, Canada thistle, couch, curled dock, wild oats, trefoil, bladder campion, perennial sow thistle.

Verulam.—Catchfly, Canada thistle, wild pea, blue burr, white cockle, wild oats, mustard, couch, trefoil, perennial sow thistle, foxtail, black bindweed, ragweed, smartweed.

Waterloo.

S. Waterloo.—Canada thistle.

Welland.

Bertie.—Ragweed, Canada thistle, wild buckwheat, milkweed, dock, couch.
Welland.—Ragweed, Canada thistle, wild buckwheat, sweet clover, mustard.

Wellington.

Centre Wellington.—Canada thistle, sow thistle.
Mt. Forest.—Wild oats, Canada thistle, wild buckwheat, wild pea, dock, perennial sow thistle, pigweed, ox-eye daisy, wormseed mustard, mustard, couch.
Puslinch.—Sow thistle.

Wentworth.

West Flamboro.—Canada thistle, false flax, redroot, wild buckwheat, ragweed, milkweed, trefoil, bindweed, annual sow thistle.

York.

Markham.—Wild tares, red dock, Canada thistle, sow thistle, ragweed, couch, wild oats, wild pea.
Newmarket.—Canada thistle, sow thistle, wild oats, trefoil, tares, bladder campion, bindweed, stinkweed.
Richmond Hill.—White cockle, wild oats, Canada thistle, stinkweed, perennial sow thistle, curled dock, ragweed, wild mustard.
Scarboro.—Milkweed, perennial sow thistle, Canada thistle, wild oats, burdock, bindweed, horse tail.
Woodbridge.—Tares, chess, false flax, Canada thistle, white cockle, curled dock, wild oats, corn cockle, couch, toadflax, burdock, foxglove, chicory, bladder campion, annual and perennial sow thistle, shepherd's purse.

STANDING FIELD CROP COMPETITIONS.

Rules and Regulations in Force for 1912.

The Ontario Government this year placed in the Estimates a grant of $18,000 for Standing Field Crop Competitions to be conducted under the auspices of Boards of Agricultural Societies. Of the above amount the Federal Government have agreed to reimburse the Province to the extent of $1,000 for each million of acres of cultivated land up to $10,000.

1. Nature of the Competition. Competition in every Society will be limited to one crop which should be the one of most importance to the farmers of the district. Fields entered for competition must consist of not less than five acres nor more than twenty, but for beans or potatoes the minimum plot must not be less than one acre.

Selection must be made from the following crops, viz.: Spring or fall wheat, white oats, barley, rye, corn, peas, alsike clover, alfalfa, clover, potatoes, beans or any other staple crop produced for seed in Ontario.

2. Competitors. Competition will be limited to members of an Agricultural Society and the fields entered must be not more than fifteen miles from its headquarters. *Competitors will be allowed to make entry in only one Society, and but one entry can be made by each competitor.*

3. Society's Entry. Societies desiring to enter this competition must notify the Superintendent not later than the first of May. Not less than ten entries in any Society will be accepted, and competition will be limited to the first hundred and seventy Societies applying.

4. Individual Entries. All individual entries must be forwarded by the Secretaries to the Superintendent of Agricultural Societies, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, on or before May 25th, 1912.

5. Societies may, if thought advisable, charge a small entry fee of not more than one dollar, but this is optional with the directors.

An amount of not less than $75 must be given in prizes by each Society, to be divided as follows:—$20, $15, $12, $10, $8, $6, $4. Of this amount the Government grant will be $50. The Society will be required to contribute $25, which can be counted as expenditure for Agricultural purposes in the yearly financial statement, on which their regular grant is based. This will be equivalent to reducing the amount paid by the Societies to about $17.

Judges. The Ontario Department of Agriculture will furnish judges free of charge.

Grain Exhibit at Provincial Winter Fairs. Six hundred dollars will be offered by the Government for two bushel sacks of grain and one and one-half bushels of potatoes at both Guelph and Ottawa Winter Fairs, the competition for which will be confined to the first five prize winners in the Standing Field Crop Competitions. Full particulars will be furnished later. Of the above amount $400 will be offered by the Dominion and $200 by the Provincial Government at each fair.

Sheaf Exhibit. In addition to the above, arrangements have been made with the directors of the Canadian National Exhibition, to be held in Toronto, August 24th to September 9th, to donate $228 in prizes for the Sheaf Exhibit from the Standing Crop Competitions. Those eligible to enter are the first five prize winners. For this Sheaf Exhibit the Province has been divided into three

districts, and prizes amounting to $76 will be awarded to competitors in each of the three divisions mentioned below, for the following kinds of grain:—

	Fall Wheat.	Spring Wheat.	White Oats.	Barley.
First Prize.....	$8 00	$8 00	$8 00	$8 00
Second Prize	6 00	6 00	6 00	6 00
Third Prize.....	5 00	5 00	5 00	5 00

Division 1. Includes Muskoka, Parry Sound, Haliburton, Nipissing, Manitoulin, Algoma and other districts in New Ontario.

Division 2. All Counties East of York and Simcoe.

Division 3. York, Simcoe, and all Counties West and South-west of same.

Each sheaf must be not less than eight inches in diameter, be carefully selected from the best grain in the field, neatly bound by hand and must be boxed and shipped to J. Lockie Wilson, Horticultural Building, Exhibition Park, Toronto, not later than August 21st, 1912. Express charges will be paid by the Ontario Government.

Grain Exhibit. Prizes amounting to $288 will also be offered at the Canadian National Exhibition for two-bushel sacks of grain open to the winners of the first five prizes in the Standing Crop Competitions. In this section exhibitors will show in three divisions the same as in sheaves. The prizes are as follows:—

	Fall Wheat.	Spring Wheat.	White Oats.	Barley.
First Prize.....	$10 00	$10 00	$10 00	$10 00
Second Prize	8 00	8 00	8 00	8 00
Third Prize.....	6 00	6 00	6 00	6 00

All entries for the sheaf and grain exhibit must be made to the Superintendent, J. Lockie Wilson, Parliament Buildings, not later than August 10th, 1912.

The Ontario Department of Agriculture will supply stencilled and numbered sacks to those who make entry.

The grain winning prizes at the Canadian National Exhibition will be retained by the Department of Agriculture for experimental purposes and that which does not receive an award will be sold to the best possible advantage, and the money received for same will be forwarded to owners, or, if exhibitors wish their grain returned, they can have this done by paying return express charges on same.

J. Lockie Wilson,

Superintendent.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Bureau of Industries

FOR THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

1912

PART I.—AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS
PART II.—CHATTEL MORTGAGES

(PUBLISHED BY THE ONTARIO DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, TORONTO)

PRINTED BY ORDER OF
THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

TORONTO:
Printed by L. K. CAMERON, Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty
1913

Printed by
WILLIAM BRIGGS
29-37 Richmond Street West
TORONTO

To His Honour Col. Sir John Morison Gibson, Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, a Colonel in the Militia of Canada, etc., etc., etc.

Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.

May it Please Your Honour:

The undersigned begs to present herewith for the consideration of Your Honour the Report of the Ontario Bureau of Industries for 1912.

Respectfully submitted.

JAMES S. DUFF,
Minister of Agriculture.

Toronto, 1913.

Ontario Bureau of Industries.

PART I.—AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

THE WEATHER.

Under their respective headings, summary tables of temperature, precipitation, and sunshine are herewith presented.

Temperature. The following table gives the temperature of the Province of each month for the last five years, together with the mean annual temperature, also the mean temperature for the six months April-September—practically the growing season—together with the average for the five years 1908-12, and the thirty-one years, 1882-1912.

Month.	1912	1911	1910	1909	1908	1908-1912	1882-1912
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
January	7.7	20.8	21.6	21.6	18.7	18.1	17.6
February	13.6	21.1	16.8	22.1	14.8	17.7	17.3
March	21.1	26.2	35.2	26.9	28.1	27.5	26.2
April	39.5	40.6	46.6	38.6	39.9	41.0	41.5
May	54.9	59.9	51.2	52.0	55.8	54.8	53.8
June	60.0	64.1	62.4	64.2	64.9	63.1	63.8
July	67.8	70.1	68.3	66.6	69.4	68.4	68.1
August	62.2	67.7	65.6	67.0	65.4	65.6	64.4
September	60.7	58.2	57.0	57.9	63.0	59.4	59.7
October	49.3	46.9	49.0	44.8	49.4	47.9	47.1
November	37.1	32.7	33.4	39.0	36.9	35.8	35.0
December	28.0	30.0	17.7	22.9	23.4	24.4	23.6
Annual mean	41.8	44.8	43.7	43.6	44.1	43.6	43.2
Mean for 6 months, April to September	57.5	60.1	58.5	57.7	59.7	58.7	58.6

The mean temperature for the year 1912 was 41.8 degrees, being 3.0 degrees lower than that of the preceding year, and 1.4 degrees lower than the normal for the thirty-one years, 1882-1912.

The mean temperature for the six months, April-September, was 2.6 degrees lower than the corresponding period of the previous year, and 1.1 degrees lower than the normal for the thirty-one years. December was the warmest month relatively, being 4.4 degrees above its normal; January was the coldest relatively, being 9.9 degrees below its average.

SUNSHINE. In the following table the averages of sunshine are, as usual, derived from the records of the weather stations at Woodstock, Toronto, Lindsay, Kingston, and Ottawa:

Month.	Sun above horizon.	1912	1911	1910	1909	1908	1908–1912	1882–1912
	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.
January	285.7	98.7	79.2	53.0	67.1	92.3	78.1	75.9
February	291.4	109.7	89.9	107.6	76.6	120.9	100.9	103.2
March	369.9	181.2	159.4	173.7	141.7	95.6	150.3	144.5
April	406.4	177.3	192.3	152.6	156.7	177.3	171.2	184.8
May	461.1	188.9	272.2	176.1	191.5	188.2	203.4	212.3
June	465.7	281.6	215.3	242.6	264.3	332.9	267.3	245.1
July	470.9	264.2	303.1	268.9	266.0	295.4	279.5	266.8
August	434.5	153.8	247.1	204.8	273.4	263.3	228.5	240.6
September	376.3	114.0	190.7	179.3	182.4	177.0	168.7	184.6
October	340.2	147.3	150.9	142.8	128.1	162.3	146.3	141.0
November	286.9	82.9	75.0	43.2	95.5	72.1	73.7	77.7
December	274.3	52.4	65.3	74.5	55.9	61.6	61.9	59.9
Total for the year	4463.3	1852.0	2040.4	1819.1	1899.2	2038.5	1929.8	1936.4
Total for six months, April to September	2614.9	1179.8	1420.7	1224.3	1334.3	1434.1	1318.6	1334.2

The year 1912 had 1,852.0 hours of sunshine, or 84.4 hours less than the average for the last thirty-one years. The six growing months, April-September, had 1,179.8 hours of sunshine, or 154.4 hours less than the average for the period 1882-1912. The six months January, February, March, June, October, and November were all above average, March being highest with a departure or 36.7 hours; April, May, July, August, September, and December were below, August being lowest with a departure of 86.8 hours less than average.

PRECIPITATION. The fall of both rain and snow for the five winter months, including November, 1911, and March, 1912, is given in the following table for five years, together with the average for the thirty-one years, 1882-1912. An inch of water is equivalent to ten inches of snow:

Months.	1912	1911	1910	1909	1908	1908–1912	1882–1912
November:	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.
Rain	2.52	1.35	3.03	1.25	2.64	2.16	2.01
Snow	13.4	12.8	4.9	6.3	4.3	8.3	7.7
December:							
Rain	1.44	0.09	0.93	0.48	1.95	0.98	1.23
Snow	9.1	22.9	9.0	19.6	18.3	15.8	15.4
January:							
Rain	0.44	0.76	1.09	1.29	0.45	0.81	0.95
Snow	25.4	9.9	19.6	11.5	20.6	17.4	19.5
February:							
Rain	0.08	0.40	0.71	1.52	0.82	0.71	0.82
Snow	16.8	15.6	19.7	16.2	27.7	19.2	16.4
March:							
Rain	0.20	0.96	0.65	1.06	1.36	0.85	1.17
Snow	14.1	13.3	3.1	16.8	7.4	10.9	10.5
Five months:							
Rain	4.68	3.56	6.41	5.60	7.22	5.51	6.18
Snow	78.8	74.5	66.3	70.4	78.3	71.6	69.5

The total amount of rainfall for the five months, November-March, was 4.68 inches, or 1.50 below the average for the thirty-one years, 1882-12.

The total amount of snowfall was 78.8 inches, or 9.3 inches above average. December was the only month that did not have an excess, being 6.3 below, while the others ranged from 0.4 to 5.9 above.

The six months, April to September, however, comprise what is regarded as the growing season for most crops, and the following table gives the rainfall of these months for the last five years, also the average for the five years, 1908-1912, and for the thirty-one years 1882-1912:

Months.	1912	1911	1910	1909	1908	1908–1912	1882–1912
	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.
April	2.24	1.58	3.15	3.48	1.59	2.41	1.74
May	5.08	2.08	2.84	3.44	3.59	3.41	2.88
June	1.56	2.30	1.49	1.36	1.83	1.71	2.74
July	2.61	2.30	3.12	4.02	2.90	2.99	2.83
August	4.33	2.29	3.18	2.18	2.36	2.87	2.54
September	3.98	2.77	2.45	1.91	1.13	2.45	2.63
Total for six months	19.80	13.32	16.23	16.39	13.40	15.84	15.36

The rainfall for the six months, April-September, comprising the growing season, was 19.80 inches, 6.48 inches more than 1911, and in comparison with the normal for the thirty-one year period is 4.44 inches above. June and July were both below average, the former especially so with a deficit of 1.18 inches. May had the greatest excess, being 2.20 inches above its average for the thirty-one year period.

VEGETATION.

When correspondents reported about the middle of May the season was regarded as being a week or two later than the average, with grass and other field growth relatively ahead of that of orchard and forest. A large number of cattle and other live stock had been turned out to grass, some of them much too early both for the animals and the pastures.

Spring Sowing. The May crop bulletin had the following to say regarding seeding: "Considering the rather backward season, seeding is well forward in some localities. While some farmers have not yet got in all their spring grains, others are already putting in mangels and beets. The seed-bed as a rule has been in good, friable condition, except on undrained or very low, wet clay soils, which have been variously described as being 'sticky,' 'gummy,' 'waxy,' or 'clammy.' The catch is reported to be unusually good, germination being both quick and general. More seeding than usual will be done this season on account of so much fall wheat land having been either reinforced with spring grains or plowed up."

STATISTICS OF FIELD CROPS.

The following table gives the acreage, production and market value of the field crops of Ontario for the year 1912. Detailed tables showing the statistics by counties will be found elsewhere in this report:

Crops.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels per acre.	Market Value	
				Total.	Per acre.
				$	$ c.
Fall Wheat	759,888	15,039,885	19.8	13,795,968	18 16
Spring Wheat	123,080	2,302,339	18.7	2,072,266	16 84
Barley	647,382	19,232,275	29.7	11,296,962	17 45
Oats	2,601,735	98,444,807	37.8	38,005,016	14 61
Peas	221,524	3,667,005	16.6	4,047,354	18 27
Beans	69,703	1,182,132	17.0	2,280,173	32 71
Rye	105,949	1,839,675	17.4	1,287,208	12 15
Buckwheat	205,893	5,414,796	26.3	2,950,001	14 33
Corn (for husking)	301,251	21,969,468	72.9	8,162,565	27 10
Potatoes	158,888	21,346,394	134.	13,604,052	85 62
Carrots	2,742	747,207	273.	93,401	34 06
Mangel-wurzels	60,103	27,671,114	460.	2,213,689	36 83
Turnips	101,529	49,561,566	488.	4,956,157	48 82
Sugar Beets	21,054	7,819,066	37.1	977,383	46 42
Mixed grains	448,402	16,382,161	36.5	8,674,724	19 35
		tons	tons		
Corn (for Silo)	377,982	3,969,597	10.50	9,923,993	26 26
Hay and Clover	3,367,369	5,220,713	1.55	61,449,429	18 25
Totals:					
1912	9,574,474			185,790,341	19 40
1911	9,718,741			179,974,358	18 52
1910	9,725,684			175,115,742	18 01

The acreages devoted to other crops in 1912 were as follows: orchards, 310,096; small fruits, 24,699; vineyards, 11,634; gardens, 56,716; rape, 44,820; flax, 9,125; hops, 692; tobacco, 10,749, (Essex, 6,663; Kent, 3,132); summer fallow, 278,317; pasture (cleared), 3,082,671.

THE GRAIN CROPS.

Fall Wheat. The wheat sown in the fall of 1911 was thus referred to in the November bulletin issued in that year: "In the western half of the Province, where most of the fall wheat is raised, a slightly increased area has been put in, except in the Georgian Bay District, where a smaller acreage than usual is reported. The bulk of the new seed found a good bed, and the young wheat was looking well when correspondents reported. Sowing ranged all the way from the 24th of August to the first week of October, the bulk of the crop being got in during the first half of September; although some was sown later purposely in order to avoid the Hessian fly, which is reported to be operating in some of the new fields."

The April bulletin stated that deep snow had protected the fall wheat fields during the very cold winter, but that the trying weather of April, with its alternate thawing and freezing, had yet to be met.

The May bulletin said: "In the bulletin recently issued by the Department, showing crop conditions as existing at the end of March, it was stated that fall wheat was likely to come from under the snow in practically the same condition in which

it entered the winter. It was pointed out, however, that the trying weather of April had yet to be met. April proved to be even more trying than was anticipated, for fall wheat began May in a worse condition than has been witnessed for many years. Alternate thawing and freezing in the early part of April developed a covering of either water or ice on portions of many fields, which proved fatal to a considerable portion of the young wheat. Reports have been made of losses ranging from 10 to 80 per cent. Taking the Province over, the net loss of fall wheat may be placed at about one-third. More would have been plowed up but for clover or timothy having been seeded down with the wheat. Where the land was merely 'patchy,' barley, oats, or other spring grains have been drilled or disked in to save the grass. While low fields suffered most severely, a correspondent suggestively remarks that 'underdrained land is all right.' Taking the Province by districts, the Lake Erie and West Midland counties have suffered most severely; the Lake Huron counties may be classed as from fair to poor, while the Georgian Bay counties range from fair to good. The Lake Ontario counties have done rather poorly west of Toronto, but fairly well to the east. Further east in the Province, fall wheat has done well, but it is grown there only in very limited areas. Occasional mention has been made of the wire-worm, white grub, and the Hessian fly, but the crop so far has suffered less than usual from insect pests. It is of interest to note that in Ohio and Michigan, the States immediately south of our main fall wheat districts, 45 per cent. and 26 per cent. respectively of the fall wheat land have been abandoned this spring."

August references to fall wheat were thus summarized: "Fall wheat received a serious setback in April from alternate thawing and freezing, which killed out an area estimated to be about one-third of the crop, leaving many fields very patchy. Thus handicapped, fall wheat has not yet come up to the standard of recent years in the matter of general yield. The crop, also, has been very uneven in ripening, which has delayed harvesting, making it about two weeks later than the very early cut of last year. Some were caught by showery weather at the time of cutting, and several reports were made of some of the crop sprouting in the shock, but the bulk of the grain is reported to be of fair quality. The straw is of medium length, and there are more complaints of rust than usual. Yields range from 10 to 35 bushels per acre. The Lake Erie counties are the poorest of the fall wheat districts so far as yield and general conditions are concerned."

The November bulletin said of fall wheat: "This crop has fallen off in average yield, and the grain is hardly up to its own standard of quality. The wet weather during harvest caused considerable sprouting in the stook, and a portion of the crop was also hauled in before being dry. Harvesting was relatively late, owing to the comparatively cool and wet weather then prevailing."

The New Fall Wheat. The prospects of the new crop of fall wheat were thus described in the November bulletin: "A smaller area of wheat has been sown this fall, owing largely to the lateness of the harvest and the difficulty of getting on low lands, owing to the frequent rains. The Georgian Bay district is the only fall wheat section closely approaching its own normal acreage. Correspondents report a favorable seed bed, and most of the fields of new wheat look faily promising, although there is a rather small top, owing to late seeding and the comparatively cool fall weather. Sowing ranged from the last week of August until the first week of October, most of the crop having been put in between the 9th and 15th of September. Only scattered mention was made of the Hessian Fly, in the counties Elgin, Norfolk, and Grey."

Spring Wheat. Comparatively little spring wheat is now raised in this Province, but where grown the Wild Goose variety is the favorite. The crop was ripening slowly for lack of sunshine when correspondents reported during the second week of August. The straw was short, owing to dry weather early in the summer, but the heads were well filled, and a good average yield was anticipated.

The November bulletin had this brief reference to spring wheat: "This class of wheat is not now largely raised in this Province, but where grown the quality was relatively better than that of fall wheat."

Barley. August reports concerning barley were on the whole encouraging. The bulletin said: "There will be a fair yield of plump barley in nearly every county in the Province, although individual reports show considerable variance. Notwithstanding much wet weather at harvesting there are not many complaints of discoloration of the grain. The straw, however, is short, owing to drouth in the period of mid-growth. As in the case of the other cereals, harvesting is comparatively late, running from July 25th to the 15th of August."

The November bulletin had the following: "There has been a good yield of barley, but the quality of much of the the crop is not up to the mark, considerable of the grain having been discolored by the almost continuous rains prevailing during harvest. Some of the barley also sprouted after being cut. Owing to the rainy weather, harvesting was considerably delayed."

Oats. This crop was rather promising early in August, judging from the following from the bulletin covering conditions up to the second week of that month: "Notwithstanding what was considered as a poor start from too much rain in the spring, oats developed into a first-class crop; for although the straw is hardly up to the standard in length, it is usually clean and presentable, while the heads are well filled and give a good yield. There has been some "lodging" from heavy rains, but so far cutting has not been unduly difficult. Harvesting began in some places on the 5th of August, but the bulk of it was not under way until a week later, and owing to late ripening some will not be through cutting until the end of the month."

November reports regarding oats were not so encouraging: The November bulletin said: "Like the other cereals, oats were much damaged, both in grain and straw by the wet weather during the period of harvesting. In fact, much of the crop had to lie in the fields for weeks after being cut, which in some instances started fresh growth in the shocks, sprouting of grain, etc. While much of the oat crop may be classed as A1 in every respect, the general condition may be summed up as large in yield, but rather lighter in weight and poorer generally in quality."

Winter Rye. There is only a very limited area of rye grown for grain in this Province. The crop this year, like fall wheat and clover, suffered somewhat from trying weather in the spring, and the unusually wet weather was also unfavorable to it; nevertheless, the yield and quality was reported to be good, taking the Province as a whole.

Peas. "Peas are doing better this year on the average than for several seasons," said the August bulletin, "although the yields reported vary from 5 to 30 bushels an acre, some of the fields having been affected by the wet spring weather, followed by the intense heat of early summer. A portion of the crop is yet green, and pulling is expected to continue from the 12th of August into the first week of September.

In recent years, while there has been an increase in the acreage raised for canning purposes, there has been a considerable falling off in the growing of peas for the barn, but some correspondents claim that this year's improvement in the crop will likely encourage the sowing of a larger area. The newer districts of Northern Ontario have excellent reports concerning the yield and general prospects of peas."

The November reports were not so encouraging, judging from the following statement appearing in the November bulletin: "The wet season was very trying to peas, there being some sprouting of the grain and considerable injury to the straw. However, practically no mention was made of the weevil."

Buckwheat. This crop has been coming more into favor during the last two or three years, and considering the prolonged wet weather this season it has given good satisfaction so far as yield and quality of grain are concerned. Harvesting was unusually late, and as the land was very soft from frequent rains some of the crop had to be cut with the scythe. There were also some complaints of the grain shelling during the gathering.

Mixed Grains. There appears to be a lessening of enthusiasm over the growing of mixed grains. Oats and barley are by far the most popular mixture, as these grains can be selected to ripen closely together, and they make good chop for all kinds of live stock. Some growers prefer to add a little peas. Wheat, barley and oats, and oats and peas, are also said to give satisfaction as grain mixtures.

Beans. The bulletin dealing with the early August conditions said: "This crop is also a late one this season, being only in the blossoming and early podding stages when correspondents reported. The comparatively cool and wet mid-summer was not considered favorable to beans; nevertheless it is estimated that the crop will be about an average."

The November bulletin had the following: "But for the continued rains of the early fall, beans would have done well. The wet weather, however, was hard upon the crop, many of the pods being imperfectly filled, owing to uneven ripening, and the beans in some cases were discolored and rather soft. Harvesting was very late on account of the almost steady rains; in fact, some beans were yet unpulled at the end of October."

Corn. August conditions were thus described: "The corn crop will likely be the poorest for years, for while some favorable reports have been made most of the fields were rather thin and unpromising. The weather at the time of planting was too wet and cold for the best results, and much of the seed rotted or otherwise failed to germinate, necessitating considerable replanting. A period of drouth early in the growing season, and prolonged dull and cool weather following, have combined to check the growth of the plant, and the crop at present is backward in appearance. In some of the western counties the white grub also did some injury to corn."

The November bulletin said: "While some correspondents report favorably regarding corn, the general opinion is that the crop is not up to the average in either yield or quality. There was too much rain and not enough warm weather for the best results. As a rule there is much soft, immature corn, both for husking and the silo. Some of the crop was caught by frost, but not to a serious extent."

HAY AND CLOVER.

According to the April bulletin, clover, like fall wheat, was well protected by the deep covering of snow that prevailed nearly all winter, and that still lay on the land at the end of March. The trying weather of April, however, was yet to come before the crop came into spring growth.

The condition of clover fields six weeks later was thus presented in the May bulletin: "This crop was handicapped by unually hot and dry weather last summer, and met the winter with a rather thin stand. The alternate wet and icy conditions prevailing during the former part of April told heavily against clover, especially on low land, and there are many spotted fields. There was also considerable heaving, but where well rolled it soon recovered. The crop never has been so variably described as to condition, from 'poor' to 'good' being reported in practically every locality. The latest returns to hand, however, are the most encouraging."

The August bulletin had a more cheerful story to tell than was expected earlier in the season. It said: "Adverse conditions of the weather in April gave a poor start to the growth of timothy and clover this year, but the fields soon rallied, and taking the Province over there has been a fair crop of hay of good quality, notwithstanding the wide range of yield. Timothy is said to have been relatively better than clover. The cutting ranged from June 22nd to the end of July. Some correspondents aver that harvesting was delayed owing to lack of farm labor. New seeding in this year's grain is said to be very promising."

Clover Seed. Considerable of the clover was winter-killed, and although there was a fair summer cut the almost continuous rains ensuing prevented much of the second crop from perfecting the heads for seed. There was also much difficulty in cutting the clover at the best time for threshing the seed, and the yield for this purpose will consequently be rather less than usual. The catch of new clover is said to be an excellent one.

Alfalfa. The May bulletin had the following: "Like clover and fall wheat, the crop has been considerably winter-killed, or, rather, has suffered greatly from water, frost, and ice in the spring. Old fields are most badly injured. Some correspondents warn alfalfa growers against grazing the crop, especially in the fall. While not yet generally raised, alfalfa is rapidly coming into favor as a fodder crop, and even with this year's drawbacks a sufficient number of good fields survive to encourage growers."

August reports were to the effect that, considering the adverse season, alfalfa had done well.

FIELD ROOTS.

Potatoes. When correspondents reported in August, prospects of a good yield of potatoes were most promising, more especially in the western half of the Province. Several reports pointed out that the Colorado potato bug had not been as plentiful this summer as usual. Casual mention only was made of blight or rot.

The hopeful tone of the August reports was changed to one of regret in the returns received later in the season. The November bulletin said of potatoes: "This crop has been the disappointment of the season. The fields promised most liberal yields at the time of digging, and the appearance of the tubers was first-class. Since being taken up, however, considerable of the crop has rotted in the cellars and pits; and while some correspondents reports no injury from this cause, the bulk of the returns place the losses from rot at from 5 to 60 per cent. The rot has been the worst on low-lying fields and heavy soils. Correspondents found it difficult to estimate the yield of sound potatoes. Their remarks show that a record crop would have been reported but for the unusual severity of the rot, and that material deduction should be still further made from the results of these estimates, tabulated elsewhere, on account of the continuance of the rot. The white grub also did injury to the growing potatoes.

Turnips. Correspondents in August were divided in opinion as to the prospects for turnips, although there were more favorable than unfavorable returns. However, there was an improvement in the outlook as the reports were coming in.

The latest returns were to the following effect: "This crop was not very promising in the early part of the season, but the frequent rains later on helped growth wonderfully, and a good general yield has resulted. Some remained to be pulled when correspondents wrote in the first week of November."

Mangels. Midsummer prospects for roots were not of the best, although mangels were more promising than turnips.

The returns made in November were encouraging, however, a good yield of mangels being reported in nearly every locality. Most of these roots were under cover by the end of October.

Carrots. Field carrots are now but little grown in this Province, but where raised they did fairly well.

Sugar Beets. Although not so generally grown as turnips and mangels, sugar beets also made an excellent showing this season, nearly every report received being favorable.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Tobacco: The August bulletin said: "This is likely to be a poor crop, especially on low land. The planting season was too wet and cold for the best results, and growth at present is regarded as being very backward. Grubs and wire worms are also reported as doing injury to the plants."

November returns were to the following effect: "The growing season was too wet and cold for best results with this crop, and some of the plants got a touch of frost. The yield and quality vary greatly, some describing the leaf as being very poor, while others classify it as being fair to good."

Threshing and Marketing. The following appeared in the November bulletin: "The unusually rainy weather this summer and fall delayed harvesting, which has put threshing, generally speaking, rather behind compared with more recent years, although in some localities the work is said to be practically com-

pleted. There was much wet grain at threshing, and some of it had to be dried for marketing. A quantity of wheat and oats has been sold, but bad roads, and the rush of farm work between the frequent rainy spells have prevented much marketing."

Fall Plowing. The November bulletin said: "The remarkably wet season of 1912 left much of the land very soggy and unfit for the plow when correspondents reported. This, coupled with the fact that harvesting of both fields and orchards was unusually late, has greatly delayed fall plowing, and unless there is a very open November the normal area of land will not be turned over, despite the fact that a few correspondents report fall plowing as being completed."

Farm Improvements. Notwithstanding so much unfavorable weather, many improvements were made to farm property. The unusually wet season very forcibly impressed, not only the benefits, but also the necessity, of underdraining. In many localities, more especially in some of the western counties of the Province, traction ditchers have been introduced to push along the work. The scarcity of fit manual labor, however, held back drainage operations in various localities. A considerable amount of farm building and repairing was also done, most frequently in the way of putting in concrete stabling under barns. An immense amount of woven wire fencing has been erected, replacing the more obsolete styles of rail and other wooden fences and barbed wire.

FRUIT AND FRUIT TREES.

The bulletin published early in April had the following regarding fruit trees: "Until the buds begin to swell it will be too early to speak definitely regarding the effect of the severe winter upon orchards. The roots of the fruit trees were, fortunately, well protected by a deep covering of snow during the intensely cold weather prevailing in mid-winter; otherwise, a serious loss to young orchards would have resulted. There are, however, a few reports of injury to peaches and other tender fruit trees on account of the very low temperatures, although the most serious injury from that cause as yet apparent has been the splitting of a number of apple trees. On the other hand, so far no damage from sleet storms has been sustained by orchards. Cotton-tail rabbits and mice are reported as doing considerable injury to young fruit trees."

The May bulletin said: "The severity of the winter told upon some orchards in a very marked manner, while others were practically unscathed. In the more western counties of the Lake Erie group, and in Lambton, a number of peach trees were more or less frozen in the bud, and many were at first thought to be destroyed; but later examination showed that the damage was not so bad as had been feared, as the deep snow had in most cases prevented root-killing. On the other hand, in what is known as the Niagara district—the leading commercial fruit section of the Province—peaches have come through the winter with but little harm, and the frost of the 13th and 14th May was not heavy enough to injure the fruit buds. So far as can be judged from the backwardness of the season, plums and cherries give promise of good yields, and apples are also likely to give a fair show of blossom. Complaints are made of injury to various classes of fruit trees from the San José scale, more especially in the Lake Erie counties, and of the caterpillar threatening apples in some of the Lake Ontario counties

east of Toronto; but it is encouraging to note that spraying operations are reported as likely to be more active than ever this season. Injuries from rabbits and mice are reported in a few localities. Raspberries, blackberries and other bush fruits were considerably broken down or frozen back as a result of the deep snow and the severe cold, but as a rule they have been merely checked and not killed out. Strawberries have also suffered, but more from the drouth of last summer than from the winter. However, taking fruit prospects generally, the outlook may be classed as rather encouraging, considering the unusual severity of the past season."

The following regarding fruit appeared in the August bulletin: "Fruit trees, with the exception of some peaches, seem to have escaped serious injury from the severe winter. Several correspondents point out that more attention is now being given to spraying and other modern features of orcharding, and with good results. There will be a fairly full yield of fall apples, but the better class of winter varieties will be rather scarce. San José scale and caterpillars are still complained of, but very little mention is made of scab. Pears will range from poor to fair in yield, and the same may be said of peaches, one correspondent suggestively saying of the latter, 'Good where cared for.' Plums will be a fair crop, and the yield of cherries upon the whole has been a good one. Grapes, as usual, give promise of a large yield, although considered a little late in growth this season. Small fruits, with the exception of strawberries, which suffered from drouth, have done well."

November reports concerning fruit were thus summarized: "Fruit trees as a rule are in fair condition where cared for, the season having been a good one for general growth. Some correspondents, however, more especially in some of the Lake Erie counties, speak of the serious injury done to orchard trees where the San José Scale has been neglected. Although considerable spraying is reported to have been done, there is room for more of it. The codling moth was much in evidence, and some of the apples were also spotted and scabby. There has been a considerable surplus of apples, more especially of the earlier varieties. Instances are reported in western Ontario where it was impossible to find a market for all the fall apples, and thousands of barrels had to be fed to live stock or be left on the ground to rot, after the evaporators were supplied. Even good winter varieties have not commanded satisfactory prices in the orchard. A scarcity of apple barrels has been complained of. There was also a surplus of pears, plums, and cherries of a good saleable character; but peaches, although fairly plentiful, were of a poorer quality than usual. Grapes also were very slow in ripening, and were not up to their usual quality.

LIVE STOCK AND THE DAIRY.

The April bulletin gave considerable space to the condition of live stock and fodder supplies, as will be seen by the following paragraphs:

"The unusual length and severity of the winter, the shortage of fodder supplies, and the great lack of bedding materials, have been most trying to live stock. Notwithstanding these drawbacks, the general condition of the various classes of farm animals may be fairly summarized as being rather on the lean side but healthy.

"Horses, on account of their high value, have received more attention than any other class of live stock, especially in the case of working horses, which are as a rule in fine shape. Outside of a few mild cases of distemper, no disease has ben reported.

"Cattle also are in good general health, considering that most of them have had but little more than a maintenance ration. Fat cattle are rather scarce, and there are not as many store cattle as usual, and neither are up to the average in quality, owing to the paucity of fodder supplies.

"Sheep are comparatively few, but are in good condition, and early lambs are coming on nicely.

"Swine are scarcer than usual at this time of the year, and appear to have suffered more than other live stock from the long confinement of the hard winter, too many cases of rheumatism or 'crippling' being reported. Early litters are not doing as well as usual. The scarcity and high prices of feed, and dissatisfaction with the market prices for hogs, are given as the reasons for the more recent falling off in numbers. The sale of many brood sows may mean a serious shortage of hogs this fall."

Fodder Sukpplies at the Beginning of April. The bulletin continued: "All kinds of fodder supplies are low, taking the Province over, except in some of the eastern counties, and careful feeding must be practised until live stock can be turned upon the grass. While a few correspondents report a surplus of hay, others speak of having to buy from outside points at stiff prices. All classes of grains are also scarce and high in value. Straw was never more appreciated; it has been scarce for feeding and almost impossible to get for bedding. Roots have been in fair supply, and so has corn, which has been largely used both as ensilage and stover, to the saving of other more valuable fodders."

Methods. Under the caption "Feeding and Fodders," a number of extracts of a most practical and suggestive character were given in the April bulletin by correspondents as to how they met the difficult situation of a long and steadily cold winter with short supplies of fodder. The outstanding features of this feeding campaign were, briefly: Disposing of all unnecessary animals early; giving to eat only what would be absolutely cleaned up; freer use of the cutter, especially for straw, of which only the very poorest was used for bedding, sawdust, leaves, etc., being substituted; fuller adoption of the corn crop, more particularly as ensilage, which one correspondent describes as "the salvation of those who had it;" larger utilization of chaff for mixing with other fodders; purchasing mill feeds and brewers' grains, cotton seed and oil meals, and bringing in inferior grains from the North-west.

Fodder Supplies About the Middle of May. The bulletin issued in that month gave the following additional information regarding fodder supplies: "All kinds of fodder, including straw, are scarce and very high in price. Several correspondents claim that barns have not been more closely cleaned up for many years. Hay was a very light crop in Western Ontario last summer, and had to be carefully fed in order to make it eke out; but even with the closest handling some farmers have had to buy from their neighbors or purchase in baled form from dealers in order to carry live stock over to grass. In the eastern counties of the Province, however, there was a good crop of hay; but even there so much was sold during the fall and winter to be shipped to less fortunate localities in both Canada and the United States that by spring only a meagre supply was left on hand for

local use. In comparatively few instances only is a surplus of grain reported in any section of the Province, owing to the long winter feeding. Oats were a much lighter crop than usual in both yield and weight, and a considerable quantity had to be brought in from the northwest to supplement the shortage. Wheat was fed more largely than ever on the farm during the winter, more especially to hogs, and there is now less than usual on hand. Damaged wheat from the west was also imported to help out in handling live stock. But for corn ensilage the situation would have been much more serious. Several correspondents point out that the scarcity of fodder forced some farmers to turn their cattle upon the grass rather too early."

The August bulletin said: "Pastures were very dry in July, but August rains have greatly revived them, and at present they are green and inviting. Live stock are in a good healthy condition, although, perhaps, on the lean side. Cattle are at present in brisk demand, and at good prices. Fodder supplies will not be abundant, but careful feeders will have a sufficiency in most localities. Much will depend upon how the corn crop turns out, as the silo is more and more getting to be regarded as the key to the feeding situation. Straw is on the short side, although more plentiful than last year. The supply of dairy produce is about normal."

The November bulletin stated: "Summer and fall pastures were never better, the frequent rains keeping the grass green and fresh. All classes of live stock are reported to be in good condition for entering the winter; and to add to the cheerfulness of the live stock outlook it may be said that all classes are reported to be remarkably free from disease. Cattle for beef are comparatively scarce, but those offering are of fair quality as a rule. Cows for the dairy are also in brisk demand. Sheep are not so plentiful as they ought to be, but are said to be in fine condition, notwithstanding the unusually wet season. Hogs are being continually marketed at good prices, but there were not sufficient to meet the demand, and some are said to be disposed of in a rather unfinished condition. Silos for corn are steadily increasing in number, and are strongly recommended by those who have them."

Referring more particularly to dairying, the bulletin went on to say: "Unusually green pastures have prevailed this season, and the flow of milk in the fall has been larger than usual, although not in proportion to the appearance of the fields, as, owing to frequent rains, the grass was more watery or 'soft' than ordinarily. With high prices for cheese and butter, particularly the latter, dairymen have had a good year, and as one correspondent phrases it, 'Will break the record for fall supply.' More cream is being shipped to towns and cities than ever before."

Fodder Supplies in November. The bulletin then issued contained the following: "It is several years since the outlook for fodder supplies was so generally promising in this Province. A good hay crop, such as that realized this season, is the basis of sucessful winter handling of live stock, and added to this there has been a fair yield of roots. While corn and straw have not been up to the standard in quality, there is enough of these and other roughage to ensure reasonably cheep feeding. While much of this year's grain is inferior in quality, it will have a fair feeding value. For these reasons, and on account of more alfalfa being fed, less mill feeds will be purchased, which means much to farmers, with

bran costing from $22 to $25 a ton, and shorts from $26 to $30. The excellent fall pastures have also contributed to lightening the task of winter feeding in the stables. In most localities an increase in market prices would still coax out a fair supply of hay and grain, although most farmers prefer to feed all their supplies."

POULTRY. Reports concerning poultry were on the whole favorable. High prices for both eggs and flesh encouraged many farmers to give more intelligent care to this branch of the farming industry. The very wet season, however, was somewhat trying to all classes of poultry, excepting ducks, turkeys being most affected. A few complaints were also made that hens fell off in their laying sooner than usual this fall. Poultry profits, as estimated by correspondents, range all the way from 150 per cent. to zero.

STATISTICS. The following table gives the total numbers and value of the several classes of live stock and poultry on hand July 1st, 1912, together with live stock sold or slaughtered, in the year preceding that date:

Live Stock.	Live stock on hand, July 1, 1912.		Sold or slaughtered in year ending June 30, 1912.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
		$		$
Horses (all ages)	742,139	109,000,214	101,911	15,793,129
Cattle:—				
Milch cows	1,044,177	49,929,061	849,140	36,269,271
Other cattle	1,580,603	40,474,841		
Sheep and lambs	1,021,848	6,181,595	531,957	3,054,930
Swine (all ages)	1,702,652	14,141,908	2,088,874	26,656,149
Poultry (all kinds)	13,024,983	6,121,323	5,501,913	3,208,860
Totals:				
1912	.....	225,848,942	.....	84,982,339
1911	.....	214,720,424	.....	80,675,390
1910	.....	194,416,037	.....	71,833,731

The values for the several classes of poultry on hand July 1st, 1912, were as follows:—Turkeys, $640,632; geese, $353,119; ducks, $206,188; other fowl, $4,921,384.

VALUE PER HEAD. The following table gives the average value per head of live stock and poultry, for 1911 and 1912, and at five year intervals:

Live Stock.	Live stock on hand July 1.					Sold or slaughtered in year ending June 30.				
	1912	1911	1905	1900	1895	1912	1911	1905	1900	1895
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Horses (all ages)	147	140	110	76	62	155	148	119	79	65
Cattle:—	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Milch cows	47 82	45 31	35 06	31 01	29 74	42 71	40 68	36 23	32 12	31 74
Other cattle	25 61	24 07	21 29	17 93	16 08					
Sheep and lambs	6 05	5 97	4 68	4 29	3 81	5 74	5 62	4 28	3 64	3 64
Swine (all ages)	8 31	8 36	6 44	5 42	5 47	12 76	12 89	9 79	7 69	5 47
Poultry (all kinds)	47	46	34	29	28	58	57	39	37	36

LABOR AND WAGES.

The following appeared in the May bulletin: "The scarcity of labor is a matter which is causing much anxiety to many farmers in the Province. Notwithstanding the large immigration, farm help is said to be harder to obtain than ever before. The quality of the labor offering is inferior to what most farmers have been used to, as many of the more experienced young men on Ontario farms have answered the call of the West, while the 'urban drift,' as one correspondent terms it, has also drawn many farm helpers to the town and city shops and factories. The consequence is that many farmers cannot procure adequate assistance, and some have to attempt their field and stable work alone. Domestic servants are harder than ever to procure."

In August farm labor was reported to be as scarce or scarcer than ever, and the quality of much that was offering was considered most unsatisfactory, Farmers were trying to meet the shortage of help by using larger implements and other improved machinery, interchanging labor with neighbors, and doing more grazing. Wages ranged from $1.25 to $2.50 per day, and from $20 to $40 per month, with board.

The November bulletin said: "Good farm hands are as scarce as ever, and even indifferent workers have been fewer than were needed. There are many references by correspondents to the fact that the West is enticing many of our best trained young men from Ontario farms, while the attractions of town life are also drawing those of both sexes from rural activities. Domestic servants are hardest of all to secure. One correspondent cynically observes that they are "Almost an extinct type," while another says that "Domestic help on the farm is an almost unsolvable problem." The use of more labor-saving implements is the commonest suggestion given to relieve the scarcity of labor: but some correspondents, looking at the situation more deeply, urge more agricultural instruction in the schools. Several correspondents also point out that one of the chief drawbacks to satisfactory farm labor conditions is the lack of employment during the winter. Hired men drift to the towns, and, as a rule, they are lost to agriculture for good. To meet this difficulty it is suggested that small houses be built for married men, with use of a cow, etc., and that more dairy cattle or other live stock be procured to keep such men employed until active field operations are again resumed. The general opinion is, that while wages are not likely to fall, farmers cannot afford to pay more. Possibly farm labor has not been made interesting or the environment attractive enough."

TEMPERATURES OF 1912.

TABLE I.—Showing for each month the highest, lowest, mean highest, mean lowest, and mean temperature at the principal stations in Ontario for 1912; also the annual mean for each station.

Months.		Southampton.	Birnam.	London.	Woodstock.	Stoney Creek.	Toronto.	Lindsay.	Gravenhurst.	Ottawa.	Stonecliffe
		°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
January	Highest	34.0	35.6	37.5	37.0	33.0	38.5	35.6	35.0	36.0	34.0
	Lowest	—17.0	—20.0	—24.5	—19.0	—12.0	—11.7	—29.0	—48.0	—27.0	—46.0
	Mean highest	17.4	16.4	20.0	19.5	21.6	21.3	15.8	14.8	11.0	8.9
	Mean lowest	4.2	4.0	1.7	2.7	6.7	6.6	—3.0	—11.3	—6.2	—17.6
	Monthly mean	10.8	10.2	10.9	11.1	14.2	13.9	6.4	1.8	2.4	—4.3
February	Highest	38.0	40.4	43.5	39.0	43.0	45.6	39.4	41.0	35.0	37.0
	Lowest	—34.3	—24.0	—20.0	—19.0	—17.0	—18.8	—29.4	—41.0	—23.0	—35.0
	Mean highest	22.6	21.3	25.5	22.9	25.3	26.1	22.2	22.2	20.2	19.9
	Mean lowest	7.5	7.1	7.6	7.2	11.0	11.9	—3.9	—2.8	2.7	—5.6
	Monthly mean	15.0	14.2	16.6	15.0	18.1	19.0	9.2	9.9	11.5	7.5
March	Highest	44.2	45.2	52.0	47.0	49.0	48.7	46.5	48.0	44.0	45.0
	Lowest	—21.2	—7.0	—1.5	—3.0	1.0	4.0	—13.1	—24.0	—17.0	—30.0
	Mean highest	30.0	29.1	34.1	31.4	33.3	33.3	30.3	30.3	29.2	31.2
	Mean lowest	8.8	14.8	14.7	13.6	18.6	18.0	8.0	2.1	8.7	1.4
	Monthly mean	19.4	22.0	24.4	22.5	25.9	25.7	19.2	16.2	19.0	16.3
April	Highest	71.0	70.1	74.5	70.0	74.0	71.0	68.5	67.0	66.0	69.0
	Lowest	15.1	22.4	20.0	18.0	24.0	19.2	7.9	4.0	9.0	—7.0
	Mean highest	49.6	52.1	54.4	51.9	51.4	50.0	48.9	48.1	48.4	49.5
	Mean lowest	30.8	36.7	33.7	32.4	34.7	33.5	28.2	24.1	29.1	22.0
	Monthly mean	40.2	44.4	44.0	42.1	43.1	41.8	33.6	36.1	33.8	35.8
May	Highest	81.8	82.3	83.5	79.0	84.0	82.0	80.8	80.0	80.0	79.0
	Lowest	29.6	31.6	30.0	31.0	33.0	31.7	30.5	24.0	34.0	24.0
	Mean highest	62.8	65.8	69.6	68.1	62.8	64.9	66.5	65.2	65.1	64.7
	Mean lowest	43.6	46.9	46.5	45.7	45.2	45.6	43.7	39.3	47.2	38.2
	Monthly mean	53.2	56.4	58.1	56.9	54.0	55.8	55.1	52.3	56.1	51.5
June	Highest	82.0	85.5	90.5	86.0	90.0	88.7	86.4	84.0	84.0	88.0
	Lowest	36.1	35.0	33.0	34.5	38.0	37.0	35.0	30.0	39.0	30.0
	Mean highest	68.6	72.4	75.8	71.7	73.8	73.2	74.4	71.3	71.1	71.8
	Mean lowest	47.2	51.2	49.6	49.8	51.2	51.2	47.5	42.9	50.7	43.3
	Monthly mean	57.9	61.8	62.7	56.1	62.5	62.2	60.9	57.1	60.9	57.6
July	Highest	85.4	89.1	92.5	88.0	93.0	92.0	91.6	92.0	91.0	99.0
	Lowest	44.3	40.0	40.5	43.0	40.0	46.0	40.5	30.0	47.0	40.0
	Mean highest	73.6	77.1	81.9	78.1	79.2	79.8	79.8	79.2	77.7	80.9
	Mean lowest	56.6	60.3	57.8	56.4	58.9	59.5	56.1	52.1	58.4	52.5
	Monthly mean	65.1	68.7	69.8	67.2	69.0	69.6	68.0	65.7	68.1	66.7
August	Highest	84.1	83.3	87.5	81.8	87.0	85.0	83.6	83.0	79.0	84.0
	Lowest	40.2	42.2	41.0	34.0	44.0	42.3	36.8	31.0	42.0	37.0
	Mean highest	68.6	70.5	74.2	70.3	73.3	72.3	70.9	69.7	69.2	69.9
	Mean lowest	54.5	55.0	54.6	53.1	56.4	55.5	51.8	49.0	54.3	49.8
	Monthly mean	61.6	62.7	64.4	61.7	64.8	63.9	61.4	59.4	61.8	59.9
September	Highest	84.6	87.7	91.5	87.0	90.0	92.7	87.6	85.0	77.0	83.4
	Lowest	36.1	37.7	33.0	39.0	37.0	36.3	32.2	31.0	31.0	29.1
	Mean highest	68.9	69.6	74.3	71.7	71.7	70.9	68.7	67.7	64.3	65.2
	Mean lowest	52.8	54.6	53.6	53.8	55.2	54.1	49.7	47.5	50.6	47.7
	Monthly mean	60.8	62.1	63.9	62.8	63.5	62.7	59.2	57.6	57.5	56.4
October	Highest	75.2	75.4	78.5	73.8	77.0	73.8	74.1	76.0	73.0	78.0
	Lowest	31.7	30.0	27.0	29.0	33.0	30.1	25.2	21.0	28.0	22.0
	Mean highest	58.2	58.4	61.4	59.0	61.1	59.6	58.1	57.2	57.6	56.2
	Mean lowest	43.4	42.2	40.3	39.6	43.0	41.7	37.8	35.6	39.8	35.0
	Monthly mean	50.8	50.3	50.8	49.3	52.1	50.7	47.9	46.4	48.7	45.6
November	Highest	59.8	60.5	62.0	59.5	62.0	59.2	57.5	58.0	59.0	52.5
	Lowest	22.1	18.5	18.0	12.9	22.0	22.8	15.9	6.0	6.0	8.0
	Mean highest	43.2	44.2	46.2	45.8	48.0	46.8	43.2	41.5	39.7	36.7
	Mean lowest	32.1	33.8	32.2	31.8	34.9	34.1	28.8	25.5	28.4	24.8
	Monthly mean	37.7	39.0	39.2	38.8	41.5	40.5	36.0	33.5	34.1	30.8
December	Highest	55.8	55.5	56.5	55.5	57.0	56.4	53.2	51.0	50.0	49.0
	Lowest	9.7	7.0	6.0	9.0	14.0	11.2	2.1	—9.0	—1.0	—10.0
	Mean highest	35.9	35.6	37.0	36.3	39.6	38.8	34.6	34.0	30.0	25.9
	Mean lowest	24.8	25.5	22.9	23.1	27.0	26.5	19.5	16.1	15.7	10.5
	Monthly mean	30.4	30.6	30.0	29.7	33.3	32.7	27.0	25.1	22.8	18.2
Annual mean		41.9	43.5	44.6	42.8	45.2	44.8	40.3	38.4	39.7	36.8

AVERAGE TEMPERATURE FOR THIRTY-ONE YEARS.

TABLE II.—Showing for each month the monthly average for the highest, lowest, mean highest, mean lowest and the mean temperature at the principal stations in Ontario, derived from the thirty-one years, 1882-1912, also the annual mean at each station for the same period.

Months.		Southampton.	Birnam.	London.	Woodstock.	Stoney Creek.	Toronto.	Lindsay.	Gravenhurst.	Ottawa.	Stonecliffe.
		°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
January.	Highest	44.7	46.2	46.5	46.5	50.6	45.1	41.7	41.4	40.3	37.8
	Lowest	— 7.0	— 9.2	— 9.9	—11.3	— 4.8	— 7.4	—20.4	—27.6	—21.2	—34.1
	Mean highest	25.2	29.3	28.7	28.2	32.2	29.1	24.4	24.1	19.8	18.3
	Mean lowest	15.4	14.9	13.7	11.6	17.8	14.5	6.7	3.5	1.8	— 6.1
	Monthly mean	19.3	22.1	21.2	19.9	25.0	21.8	15.6	13.8	10.8	6.1
February	Highest	44.2	46.5	46.1	45.1	47.9	44.3	41.9	42.0	40.1	41.6
	Lowest	—11.5	—12.1	—11.8	—11.6	— 6.4	— 8.3	—18.6	—27.0	—20.7	—35.0
	Mean highest	27.6	26.6	28.4	27.7	30.7	28.7	25.2	24.8	21.7	21.8
	Mean lowest	10.9	12.8	11.7	10.5	14.9	13.3	5.4	2.8	3.3	— 1.7
	Monthly mean	19.3	19.7	20.0	19.1	22.8	21.0	15.3	13.8	12.5	10.1
March	Highest	53.9	57.7	58.2	56.0	59.7	56.0	51.3	50.7	47.8	50.7
	Lowest	— 3.4	— 1.6	— 0.5	— 1.3	5.5	4.0	— 6.5	—13.8	— 8.4	—24.1
	Mean highest	35.3	36.3	38.0	36.4	40.0	36.5	34.2	33.9	32.5	33.3
	Mean lowest	18.1	21.5	20.6	19.0	24.8	22.1	15.9	12.7	15.0	7.0
	Monthly mean	26.7	28.9	29.3	27.7	32.4	29.3	25.1	23.3	23.8	20.2
April	Highest	72.6	76.1	75.9	74.5	76.8	71.0	73.8	70.9	73.0	73.4
	Lowest	15.7	17.8	18.4	17.0	22.7	20.8	13.4	10.3	14.5	5.7
	Mean highest	49.4	52.2	53.2	52.3	53.2	50.8	51.8	49.7	50.6	50.7
	Mean lowest	31.3	34.1	32.7	31.8	35.5	34.0	30.7	28.5	31.2	26.1
	Monthly mean	40.4	43.2	43.0	42.1	44.4	42.4	41.3	39.1	40.9	38.4
May	Highest	80.2	82.3	82.7	81.1	84.7	79.4	82.5	81.3	82.8	84.0
	Lowest	28.4	29.1	29.5	28.8	33.3	31.7	28.0	26.8	30.9	24.0
	Mean highest	61.2	65.3	66.8	65.0	65.3	63.1	65.9	63.9	66.1	65.3
	Mean lowest	41.5	44.6	44.2	42.7	45.0	44.2	42.2	41.1	43.9	38.6
	Monthly mean	51.3	55.0	55.5	53.8	55.2	53.7	54.1	52.5	55.0	52.0
June	Highest	85.2	88.0	88.3	87.2	91.7	87.3	88.7	86.9	87.9	89.1
	Lowest	37.5	37.6	38.0	38.4	42.3	42.6	39.1	36.4	41.8	33.4
	Mean highest	70.8	75.1	76.4	75.2	76.9	74.1	76.1	74.7	75.6	75.4
	Mean lowest	50.8	53.6	53.3	51.9	55.2	53.9	51.4	50.5	54.0	47.9
	Monthly mean	60.4	64.4	64.9	63.6	66.1	64.0	63.8	62.6	64.8	61.7
July	Highest	87.2	91.9	91.9	90.1	95.4	90.9	91.5	89.4	90.8	91.5
	Lowest	43.5	42.9	43.8	44.0	48.5	48.3	43.9	42.5	47.8	40.3
	Mean highest	76.8	79.6	80.4	79.4	82.7	79.0	79.9	78.3	78.9	78.2
	Mean lowest	56.1	57.6	57.3	55.7	60.8	58.6	55.5	55.1	58.4	53.0
	Monthly mean	66.5	68.6	68.8	67.6	71.8	68.8	67.7	66.7	68.7	65.6
August	Highest	86.2	89.4	89.8	88.3	93.0	88.0	89.2	87.4	87.9	87.6
	Lowest	41.8	42.1	40.7	41.6	46.3	46.5	40.5	39.1	43.7	37.4
	Mean highest	73.8	76.7	77.9	77.0	80.1	76.4	77.4	75.7	76.0	74.8
	Mean lowest	55.3	55.9	54.5	52.4	58.4	53.9	53.3	52.9	55.5	50.3
	Monthly mean	64.6	66.3	66.2	64.7	69.3	65.2	65.4	64.3	65.7	62.6
September	Highest	84.7	86.8	86.5	85.6	90.4	84.9	85.9	83.6	83.9	83.4
	Lowest	34.2	34.0	32.0	31.7	36.7	36.7	31.9	31.1	33.4	29.1
	Mean highest	68.3	70.6	71.7	70.4	73.7	69.5	69.6	68.6	68.1	67.4
	Mean lowest	50.0	51.0	49.6	47.6	52.8	51.0	47.0	46.7	48.0	43.6
	Monthly mean	59.2	60.8	60.7	59.0	63.3	60.3	58.3	57.7	58.1	55.5
October	Highest	74.2	75.5	75.5	74.2	77.4	72.8	74.0	72.4	70.9	73.1
	Lowest	25.4	24.9	23.5	23.4	26.2	26.2	21.2	21.2	24.4	17.5
	Mean highest	56.1	56.9	58.0	56.5	60.6	56.3	55.6	55.2	54.0	53.3
	Mean lowest	39.7	40.5	38.1	36.9	41.2	40.0	36.2	36.4	36.9	33.1
	Monthly mean	47.9	48.7	48.1	46.7	50.9	48.2	45.9	45.8	45.5	43.2
November	Highest	61.1	62.4	61.9	61.3	65.3	59.8	59.1	58.5	57.1	55.6
	Lowest	14.3	13.2	12.9	11.4	17.4	15.2	6.1	7.1	6.8	— 0.2
	Mean highest	43.3	42.7	44.0	43.0	46.7	43.6	40.7	40.4	38.4	36.9
	Mean lowest	30.2	30.8	29.3	27.9	32.4	30.8	26.1	25.9	25.7	21.8
	Monthly mean	36.8	36.8	36.7	35.5	39.6	37.2	33.4	33.2	32.1	29.4
December	Highest	49.4	48.7	53.4	49.1	53.6	48.3	44.9	44.6	42.5	44.4
	Lowest	0.4	— 0.6	— 1.9	— 2.8	— 0.9	— 1.1	—12.9	—14.2	—15.0	—25.2
	Mean highest	33.3	31.8	33.1	32.2	36.0	33.7	29.1	29.3	24.9	24.1
	Mean lowest	20.4	21.0	19.8	18.1	22.9	20.9	13.4	12.5	9.6	4.3
	Monthly mean	26.9	26.4	26.5	25.2	29.5	27.3	21 3	20.9	17.3	14.2
Annual mean		43.3	45.1	45.1	43.7	47.5	44.9	42.3	41.1	41.3	38.3

RAIN AND SNOW.

TABLE III.—Summary of the total fall of rain and snow, and the number of days on which rain and snow fell in Ontario, during 1912, at stations reporting the whole year, and the average for the Province.

Stations.	Rain.		Snow.	
	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.
ALGOMA:				
Bruce Mines	19.82	70	55.6	31
Schreiber	25.91	79	93.6	31
BRANT:				
Paris	32.05	96	68.0	32
BRUCE:				
North Bruce	29.21	90	68.0	55
Southampton	26.82	108	128.4	83
CARLETON:				
Ottawa	29.10	105	131.2	55
DUFFERIN:				
Grand Valley	29.88	99	83.5	41
Shelburne	28.60	80	95.6	41
ESSEX:				
Cottam	30.13	72	53.0	30
Windsor	25.48	91	46.8	22
ELGIN:				
Dutton	23.75	53	25.0	12
Port Burwell	29.88	78	55.6	29
Port Stanley	30.07	117	71.2	50
FRONTENAC:				
Kingston	30.01	124	68.2	59
Sydenham	29.83	39	83.0	16
HALTON:				
Georgetown	27.46	107	49.5	34
HASTINGS:				
Madoc	25.53	93	110.5	50
HURON:				
Clinton	30.10	106	97.6	53
Lucknow	35.41	109	141.8	83
KENT:				
Chatham	25.86	60	57.8	20
Wallaceburg	20.59	70	62.0	33
LINCOLN:				
Port Dalhousie (Grantham)	25.88	107	41.3	36
LAMBTON:				
Birnam	33.07	77	80.9	36
LANARK:				
MacCue	27.95	57	75.0	15
Montague	28.51	77	72.6	19
LEEDS:				
Westport	25.50	62	87.7	29
MANITOULIN:				
Providence Bay	11.80	29	92.0	22
MIDDLESEX:				
London	36.23	90	120.3	49
Strathroy	30.17	74	84.5	42
Westminster	33.53	57	62.0	15
MUSKOKA:				
Beatrice	30.81	84	149.5	48
Gravenhurst	29.97	79	136.1	61
NIPISSING:				
Copper Cliff	18.99	66	53.0	27
Haileybury	23.55	91	80.5	73
NIPISSING *(continued)*:				
Montreal River	22.58	71	77.7	26
Rutherglen	22.82	82	94.4	41
NORFOLK:				
Port Dover	32.35	123	80.5	54
NORTHUMBERLAND:				
Wooler	27.93	69	50.5	19
ONTARIO:				
Uxbridge	30.73	101	85.1	45
OXFORD:				
Woodstock	28.20	110	40.6	28
PARRY SOUND:				
Emsdale	28.31	97	79.8	50
Parry Sound	25.87	104	188.2	68
PEEL:				
Alton	29.87	88	70.8	36
PETERBOROUGH:				
Peterborough	29.31	87	107.5	31
PRINCE EDWARD:				
Bloomfield	21.57	70	63.0	19
RENFREW:				
Renfrew	22.44	96	89.9	47
Stonecliffe	19.43	77	57.7	54
SIMCOE:				
Coldwater	21.17	61	113.2	47
Midland	22.44	61	124.0	32
THUNDER BAY:				
Kakabeka Falls	16.88	80	42.9	37
Port Arthur	17.89	80	22.2	42
VICTORIA:				
Lindsay	34.85	110	105.3	60
WELLINGTON:				
Elora	34.46	105	82.0	44
Guelph	20.00	70	46.5	25
Wesley	29.60	110	103.0	55
WELLAND:				
Welland	29.59	91	49.6	28
WENTWORTH:				
Stoney Creek	27.06	76	41.7	15
YORK:				
Agincourt	29.26	95	58.5	49
Deer Park	23.94	81	54.9	32
Toronto	25.65	120	68.7	60
Average for the Province: 1912	27.09	85	78.0	40
1911	23.32	78	64.6	38
1910	23.01	76	80.3	44
1909	25.95	77	77.3	39
1908	18.76	65	85.3	40
1908-1912	23.61	76	77.1	40
1882-1912	24.18	84	73.3	40

RAIN AND SNOW.

TABLE IV. Monthly summary of inches of rain and snow in precipitation in the several districts of Ontario in 1912; also the average derived from the thirty-one years, 1882-1912.

Districts.		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Year.
West and Southwest:		in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.
Rain.	1912	0.82	0.17	0.35	2.70	4.12	1.54	3.40	5.33	3.90	2.71	2.70	1.39	29.13
	1882-1912	1.13	1.19	1.31	1.94	3.19	2.87	2.60	2.61	2.96	2.71	2.29	1.54	25.94
Snow.	1912	19.9	17.3	15.3	0.8	0.4					0.0	3.3	10.0	67.0
	1882-1912	15.4	13.4	8.4	2.3	S					0.7	5.2	12.2	57.6
North and Northwest:														
Rain.	1912	0.08	0.02	0.08	1.89	4.69	1.70	2.16	3.59	4.17	2.46	2.29	1.05	24.18
	1882-1912	0.73	0.48	0.94	1.53	2.72	2.67	2 90	2.79	3.03	2.96	1.89	0.90	23.54
Snow.	1912	34.9	17.3	10.2	2.7	0.6					0.3	10.8	20.0	96.8
	1882-1912	25.0	20.4	12.9	3.6	0.4					1.5	12.5	22.3	98.6
Centre:														
Rain.	1912	0.51	0.06	0.27	2.24	5.70	1.43	2.44	4.56	4.29	2.50	2.85	1.14	27.99
	1882-1912	1.06	0.93	1.28	1.90	2.90	2.68	2.88	2.17	2.40	2.49	2.05	1.33	24.07
Snow.	1912	19.0	15.0	15.6	3.4						0.0	2.7	7.8	63.5
	1882-1911	17.3	15.1	9.7	2.9						0.5	5.3	12.0	62.8
East and Northeast:														
Rain.	1912	0.35	0.07	0.10	2.13	5.80	1.57	2.45	3.83	3.58	3.25	2.79	1.14	27.07
	1882-1912	0.89	0.65	1.13	1.58	2.74	2.74	2.98	2.60	2.54	2.37	1.84	1.13	23.19
Snow.	1912	27.7	17.5	15.2	4.2	0.1					0.0	13.0	7.0	84.7
	1882-1912	20.4	16.8	10.9	3.2	0.1					0.8	7.7	14.5	74.4
The Province:														
Rain.	1912	0.44	0.08	0.20	2.24	5.08	1.56	2.61	4.33	3.98	2.63	2.66	1.18	27.09
	1882-1912	0.95	0.81	1.17	1.74	2.89	2.74	2.84	2.54	2.63	2.63	2.02	1.22	24.18
Snow.	1912	25.4	16.8	14.1	2.8	0.2					0.1	7.4	11.2	78.0
	1882-1912	19.5	16.4	10.5	3.0	0.1					0.9	7.7	15.2	73.3

SUNSHINE.

TABLE V. Monthly summary of bright sunshine at the principal stations in Ontario for 1912, showing the number of hours the sun was above the horizon, the hours of registered sunlight, the total for the year, and the average derived from the thirty-one years, 1882-1912.

Stations.		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Year.
		hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.
Sun above the horizon		285.7	291.4	360.9	406.4	461.1	465.7	470.9	434.5	376.3	340.2	286.9	274.3	4463.3
Woodstock	1912	87.3	107.0	163.7	146.7	199.7	281.5	231.3	132.5	138.8	125.3	88.6	53.7	1756.1
	1882-1912	63.2	89.2	123.9	170.7	206.6	246.8	273.9	234.2	173.8	146.6	72.7	53.6	1855.2
Toronto	1912	92.0	102.0	182.7	180.0	180.7	284.2	287.2	171.3	143.4	157.2	89.5	55.3	1925.5
	1882-1912	78.1	107.0	151.2	190.5	219.2	259.7	283.1	250.5	206.7	154.2	82.9	64.3	2047.4
Lindsay	1912	89.6	85.6	177.0	148.3	159.9	257.8	214.3	134.7	103.5	130.4	76.6	29.3	1606.3
	1882-1912	76.3	102.6	150.1	189.0	209.2	240.6	256.6	231.4	189.2	135.8	72.0	55.5	1908.3
Kingston	1912	105.7	112.6	171.5	177.0	200.8	276.1	275.8	151.8	82.6	150.4	76.0	57.3	1837.6
	1882-1912	77.5	109.2	150.1	185.3	204.1	250.6	270.7	248.4	186.9	139.2	77.4	67.5	1966.9
Ottawa	1912	119.1	141.2	211.0	234.6	204.3	308.2	312.5	178.8	101.7	173.0	83.8	66.2	2134.4
	1882-1912	84.3	107.8	147.1	188.3	222.4	228.0	249.5	238.3	166.2	129.4	83.4	58.8	1903.5
Average of five stations	1912	98.7	109.7	181.2	177.3	188.9	281.6	264.2	153.8	114.0	147.3	82.9	52.4	1852.0
	1911	79.2	89.9	159.4	192.3	272.2	215.3	303.1	247.1	190.7	150.9	75.0	65.3	2040.4
	1882-1912	75.9	103.2	144.5	184.8	213.3	245.1	266.8	240.6	184.6	141.0	77.7	59.9	1936.4

RURAL AREA ASSESSED.

TABLE VI.—Showing by County Municipalities the rural area of Ontario as returned by Municipal assessors for 1912; also the comparative totals for the Province for the five years, 1908-1912.

Counties and Districts.	Acres of assessed land.	Acres cleared.	Acres of woodland.	Acres of slash land.	Acres of swamp, marsh or waste land.	Per cent. cleared.
Algoma	315,700	49,102	222,566	15,722	28,310	15.55
Brant	215,809	178,284	10,384	16,935	10,206	82.61
Bruce	931,032	566,458	135,985	92,933	135,656	60.84
Carleton	564,183	359,301	51,447	107,724	45,711	63.69
Dufferin	356,185	267,707	24,393	19,404	44,681	75.16
Dundas	237,716	174,364	26,665	30,058	6,629	73.35
Durham	368,212	299,409	25,003	11,209	32,591	81.31
Elgin	435,733	355,547	50,177	24,602	5,407	81.60
Essex	425,898	341,118	32,273	43,124	9,383	80.09
Frontenac	687,244	272,686	117,945	156,569	140,044	39.68
Glengarry	288,170	190,733	55,078	20,858	21,501	66.19
Grenville	274,793	185,216	34,612	18,637	36,328	67.40
Grey	1,063,443	698,125	121,026	79,746	164,546	65.65
Haldimand	280,862	238,586	32,756	8,029	1,491	84.95
Haliburton	584,504	47,547	279,726	70,377	186,854	8.13
Halton	224,758	170,649	18,820	24,497	10,792	75.93
Hastings	1,065,656	431,675	286,626	149,818	197,537	40.51
Huron	797,916	657,988	52,983	27,248	59,697	82.46
Kenora	72,496	3,089	31,924	27,790	9,693	4.26
Kent	567,087	461,943	36,025	51,553	17,566	81.46
Lambton	659,612	485,320	72,082	96,431	5,779	73.58
Lanark	672,875	326,640	174,676	51,744	119,815	48.54
Leeds	473,614	270,698	103,171	33,595	66,150	57.16
Lennox & Addington	443,821	260,553	96,934	35,802	50,532	58.71
Lincoln	190,730	162,321	15,680	10,543	2,186	85.11
Manitoulin	275,155	45,957	50,677	106,529	71,992	16.70
Middlesex	758,258	657,650	63,453	21,719	15,436	86.73
Muskoka	564,457	67,883	331,197	69,916	95,461	12.03
Nipissing	570,376	67,803	403,040	28,237	71,296	11.88
Norfolk	398,133	276,700	62,632	30,717	28,084	69.50
Northumberland	437,810	345,694	41,853	21,590	28,672	78.96
Ontario	505,660	375,960	23,960	48,971	56,769	74.35
Oxford	471,216	395,832	36,469	18,034	20,881	84.00
Parry Sound	618,702	84,315	407,315	50,941	76,131	13.63
Peel	289,577	265,550	8,178	4,721	11,128	91.71
Perth	518,314	447,685	35,637	26,099	8,893	86.37
Peterborough	585,722	253,313	148,562	96,121	87,726	43.25
Prescott	291,378	214,829	30,970	34,442	11,137	73.73
Prince Edward	233,105	195,311	18,619	3,939	15,236	83.79
Rainy River	285,078	27,729	199,811	18,860	38,678	9.73
Renfrew	1,045,603	365,197	433,052	89,256	158,098	34.93
Russell	251,778	137,120	25,151	84,417	5,090	54.46
Simcoe	971,739	678,417	99,785	145,604	47,933	69.81
Stormont	247,866	156,052	36,645	33,928	21,241	62.95
Sudbury	376,483	46,333	211,690	23,409	95,051	12.31
Thunder Bay	342,905	15,831	396,717	23,767	6,590	4.62
Victoria	598,216	286,101	63,545	93,084	155,486	47.83
Waterloo	306,956	251,777	33,350	5,286	16,543	82.02
Welland	225,786	184,353	17,093	14,415	9,925	81.65
Wellington	627,877	498,602	33,912	15,597	79,766	79.41
Wentworth	269,935	214,595	15,209	11,579	28,552	79.50
York	532,983	435,610	29,376	20,211	47,786	81.73
The Province.						
1912	24,799,117	14,447,258	5,366,855	2,366,337	2,718,666	58.26
1911	24,683,747	14,381,650	5,333,296	2,307,773	2,661,028	58.26
1910	24,706,699	14,323,478	5,293,094	2,320,820	2,769,307	57.97
1909	24,676,883	14,257,169	5,351,738	2,236,883	2,831,093	57.78
1908	24,497,406	14,132,061	5,331,654	2,273,251	2,760,440	57 69

FALL WHEAT AND SPRING WHEAT.

TABLE VII.—Showing by County Municipalities of Ontario the area, produce and market value of Fall Wheat and Spring Wheat for the year 1912, together with the totals for the Province for 1911, the annual averages for the three ten-year periods, and the average for the thirty-one years, 1882-1912.

Counties and Districts.	Fall Wheat.				Spring Wheat.			
	Acres.	Bushels.	Per acre.	Marke value.	Acres.	Bushels.	Per acre.	Market value.
				$				$
Algoma	362	9,484	26.2	9,579	877	15,786	18.0	15,944
Brant	23,531	291,784	12.4	267,858	313	4,695	15.0	4,319
Bruce	33,879	755,502	22.3	664,086	3,171	58,346	18.4	49,128
Carleton	463	12,733	27.5	12,249	4,757	101,800	21.4	94,878
Dufferin	5,394	121,365	22.5	109,229	2,799	55,700	19.9	49,462
Dundas	220	5,236	23.8	5,032	529	11,426	21.6	11,083
Durham	9,754	243,850	25.0	227,756	4,755	85,115	17.9	76,433
Elgin	28,859	606,039	21.0	558,768	237	3,792	16.0	3,477
Essex	15,322	229,830	15.0	211,444	376	6,918	18.4	6,240
Frontenac	548	11,453	20.9	11,121	1,843	28,751	15.6	28,262
Glengarry	237	6,138	25.9	6,138	2,244	43,982	19.6	43,498
Grenville	108	2,365	21.9	2,181	780	17,394	22.3	16,524
Grey	21,181	506,226	23.9	457,122	3,705	65,949	17.8	56,716
Haldimand	31,102	556,726	17.9	520,539	293	3,897	13.3	3,468
Haliburton	33	660	20.0	655	257	5,140	20.0	4,760
Halton	21,213	301,225	14.2	282,850	975	16,478	16.9	14,863
Hastings	3,980	97,112	24.4	88,760	2,866	48,149	16.8	45,501
Huron	33,942	736,541	21.7	682,774	2,087	41,323	19.8	36,860
Kent	44,345	687,348	15.5	622,737	670	13,400	20.0	11,899
Lambton	37,264	719,195	19.3	642,960	289	5,289	18.3	4,760
Lanark	576	16,762	29.1	15,723	4,306	79,230	18.4	73,605
Leeds	1,039	26,079	25.1	25,557	1,438	25,596	17.8	24,956
Lennox and Add.	4,058	96,175	23.7	88,962	2,203	34,807	15.8	32,962
Lincoln	14,924	234,307	15.7	220,014	339	5,356	15.8	5,077
Manitoulin	780	17,004	21.8	16,613	2,210	43,758	19.8	41,570
Middlesex	55,445	1,180,979	21.3	1,100,672	112	2,240	20.0	2,016
Muskoka	11	187	17.0	186	373	5,856	15.7	5,540
Nipissing	358	8,664	24.2	8,664	1,297	26,589	20.5	26,589
Norfolk	34,669	599,774	17.3	559,589	34	578	17.0	522
Northumberland	12,896	358,509	27.8	328,394	3,424	59,578	17.4	54,395
Ontario	16,157	387,768	24.0	356,747	5,899	103,233	17.5	92,084
Oxford	29,006	539,512	18.6	493,653	72	1,224	17.0	1,071
Parry Sound	39	901	23.1	896	809	14,319	17.7	14,176
Peel	20,521	326,284	15.9	297,897	2,680	49,044	18.3	42,619
Perth	35,254	772,063	21.9	699,489	975	18,525	19.0	16,487
Peterborough	10,296	266,666	25.9	249,866	1,238	21,789	17.6	19,610
Prescott	34	680	20.0	680	2,890	50,286	17.4	48,777
Prince Edward	3,990	88,179	22.1	81,566	285	5,301	18.6	4,829
Rainy R. & Kenora	396	10,220	33.4	9,229	876	23,652	27.0	21,003
Renfrew	1,346	36,880	27.4	32,823	32,314	594,578	18.4	516,094
Russell	51	1,020	20.0	1,020	1,640	34,768	21.2	35,672
Simcoe	67,198	1,726,989	25.7	1,561,198	5,506	102,412	18.6	92,376
Stormont	88	1,760	20.0	1,760	845	15,971	18.9	16,131
Sudbury	132	2,904	22.0	2,869	800	16,000	20.0	15,008
Thunder Bay	10	200	20.0	180	234	3,791	16.2	3,412
Victoria	7,223	194,299	26.9	176,035	5,113	92,545	18.1	78,478
Waterloo	31,415	442,952	14.1	409,288	267	4,005	15.0	3,404
Welland	21,514	309,802	14.4	292,763	143	3,003	21.0	2,904
Wellington	19,835	370,915	18.7	335,307	4,177	92,729	22.2	79,933
Wentworth	21,258	286,983	13.5	269,190	1,175	20,445	17.4	17,930
York	37,722	833,656	22.1	775,300	5,583	117,801	21.1	104,961
The Province:								
1912	759,888	15,039,885	19.8	13,795,968	123,080	2,302,339	18.7	2,072,266
1911	837,492	17,926,586	21.4	15,519,411	133,711	2,295,534	17.2	2,081,580
Averages (10 years)								
1902-1911	720,272	16,912,017	23.5	14,142,444	182,335	3,269,976	17.9	2,655,591
1892-1901	930,794	18,668,313	20.1	12,650,091	356,355	5,405,846	15.2	3,650,840
1882-1891	902,846	18,059,235	20.0	16,250,884	563,547	8,882,998	15.8	7,959,306
Average (31 years)								
1882-1912	848,355	17,788,243	21.0	14,330,005	359,530	5,738,405	16.0	4,668,698

BARLEY AND OATS.

TABLE VIII.—Showing by County Municipalities of Ontario the area, produce and market value of Barley and Oats for the year 1912, together with the totals for the Province for 1911, the annual averages for the three ten-year periods and the average for the thirty-one years 1882-1912.

Counties and Districts.	Barley.				Oats.			
	Acres.	Bushels.	Per acre.	Market value.	Acres.	Bushels.	Per acre.	Market value.
				$				$
Algoma	1,267	32,815	25.9	22,741	9,031	288,089	31.9	144,909
Brant	10,078	312,418	31.0	181,827	27,624	1,063,524	38.5	410,520
Bruce	21,679	615,684	28.4	344,167	101,743	3,479,611	34.2	1,308,334
Carleton	9,175	304,610	33.2	189,467	79,576	3,159,167	39.7	1,285,781
Dufferin	16,715	493,093	29.5	261,339	64,219	2,600,870	40.5	892,098
Dundas	4,671	166,288	35.6	107,422	31,825	1,139,335	35.8	507,004
Durham	17,197	467,758	27.2	284,865	52,198	2,108,799	40.4	797,126
Elgin	6,909	226,615	32.8	137,782	46,715	1,877,943	40.2	777,468
Essex	9,468	353,156	37.3	201,299	73,576	3,281,490	44.6	1,063,203
Frontenac	6,262	145,278	23.2	97,917	43,534	1,232,012	28.3	569,190
Glengarry	4,782	132,940	27.8	87,475	37,796	1,390,893	36.8	554,966
Grenville	1,843	43,495	23.6	28,707	31,096	1,013,730	32.6	439,959
Grey	33,584	963,861	28.7	535,907	139,928	4,995,430	35.7	1,818,337
Haldimand	8,808	237,816	27.0	137,220	33,393	1,192,130	35.7	454,202
Haliburton	788	21,512	27.3	14,198	7,535	266,774	35.4	135,521
Halton	7,552	235,622	31.2	144,436	29,382	1,151,774	39.2	461,861
Hastings	16,714	371,051	22.2	244,152	80,359	2,467,021	30.7	1,166,901
Huron	37,759	1,151,650	30.5	636,862	122,745	4,750,232	38.7	1,700,583
Kent	19,127	673,270	35.2	352,793	69,865	3,283,655	47.0	1,126,294
Lambton	21,930	625,005	28.5	339,378	77,625	2,872,125	37.0	996,627
Lanark	6,034	177,986	29.0	106,970	43,252	1,513,820	35.0	653,970
Leeds	3,781	107,759	28.5	70,367	43,453	1,355,734	31.2	626,349
Lennox and Add	10,736	242,634	22.6	159,411	38,357	1,008,789	26.3	446,894
Lincoln	1,951	49,555	25.4	30,724	21,987	718,975	32.7	305,564
Manitoulin	1,866	56,913	30.5	37,847	6,578	238,124	36.2	121,443
Middlesex	21,676	669,788	30.9	369,723	98,437	4,085,136	41.5	1,503,330
Muskoka	524	12,733	24.3	8,213	13,191	401,006	30.4	188,473
Nipissing	1,087	31,414	28.9	23,121	11,251	407,286	36.2	208,530
Norfolk	5,221	149,321	28.6	90,489	35,927	1,268,223	35.3	525,044
Northumberland	12,654	318,881	25.2	198,025	57,080	1,912,180	33.5	782,082
Ontario	26,338	755,901	28.7	457,320	78,914	3,219,691	40.8	1,181,627
Oxford	15,707	559,169	35.6	297,478	72,122	3,216,641	44.6	1,235,190
Parry Sound	1,531	37,969	24.8	27,148	15,826	473,197	29.9	236,125
Peel	27,390	794,310	29.0	500,415	49,106	1,880,760	38.3	688,358
Perth	29,523	935,879	31.7	499,759	89,573	3,914,340	43.7	1,366,105
Peterborough	9,098	240,187	26.4	152,279	48,129	1,530,502	31.8	632,097
Prescott	6,800	179,520	26.4	116,329	48,006	1,728,216	36.0	715,481
Prince Edward	9,994	199,880	20.0	130,722	25,011	645,284	25.8	300,702
Rainy R'r. & Kenora	1,166	41,276	35.4	25,963	5,572	275,257	49.4	118,636
Renfrew	6,035	161,135	26.7	92,008	61,586	2,044,655	33.2	791,281
Russell	4,781	153,948	32.2	94,062	30,982	1,149,432	37.1	458,623
Simcoe	66,602	1,951,439	29.3	1,120,126	131,858	5,023,790	38.1	1,868,850
Stormont	3,259	96,702	29.7	59,527	29,309	1,116,673	38.1	476,819
Sudbury	410	9,553	23.3	6,764	7,710	229,758	29.8	110,973
Thunder Bay	395	10,942	27.7	6,631	2,670	91,581	34.3	36,174
Victoria	21,759	535,271	24.6	321,163	62,648	2,130,032	34.0	800,892
Waterloo	13,675	438,968	32.1	266,803	52,501	2,177,267	41.4	827,361
Welland	2,239	56,871	25.4	35,260	25,148	761,984	30.3	352,037
Wellington	30,409	1,015,661	33.4	565,723	107,907	4,553,675	42.2	1,571,018
Wentworth	9,051	315,880	34.9	186,369	35,758	1,534,018	42.9	616,675
York	39,382	1,350,803	34.3	890,179	92,030	4,224,177	45.9	1,647,429
The Province:								
1912	647,382	19,232,275	29.7	11,296,962	2,601,735	98,444,807	37.8	38,005,016
1911	616,977	16,248,129	26.3	12,000,154	2,699,230	84,829,232	31.4	37,494,695
Averages (10 yrs.)								
1902-1911	711,199	21,709,056	30.5	10,870,736	2,703,900	98,968,442	36.6	36,309,289
1892-1901	498,932	13,100,823	26.3	5,037,346	2,291,902	79,229,462	34.6	22,119,649
1882-1891	743,245	19,349,351	26.0	10,547,091	1,663,205	58,410,603	35.1	21,017,492
Average (31 yrs.)								
1882-1912	651,005	18,091,115	27.8	8,898,345	2,231,993	79,500,963	35.6	26,853,849

PEAS AND BEANS.

TABLE IX.—Showing by County Municipalities of Ontario the area, produce and market value of Peas and Beans for the year 1912, together with the totals of the Province for 1911, the annual averages for the three ten-year periods, and the average for the thirty-one years, 1882-1912.

Counties and Districts.	Peas.				Beans.			
	Acres.	Bushels.	Per acre.	Market value.	Acres.	Bushels.	Per acre.	Market value.
				$				$
Algoma	2,187	29,962	13.7	33,767	35	525	15.0	1,050
Brant	1,417	22,530	15.9	24,648	766	13,175	17.2	23,715
Bruce	19,563	320,833	16.4	340,725	382	4,851	12.7	9,508
Carleton	1,475	29,500	20.0	32,244	512	6,400	12.5	12,864
Dufferin	6,601	104,296	15.8	103,879	39	585	15.0	1,316
Dundas	362	7,240	20.0	7,240	231	3,812	16.5	7,319
Durham	15,941	251,868	15.8	348,585	704	13,094	18.6	25,927
Elgin	1,028	15,626	15.2	15,814	10,135	166,214	16.4	309,158
Essex	211	4,220	20.0	4,515	305	5,185	17.0	9,540
Frontenac	1,472	26,202	17.8	25,809	343	6,551	19.1	13,888
Glengarry	587	9,392	16.0	9,599	191	2,961	15.5	5,656
Grenville	363	6,607	18.2	6,964	51	714	14.0	1,642
Grey	18,980	313,170	16.5	333,526	217	3,581	16.5	7,162
Haldimand	2,682	40,230	15.0	39,989	266	3,857	14.5	8,408
Haliburton	888	19,625	22.1	21,588	10	200	20.0	410
Halton	2,320	33,640	14.5	37,576	99	1,980	20.0	3,960
Hastings	5,706	78,743	13.8	78,979	523	8,996	17.2	18,262
Huron	12,350	206,245	16.7	211,401	5,432	99,406	18.3	193,842
Kent	1,183	24,488	20.7	23,680	34,325	573,228	16.7	1,089,133
Lambton	1,420	28,400	20.0	25,560	3,009	52,658	17.5	97,944
Lanark	1,945	30,731	15.8	30,454	242	2,662	11.0	4,419
Leeds	515	9,940	19.3	10,437	253	5,060	20.0	10,525
Lennox and Add'ton	2,736	36,115	13.2	37,668	245	4,484	18.3	9,641
Lincoln	1,684	26,102	15.5	26,833	468	8,096	17.3	18,054
Manitoulin	2,682	45,058	16.8	49,744	40	600	15.0	1,200
Middlesex	3,701	63,657	17.2	58,373	2,302	36,602	15.9	66,982
Muskoka	1,193	16,344	13.7	17,210	11	187	17.0	365
Nipissing	1,793	29,585	—16.5	32,544	20	300	15.0	600
Norfolk	1,862	31,282	16.8	27,904	2,407	49,825	20.7	96,661
Northumberland	7,200	92,880	12.9	129,753	756	10,660	14.1	23,878
Ontario	8,956	149,565	16.7	162,278	432	5,184	12.0	10,161
Oxford	2,463	42,856	17.4	38,570	557	12,811	23.0	23,060
Parry Sound	2,885	46,449	16.1	49,143	17	255	15.0	467
Peel	2,958	50,878	17.2	52,608	48	720	15.0	1,440
Perth	5,986	102,959	17.2	96,061	28	560	20.0	1,008
Peterborough	9,612	170,132	17.7	206,710	233	3,728	16.0	7,083
Prescott	349	6,142	17.6	6,547	179	4,475	25.0	8,547
Prince Edward	5,078	75,662	14.9	99,647	568	10,281	18.1	20,356
Rainy Riv. & Kenora	130	2,249	17.3	2,361	6	90	15.0	180
Renfrew	11,700	171,990	14.7	227,027	214	3,723	17.4	8,340
Russell	393	7,860	20.0	8,017	196	4,900	25.0	9,800
Simcoe	18,698	340,304	18.2	374,334	389	6,613	17.0	15,012
Stormont	353	6,919	19.6	7,016	178	2,492	14.0	4,187
Sudbury	1,210	21,780	18.0	24,503	5	80	16.0	160
Thunder Bay	267	5,340	20.0	5,874	2	30	15.0	60
Victoria	6,507	121,030	18.6	132,770	92	1,380	15.0	2,677
Waterloo	2,178	36,373	16.7	35,464	91	1,365	15.0	2,948
Welland	371	5,491	14.8	5,249	1,660	28,220	17.0	73,372
Wellington	10,382	184,800	17.8	191,822	65	1,300	20.0	2,496
Wentworth	865	14,013	16.2	13,565	173	3,460	20.0	6,955
York	8,136	149,702	18.4	160,780	251	4,016	16.0	8,835
The Province:								
1912	221,524	3,667,005	16.6	4,047,354	69,703	1,182,132	17.0	2,280,173
1911	304,491	4,462,182	14.7	4,380,883	51,508	898,212	17.4	1,711,089
Averages (10 years):								
1902-1911	389,104	7,056,642	18.1	5,275,196	50,006	854,999	17.1	1,263,012
1892-1901	769,819	14,242,404	18.5	7,613,480	51,654	875,597	17.0	818,381
1882-1891	668,962	13,908,658	20.8	8,573,501	26,201	469,393	17.9	545,087
Average 31 years):								
1882-1912	596,786	11,475,614	19.2	7,053,843	43,494	747,807	17.2	920,806

RYE AND BUCKWHEAT.

TABLE X.—Showing by County Municipalities of Ontario the area, produce and market value of Rye and Buckwheat for the year 1912, together with the totals for the Province for 1911, the annual averages for the three ten-year periods, and the average for the thirty-one years, 1882-1912.

Counties and Districts.	Rye.				Buckwheat.			
	Acres.	Bushels.	Per acre.	Market value.	Acres.	Bushels.	Per acre.	Market value.
				$				$
Algoma	58	1,160	20.0	899	121	1,815	15.0	1,271
Brant	2,616	43,426	16.6	29,530	1,568	31,674	20.2	17,167
Bruce	696	11,971	17.2	8,583	2,761	75,928	27.5	45,253
Carleton	1,877	30,032	16.0	21,022	5,959	163,277	27.4	100,089
Dufferin	4,140	89,838	21.7	61,629	8,022	239,858	29.9	121,128
Dundas	524	8,384	16.0	6,187	2,462	69,182	28.1	44,692
Durham	9,602	169,955	17.7	121,858	8,252	236,832	28.7	119,363
Elgin	1,605	28,569	17.8	19,998	2,450	42,630	17.4	24,555
Essex	581	9,645	16.6	6,424	2,610	62,379	23.9	33,622
Frontenac	1,848	31,601	17.1	22,437	3,647	98,164	26.9	61,413
Glengarry	117	1,755	15.0	1,229	2,053	65,901	32.1	40,793
Grenville	845	16,140	19.1	11,621	5,107	130,229	25.5	74,491
Grey	1,010	19,594	19.4	12,854	7,196	191,414	26.6	98,961
Haldimand	171	2,822	16.5	1,975	1,154	21,695	18.8	11,238
Haliburton	77	1,640	21.3	1,210	537	13,425	25.0	8,968
Halton	338	5,509	16.3	3,900	620	15,252	24.6	9,060
Hastings	7,397	126,489	17.1	92,210	11,164	273,518	24.5	166,846
Huron	337	6,403	19.0	4,008	5,198	131,509	25.3	74,434
Kent	1,080	22,140	20.5	14,989	842	17,514	20.8	8,634
Lambton	387	8,514	22.0	5,534	501	10,020	20.0	5,010
Lanark	1,411	25,680	18.2	17,539	5,989	173,082	28.9	98,830
Leeds	627	13,481	21.5	9,437	4,768	110,141	23.1	65,754
Lennox and Add.	2,189	34,805	15.9	25,930	7,432	179,111	24.1	108,541
Lincoln	597	10,030	16.8	7,553	420	7,560	18.0	4,362
Manitoulin	306	5,263	17.2	3,684	70	1,260	18.0	769
Middlesex	990	17,226	17.4	11,197	642	14,445	22.5	9,346
Muskoka	184	2,778	15.1	2,006	319	6,699	21.0	3,959
Nipissing	77	1,355	17.6	1,016	262	6,681	25.5	4,677
Norfolk	12,342	170,320	13.8	121,438	8,709	193,340	22.2	101,310
Northumberland	10,890	193,842	17.8	140,535	13,056	353,818	27.1	181,862
Ontario	7,334	134,212	18.3	89,519	11,079	333,478	30.1	168,740
Oxford	704	12,672	18.0	9,060	1,991	52,562	26.4	28,121
Parry Sound	273	4,177	15.3	3,041	241	5,423	22.5	3,671
Peel	2,583	43,653	16.9	29,466	2,583	69,741	27.0	34,801
Perth	62	899	14.5	629	1,103	30,333	27.5	15,167
Peterborough	2,633	45,551	17.3	28,014	6,320	171,272	27.1	88,548
Prescott	83	1,245	15.0	872	1,284	37,493	29.2	24,820
Prince Edward	5,121	81,424	15.9	59,602	8,128	211,328	26.0	116,653
Rainy R. & Kenora	24	360	15.0	252	50	1,000	20.0	600
Renfrew	4,743	81,580	17.2	58,248	4,014	101,956	25.4	60,766
Russell	34	510	15.0	357	1,444	50,540	35.0	32,548
Simcoe	6,425	122,075	19.0	79,959	16,247	445,168	27.4	218,577
Stormont	262	4,716	18.0	2,957	3,969	115,101	29.0	70,212
Sudbury	80	1,320	16.5	924	78	1,950	25.0	1,219
Thunder Bay	138	2,346	17.0	1,642	11	165	15.0	99
Victoria	2,750	48,125	17.5	33,447	10,380	263,652	25.4	129,453
Waterloo	1,516	28,804	19.0	20,941	1,105	28,288	25.6	16,945
Welland	786	13,362	17.0	9,607	2,879	57,580	20.0	32,245
Wellington	1,452	30,056	20.7	18,184	10,420	278,214	26.7	141,889
Wentworth	921	15,381	16.7	11,244	1,429	35,011	24.5	20,376
York	3,106	56,840	18.3	40,811	7,247	186,248	25.7	98,153
The Province:								
1912	105,949	1,839,675	17.4	1,287,208	205,893	5,414,796	26.3	2,950,001
1911	98,652	1,562,971	15.8	1,326,510	189,039	3,852,231	20.4	2,324,992
Averages (10 yrs)								
1902-1911	112,424	1,877,432	16.7	1,129,754	131,168	2,871,668	21.9	1,503,428
1892-1901	129,188	2,088,786	16.2	937,885	131,005	2,450,389	18.7	949,189
1882-1891	103,636	1,683,211	16.2	1,010,057	69,230	1,413,900	20.4	586,472
Average (31 years)								
1882-1912	114,788	1,881,741	16.4	1,034,328	113,546	2,347,560	20.7	1,075,512

CORN.*

TABLE XI.—Showing by County Municipalities of Ontario, the area, produce and market value of Corn for husking and for fodder for the year 1912, together with the totals for the Province for 1911, the annual averages for the two ten-year periods; and the average for the twenty-one years, 1892-1912, also the average yield.

Counties and Districts.	Corn for husking.				Corn for silo.			
	Acres.	Bushels.	Per acre.	Market value.	Acres.	Tons green.	Per acre.	Market value.
				$				$
Algoma	40	1,200	30.0	600	200	1,800	9.00	4,500
Brant	5,742	388,733	67.7	151,217	6,795	75,357	11.09	188,392
Bruce	688	34,400	50.0	14,551	8,982	79,401	8.84	198,502
Carleton	1,372	54,880	40.0	25,135	15,889	198,613	12.50	496,532
Dufferin	58	2,320	40.0	1,005	1,462	11,696	8.00	29,240
Dundas	2,586	190,071	73.5	80,020	10,555	116,105	11.00	290,262
Durham	2,299	150,585	65.5	64,601	7,604	83,112	10.93	207,780
Elgin	20,967	1,614,559	77.0	610,303	13,240	149,744	11.31	374,360
Essex	77,980	6,589,310	84.5	2,227,187	3,808	31,911	8.38	79,778
Frontenac	3,376	179,603	53.2	84,773	6,440	65,881	10.23	164,702
Glengarry	763	30,520	40.0	15,596	6,072	70,010	11.53	175,025
Grenville	2,720	152,864	56.2	76,432	6,055	63,578	10.50	158,945
Grey	513	25,650	50.0	10,029	13,823	141,409	10.23	353,522
Haldimand	3,240	212,544	65.6	89,481	4,311	39,359	9.13	98,398
Haliburton	204	8,160	40.0	4,080	171	1,710	10.00	4,275
Halton	696	47,537	68.3	21,011	5,388	57,328	10.64	143,320
Hastings	5,848	362,576	62.0	166,060	13,914	140,531	10.10	351,327
Huron	972	48,600	50.0	20,801	11,548	103,008	8.92	257,520
Kent	62,311	5,090,869	81.7	1,659,604	5,805	62,404	10.75	156,010
Lambton	21,930	1,543,872	70.4	608,286	15,893	161,314	10.15	403,285
Lanark	1,483	74,150	50.0	36,704	11,491	137,088	11.93	342,720
Leeds	5,168	305,946	59.2	144,407	9,531	95,691	10.04	239,227
Lennox and Add	3,647	188,915	51.8	85,767	4,298	41,003	9.54	102,508
Lincoln	6,983	473,447	67.8	227,255	2,717	25,431	9.36	63,578
Manitoulin	86	3,268	38.0	1,490	530	4,770	9.00	11,925
Middlesex	13,426	941,163	70.1	369,877	23,272	231,789	9.96	579,472
Muskoka	316	12,640	40.1	5,056	551	4,314	7.83	10,785
Nipissing	111	3,330	30.0	1,332	149	1,490	10.00	3,725
Norfolk	15,621	1,054,418	67.5	418,604	7,738	84,344	10.90	210,860
Northumberland	3,449	209,354	60.7	87,091	9,029	87,491	9.69	218,727
Ontario	1,761	129,081	73.3	55,376	11,757	114,160	9.71	285,400
Oxford	6,534	354,143	54.2	142,720	25,643	271,303	10.58	678,257
Parry Sound	171	5,130	30.0	2,201	297	2,623	8.83	6,558
Peel	317	15,850	50.0	6,071	6,303	64,606	10.25	161,515
Perth	379	22,740	60.0	9,483	14,348	151,515	10.56	378,787
Peterborough	244	14,640	60.0	5,915	5,288	51,347	9.71	128,368
Prescott	2,439	97,560	40.0	50,829	4,255	43,954	10.33	109,885
Prince Edward	7,036	356,022	50.6	155,582	7,817	75,043	9.60	187,608
RainyR'r.&Kenora	26	780	30.0	312	41	328	8.00	820
Renfrew	933	27,990	30.0	12,596	4,900	55,125	11.25	137,813
Russell	679	30,555	45.0	13,108	4,896	55,325	11.30	138,313
Simcoe	2,018	84,756	42.0	38,140	10,647	121,695	11.43	304,238
Stormont	1,827	82,215	45.0	33,955	6,567	73,550	11.20	183,875
Sudbury	20	600	30.0	240	45	450	10.00	1,125
Thunder Bay	2	60	30.0	24	45	360	8.00	900
Victoria	246	8,610	35.0	4,021	6,633	53,661	8.09	134,153
Waterloo	998	46,607	46.7	18,596	10,267	114,272	11.13	285,680
Welland	8,171	529,481	64.8	234,031	2,710	24,200	8.93	60,500
Wellington	293	14,650	50.0	6,050	7,151	77,803	10.88	194,508
Wentworth	1,912	126,574	66.2	54,300	6,772	75,372	11.13	188,430
York	650	26,000	40.0	10,660	14,339	175,223	12.22	438,058
The Province:								
1912	301,251	21,969,468	72.9	8,162,565	377,982	3,969,597	10.50	9,923,993
1911	308,350	21,913,290	71.1	9,693,994	335,935	3,764,227	11.21	9,410,568
Averages (10 years)								
1902-1911	325,515	22,988,755	70.6	8,780,681	236,330	2,731,936	11.56	5,652,083
1892-1901	294,076	21,218,057	72.2	5,314,705	157,611	1,777,533	11.28	3,555,065
1882-1891	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Average (21 years)								
1892-1912	309,389	22,097,028	71.4	7,100,782	205,590	2,336,394	11.36	4,856,927

*The combined average for corn for the thirty-one years, 1882-1912, is 412,043 acres, the average value of the produce for the same period being $9,295,420.

†The combined average for corn for the ten years 1882-1891 is 195,878 acres, the average value of the produce for the same period being $3,704,614.

POTATOES AND CARROTS.

TABLE XII.—Showing by County Municipalities of Ontario, the area, produce and market value of Potatoes and Carrots for the year 1912, together with the totals for the Province for 1911, the annual averages for the three ten year periods, and the average for the thirty-one years, 1882-1912.

Counties and Districts.	Potatoes.				Carrots.			
	Acres.	Bushels.	Per acre.	Market value.	Acres.	Bushels.	Per acre.	Market value.
				$				$
Algoma	1,303	284,054	218	181,511	39	12,363	317	1,545
Brant	2,516	354,756	141	225,270	27	6,615	245	827
Bruce	4,447	618,133	139	405,495	148	26,640	180	3,330
Carleton	5,823	1,053,963	181	592,327	146	21,900	150	2,738
Dufferin	3,889	478,347	123	263,091	15	3,000	200	375
Dundas	1,813	233,877	129	138,689	32	6,400	200	800
Durham	3,584	440,832	123	288,745	35	14,000	400	1,750
Elgin	3,488	331,360	95	253,159	54	18,252	338	2,281
Essex	2,850	433,200	152	295,009	48	14,400	300	1,800
Frontenac	4,028	487,388	121	332,399	54	13,500	250	1,687
Glengarry	2,060	317,240	154	170,675	30	6,030	201	754
Grenville	2,814	374,262	133	215,575	37	10,804	292	1,350
Grey	5,936	866,656	146	506,127	105	20,790	198	2,599
Haldimand	1,479	201,144	136	143,215	22	6,600	300	825
Haliburton	788	137,900	175	78,741	5	1,425	285	178
Halton	1,754	149,090	85	110,774	25	9,175	367	1,147
Hastings	5,846	770,880	132	544,241	67	20,100	300	2,513
Huron	4,285	591,330	138	428,123	98	31,850	325	3,981
Kent	3,556	448,056	126	325,289	84	24,192	288	3,024
Lambton	3,477	378,993	109	298,267	132	25,080	190	3,135
Lanark	2,483	481,702	194	251,448	14	5,600	400	700
Leeds	3,075	442,800	144	279,407	36	6,228	173	778
Lennox & Adding'n	2,892	347,040	120	229,740	23	7,130	310	891
Lincoln	1,758	216,234	123	163,689	77	26,950	350	3,369
Manitoulin	794	185,002	233	92,686	34	7,650	225	956
Middlesex	6,383	746,811	117	530,983	44	13,640	310	1,705
Muskoka	1,401	208,749	149	119,404	81	19,764	244	2,471
Nipissing	1,716	265,980	155	180,068	103	28,325	275	3,541
Norfolk	3,326	395,794	119	246,580	66	16,368	248	2,046
Northumberland	3,733	436,761	117	299,618	48	11,088	231	1,386
Ontario	4,408	458,432	104	283,769	22	4,488	204	561
Oxford	3,062	394,998	128	274,129	30	7,500	250	937
Parry Sound	1,488	226,176	152	141,586	38	13,148	346	1,644
Peel	3,290	302,680	92	192,202	57	11,742	206	1,468
Perth	3,096	414,864	134	299,117	27	6,291	233	786
Peterborough	2,235	270,435	121	173,890	63	22,050	350	2,756
Prescott	2,431	396,253	163	203,278	55	14,300	260	1,788
Prince Edward	1,968	238,128	121	177,405	14	3,850	275	481
Rainy R'r & Kenora	548	147,412	269	77,391	11	3,575	325	447
Renfrew	3,992	682,632	171	350,190	71	20,235	285	2,529
Russell	1,429	255,791	179	139,662	66	18,480	280	2,310
Simcoe	8,484	1,365,924	161	718,476	144	50,976	354	6,372
Stormont	1,713	202,134	118	110,567	32	9,600	300	1,200
Sudbury	928	185,600	200	125,466	45	13,500	300	1,688
Thunder Bay	995	236,810	238	145,165	11	2,200	200	275
Victoria	2,618	324,632	124	190,559	23	6,900	300	863
Waterloo	3,072	393,216	128	271,712	57	14,250	250	1,781
Welland	2,919	312,333	107	266,108	41	11,890	290	1,486
Wellington	5,137	631,851	123	406,912	42	13,482	321	1,685
Wentworth	4,669	494,914	106	391,972	35	9,485	271	1,186
York	7,115	732,845	103	474,151	129	53,406	414	6,676
The Province:								
1912	158,888	21,346,394	134	13,604,052	2,742	747,207	273	93,401
1911	162,457	13,918,698	86	11,722,539	3,207	815,129	254	101,891
Averages (10 years)								
1902-1911	153,092	17,355,152	113	8,928,246	5,243	1,688,002	322	211,000
1892-1901	164,451	18,304,638	111	6,150,629	11,163	3,880,538	348	485,068
1882-1891	155,449	18,840,683	121	8,476,165	10,423	3,659,347	351	457,418
Average (31 years)								
1882-1912	157,703	18,269,391	116	8,037,240	8,743	3,000,841	343	375,105

MANGEL-WURZELS AND TURNIPS.

TABLE XIII. Showing by County Municipalities of Ontario the area, produce and market value of Mangel-Wurzels and Turnips for the year 1912, together with the totals for the Province for 1911, the annual averages for the three ten year periods, and the average for the thirty-one years, 1882-1912.

Counties and Districts.	Mangel-Wurzels.				Turnips.			
	Acres.	Bushels.	Per Acre.	Market Value.	Acres.	Bushels.	Per Acre.	Market value.
				$				$
Algoma	45	15,300	340	1,224	549	251,442	458	25,144
Brant	1,321	669,747	507	53,580	2,653	1,469,762	554	146,976
Bruce	3,641	1,369,016	376	109,521	4,369	1,974,788	452	197,479
Carleton	454	225,184	496	18,015	2,392	1,028,560	430	102,856
Dufferin	642	252,948	394	20,236	2,721	1,240,776	456	124,078
Dundas	100	34,500	345	2,760	106	29,150	275	2,915
Durham	1,989	1,107,873	557	88,630	4,595	2,757,000	600	275,700
Elgin	671	273,097	407	21,848	222	71,040	320	7,104
Essex	701	359,613	513	28,769	87	34,800	400	3,480
Frontenac	224	91,392	408	7,311	400	140,000	350	14,000
Glengarry	147	50,568	344	4,045	469	184,786	394	18,479
Grenville	90	51,300	570	4,104	246	121,770	495	12,177
Grey	3,145	1,173,085	373	93,847	6,217	2,716,829	437	271,683
Haldimand	293	125,697	429	10,056	98	36,750	375	3,675
Haliburton	19	4,750	250	380	199	89,550	450	8,955
Halton	1,627	942,033	579	75,363	830	382,630	461	38,263
Hastings	291	76,533	263	6,123	1,445	528,870	366	52,887
Huron	5,521	2,429,240	440	194,339	4,324	2,252,804	521	225,280
Kent	688	346,752	504	27,740	155	46,500	300	4,650
Lambton	1,041	441,384	424	35,311	232	96,976	418	9,697
Lanark	270	105,570	391	8,446	1,037	493,612	476	49,361
Leeds	228	79,800	350	6,384	639	261,990	410	26,199
Lennox & Addingt'n	120	44,520	371	3,562	208	76,128	366	7,613
Lincoln	320	140,160	438	11,213	126	47,250	375	4,725
Manitoulin	76	22,952	302	1,836	308	135,520	440	13,552
Middlesex	2,178	971,388	446	77,711	1,828	795,180	435	79,518
Muskoka	42	16,632	396	1,330	533	190,281	357	19,028
Nipissing	73	22,776	312	1,822	481	144,300	300	14,430
Norfolk	423	182,736	432	14,619	834	308,580	370	30,858
Northumberland	871	378,014	434	30,241	4,283	2,154,349	503	215,435
Ontario	3,949	1,757,305	445	140,584	10,081	5,201,796	516	520,180
Oxford	2,554	1,213,150	475	97,052	4,916	2,516,992	512	251,699
Parry Sound	92	41,400	450	3,312	835	417,500	500	41,750
Peel	1,298	489,346	377	39,148	1,195	536,555	449	53,655
Perth	4,646	1,983,842	427	158,707	3,932	2,178,328	554	217,833
Peterborough	892	421,916	473	33,753	2,100	1,106,700	527	110,670
Prescott	102	47,940	470	3,835	412	140,080	340	14,008
Prince Edward	95	40,850	430	3,268	60	25,980	433	2,598
Rainy R'r & Kenora	45	15,750	350	1,260	125	57,500	460	5,750
Renfrew	263	92,050	350	7,364	891	337,689	379	33,769
Russell	196	76,832	392	6,146	507	242,346	478	24,235
Simcoe	2,887	1,394,421	483	111,554	7,482	3,793,374	507	379,337
Stormont	56	24,248	433	1,940	126	69,300	550	6,930
Sudbury	45	18,000	400	1,440	330	99,000	300	9,900
Thunder Bay	11	5,500	500	440	134	50,250	375	5,025
Victoria	1,263	589,821	467	47,186	4,668	1,787,844	383	178,784
Waterloo	3,238	1,576,906	487	126,152	3,109	1,591,808	512	159,181
Welland	152	55,936	368	4,475	92	20,700	225	2,070
Wellington	4,330	2,022,110	467	161,769	10,853	5,567,589	513	556,759
Wentworth	1,885	999,050	530	79,924	1,829	830,366	454	83,037
York	4,853	2,800,181	577	224,014	5,266	2,927,896	556	292,790
The Province:								
1912	60,103	27,671,114	460	2,213,689	101,529	49,561,566	488	4,956,157
1911	64,855	28,126,313	434	2,250,105	100,593	39,664,275	394	3,966,428
Averages (10 years)								
1902-1911	70,809	33,245,680	470	2,659,654	123,855	54,987,697	444	5,498,770
1892-1901	39,984	17,864,726	447	1,429,178	147,080	63,424,431	431	6,342,443
1882-1891	19,546	8,538,096	437	683,048	104,943	42,981,280	410	4,298,128
Average (31 years)								
1882-1912	43,984	20,134,069	458	1,610,725	124,526	53,644,230	431	5,366,115

SUGAR BEETS—MIXED GRAINS.

TABLE XIV.—Showing by County Municipalities of Ontario the area, produce and market value of Sugar Beets and Mixed Grains for the year 1912, together with the totals for the Province for the past six years, and the average for the six years, 1907-1912.

Counties and Districts.	Sugar Beets.				Mixed Grains.			
	Acres.	Bushels.	Per acre.	Market value.	Acres.	Bushels.	Per acre.	Market value.
				$				$
Algoma	7	2,100	300	263	911	26,419	29.0	16,908
Brant	216	94,608	438	11,826	6,110	248,066	40.6	126,018
Bruce	267	79,299	297	9,912	15,709	502,688	32.0	265,419
Carleton	343	138,915	405	17,364	13,634	552,177	40.5	276,641
Dufferin	328	101,680	310	12,710	7,643	249,926	32.7	121,964
Dundas	41	11,603	283	1,450	10,616	410,839	38.7	200,489
Durham	139	55,600	400	6,950	15,764	580,115	36.8	301,080
Elgin	165	62,370	378	7,796	9,690	364,344	37.6	200,754
Essex	216	108,000	500	13,500	6,922	295,569	42.7	133,893
Frontenac	182	53,690	295	6,711	6,873	191,757	27.9	123,875
Glengarry	73	20,951	287	2,619	4,383	134,996	30.8	64,393
Grenville	58	24,650	425	3,081	6,131	215,198	35.1	111,042
Grey	530	138,860	262	17,358	25,148	927,961	36.9	525,226
Haldimand	130	45,500	350	5,689	5,541	175,650	31.7	88,703
Haliburton	14	4,200	300	525	775	27,900	36.0	17,019
Halton	189	92,988	492	11,624	7,064	279,028	39.5	156,535
Hastings	97	21,825	225	2,728	7,995	213,467	26.7	136,832
Huron	412	144,200	350	18,025	21,054	770,576	36.6	409,176
Kent	5,939	2,856,659	481	357,082	8,316	325,987	39.2	154,192
Lambton	3,676	959,436	261	119,929	8,357	284,974	34.1	145,907
Lanark	90	31,230	347	3,904	10,828	375,732	34.7	223,936
Leeds	177	35,400	200	4,425	6,903	211,922	30.7	119,524
Lennox and Add.	48	12,240	255	1,530	7,971	216,014	27.1	129,608
Lincoln	226	94,242	417	11,780	2,188	77,674	35.5	46,837
Manitoulin	51	11,883	233	1,485	1,196	41,860	35.0	27,209
Middlesex	837	302,157	361	37,770	13,567	525,043	38.7	280,898
Muskoka	46	12,650	275	1,581	1,126	31,303	27.8	19,408
Nipissing	39	7,800	200	975	1,127	38,769	34.4	25,006
Norfolk	245	76,440	312	9,555	4,178	140,381	33.6	83,527
Northumberland	109	27,250	250	3,406	12,157	393,887	32.4	216,638
Ontario	291	77,115	265	9,639	19,085	751,949	39.4	409,060
Oxford	416	150,592	362	18,824	15,389	647,877	42.1	327,178
Parry Sound	24	7,200	300	900	935	29,640	31.7	20,096
Peel	272	108,800	400	13,600	7,291	261,018	35.8	154,262
Perth	178	73,336	412	9,167	17,597	721,477	41.0	354,967
Peterborough	95	38,000	400	4,750	4,360	136,032	31.2	76,314
Prescott	111	37,518	538	4,690	3,944	124,236	31.5	72,057
Prince Edward	33	7,425	225	928	4,160	110,656	26.6	68,275
Rainy R. & Kenora	24	7,488	312	936	215	9,675	45.0	5,728
Renfrew	43	14,061	327	1,758	5,210	170,888	32.8	99,286
Russell	70	21,000	300	2,625	3,150	130,725	41.5	78,435
Simcoe	546	216,216	396	27,027	17,436	646,876	37.1	335,729
Stormont	42	16,800	400	2,100	3,655	121,346	33.2	53,635
Sudbury	10	4,000	400	500	900	22,500	25.0	13,500
Thunder Bay	2	720	360	90	297	8,910	30.0	5,346
Victoria	40	16,000	400	2,000	10,380	345,654	33.3	183,197
Waterloo	2,232	638,352	286	79,794	21,500	857,850	39.9	428,925
Welland	68	24,684	363	3,085	3,014	87,406	29.0	49,384
Wellington	554	209,966	379	26,246	34,280	1,330,064	38.8	606,509
Wentworth	230	98,440	428	12,305	8,817	364,142	41.3	195,180
York	883	422,927	479	52,866	16,910	673,018	39.8	389,004
The Province:								
1912	21,054	7,819,066	371	977,383	448,402	16,382,161	36.5	8,674,724
1911	24,664	8,941,659	363	1,117,707	486,112	14,845,595	30.5	9,104,141
1910	26,879	11,238,577	418	1,348,629	497,936	18,261,803	36.7	9,187,822
1909	19,812	7,001,565	353	840,188	474,530	16,199,434	34.1	8,825,196
1908	17,453	7,004,748	401	840,570	456,049	15,354,350	33.7	8,444,893
1907	16,851	8,237,644	489	988,445	443,100	14,202,511	32.1	7,811,381
Average (6 years) 1907-1912	21,119	8,373,777	397	1,018,820	467,688	15,874,309	33.9	8,674,693

HAY AND CLOVER—ALL FIELD CROPS.

TABLE XV.—Showing by County Municipalities of Ontario the area, produce, and market value of Hay and Clover, and all field crops enumerated in Tables VII and XV for the year 1912, together with the totals for the Province for 1911, the annual averages for the three ten year periods and the average for the thirty-one years, 1882-1912.

Counties and Districts.	Hay and Clover.				All Field Crops.		
	Acres.	Tons.	Per acre.	Market value.	Acres.	Value.	Per acre.
				$		$	$ c.
Algoma	18,385	25,544	1.38	359,669	35,417	821,515	23 20
Brant	35,453	56,566	1.60	670,307	128,746	2,533,997	19 68
Bruce	136,953	197,883	1.44	2,089,644	359,078	6,063,637	16 89
Carleton	94,452	144,938	1.53	1,594,318	238,299	4,874,520	20 46
Dufferin	65,148	101,259	1.55	1,025,754	189,835	3,198,533	16 85
Dundas	50,359	84,946	1.69	994,718	117,032	2,408,082	20 58
Durham	55,355	90,194	1.63	1,044,447	209,767	4,281,596	20 41
Elgin	73,426	111,075	1.51	1,503,956	219,861	4,828,581	21 96
Essex	58,231	85,605	1.48	1,088,040	253,292	5,407,743	21 35
Frontenac	88,985	132,117	1.48	1,618,433	170,059	3,183,928	18 72
Glengarry	65,803	95,608	1.45	1,057,424	127,807	2,258,364	17 67
Grenville	47,648	77,538	1.63	852,918	105,992	2,017,713	19 04
Grey	162,382	233,564	1.44	2,669,637	443,600	7,770,613	17 52
Haldimand	75,472	116,329	1.54	1,320,334	168,455	2,937,415	17 44
Haliburton	13,472	16,693	1.24	215,840	25,773	517,303	20 08
Halton	37,949	64,560	1.70	853,483	118,021	2,370,026	20 08
Hastings	109,794	165,555	1.51	2,051,226	274,000	5,215,548	19 03
Huron	138,070	201,393	1.46	2,215,323	406,134	7,313,332	18 01
Kent	83,670	138,861	1.66	1,560,798	341,961	7,498,548	21 93
Lambton	103,677	166,236	1.60	1,662,360	300,840	5,403,950	17 96
Lanark	75,456	120,029	1.59	1,343,125	166,907	3,261,854	19 54
Leeds	73,142	118,011	1.61	1,411,412	154,773	3,075,145	19 87
Lennox & Addington	78,973	114,589	1.45	1,196,309	166,136	2,667,537	16 06
Lincoln	44,039	67,154	1.52	975,748	100,804	2,126,375	21 09
Manitoulin	19,494	31,460	1.62	302,960	37,101	726,969	19 59
Middlesex	124,558	198,725	1.60	2,434,381	369,398	7,513,954	20 34
Muskoka	27,847	41,783	1.50	493,039	47,749	898,054	18 81
Nipissing	21,945	32,071	1.46	471,123	41,889	1,007,763	24 06
Norfolk	54,366	79,260	1.46	1,046,232	187,968	3,585,838	19 07
Northumberland	70,767	117,304	1.66	1,361,899	222,402	4,273,365	19 21
Ontario	72,475	131,373	1.81	1,508,162	278,938	5,731,207	20 55
Oxford	78,223	126,727	1.62	1,672,796	259,389	5,589,795	21 55
Parry Sound	33,902	44,756	1.32	567,954	59,403	1,120,668	18 87
Peel	53,464	86,981	1.63	1,140,321	181,356	3,409,846	18 80
Perth	97,885	166,061	1.70	1,806,744	304,592	5,930,296	18 81
Peterborough	53,377	77,090	1.44	1,009,879	156,213	2,930,502	18 76
Prescott	74,111	87,526	1.18	887,514	147,485	2,269,937	15 39
Prince Edward	44,327	72,686	1.64	859,149	123,685	2,269,371	18 35
Rainy River & Kenora	12,521	13,887	1.11	215,082	21,686	486,950	22 45
Renfrew	94,579	140,596	1.49	1,439,703	232,834	3,871,595	16 63
Russell	45,422	59,296	1.31	603,633	95,936	1,648,566	17 18
Simcoe	113,170	187,455	1.66	2,090,123	475,737	9,341,428	19 64
Stormont	41,067	70,195	1.71	766,529	93,348	1,799,340	19 28
Sudbury	17,695	23,390	1.32	294,246	30,443	610,525	20 05
Thunder Bay	4,536	6,569	1.45	125,928	9,760	337,265	34 56
Victoria	57,777	94,377	1.63	1,032,484	200,120	3,448,162	17 23
Waterloo	51,901	82,942	1.60	1,142,111	199,212	4,097,176	20 57
Welland	57,643	81,454	1.41	1,231,584	129,550	2,656,160	20 50
Wellington	116,120	187,550	1.62	2,033,042	363,407	6,899,852	18 99
Wentworth	49,665	88,191	1.78	1,262,895	146,444	3,411,533	23 30
York	92,238	164,761	1.79	2,273,702	335,840	7,888,369	23 49
The Province:							
1912	3,367,369	5,220,713	1.55	61,449,429	9,574,474	185,790,341	19 40
1911	3,301,468	4,238,362	1.28	55,767,671	9,718,741	179,974,358	18 52
Averages (10 years)							
1902-1911	3,072,288	4,722,662	1.54	47,093,908	9,233,879	156,824,689	16 98
1892-1901	2,520,783	3,650,840	1.45	29,085,813	8,494,796	106,139,762	12 49
1882-1891	2,290,495	3,102,733	1.35	32,086,445	7,517,606	116,195,708	15 48
Average (31 years)							
1882-1912	2,651,711	3,870,421	1.46	36,906,810	8,452,815	128,302,965	15 18

SUMMER FALLOW, PASTURE, ORCHARD, SMALL FRUITS, VINEYARD AND GARDEN.

TABLE XVI.—Showing by County Municipalities of Ontario the area of Summer Fallow, Pasture Orchard, Small Fruits, Vineyard and Garden for the year 1912.

Counties and Districts.	Summer fallow.	Pasture.	Orchard.	Small Fruits.	Vine-yard.	Garden.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Algoma	468	5,731	273	105	.....	454
Brant	5,429	24,465	4,453	516	27	979
Bruce	15,600	136,110	9,421	348	58	1,383
Carleton	1,872	80,893	2,643	295	45	1,299
Dufferin	6,186	48,018	2,533	90	46	616
Dundas	474	42,290	2,487	117	14	679
Durham	4,791	51,034	12,660	500	64	876
Elgin	5,795	85,163	9,685	806	61	1,700
Essex	2,355	42,226	8,105	1,092	408	2,539
Frontenac	1,470	82,614	3,035	179	25	1,396
Glengarry	557	44,777	1,742	97	23	421
Grenville	256	57,472	1,676	96	25	570
Grey	12,985	154,751	14,751	285	114	1,730
Haldimand	11,939	35,673	6,000	372	57	959
Haliburton	133	13,753	268	20	.....	236
Halton	5,920	26,264	9,093	1,975	241	739
Hastings	2,472	115,995	10,079	366	82	1,991
Huron	11,104	180,334	13,861	583	48	1,375
Kent	4,340	80,535	10,735	1,157	144	2,306
Lambton	4,667	132,536	13,206	705	47	1,944
Lanark	1,152	108,749	2,002	97	14	882
Leeds	998	90,425	2,753	132	40	1,107
Lennox and Addington	3,437	69,990	5,995	475	6	1,126
Lincoln	4,599	20,268	15,185	2,356	4,954	1,064
Manitoulin	581	7,163	461	7	12	206
Middlesex	10,309	217,717	13,709	1,022	64	2,738
Muskoka	432	14,629	400	74	11	683
Nipissing	940	8,592	60	18	7	619
Norfolk	10,249	41,428	9,909	1,204	58	1,401
Northumberland	5,642	69,150	19,323	771	24	1,286
Ontario	7,679	60,975	8,967	469	37	1,249
Oxford	5,260	86,414	8,843	601	92	1,780
Parry Sound	587	16,702	240	35	3	656
Peel	9,476	49,191	5,901	944	169	844
Perth	11,541	99,274	6,324	299	73	1,015
Peterborough	4,292	60,040	2,892	187	32	1,081
Prescott	633	51,102	1,386	106	26	939
Prince Edward	2,189	40,739	12,074	693	40	704
Rainy River and Kenora	516	3,825	15	22	2	268
Renfrew	4,140	84,157	1,545	163	12	1,493
Russell	326	27,322	658	98	23	541
Simcoe	36,173	98,324	11,038	641	45	2,294
Stormont	726	38,156	1,720	115	31	486
Sudbury	700	4,712	15	25	10	243
Thunder Bay	294	1,301	4	16	.....	143
Victoria	4,999	54,762	2,997	95	24	929
Waterloo	8,619	27,229	4,770	273	15	739
Welland	9,662	26,821	7,039	1,202	1,373	1,212
Wellington	9,404	82,732	6,373	337	60	1,200
Wentworth	6,775	28,191	11,270	1,882	2,805	1,786
York	17,174	51,957	9,522	636	43	1,810
The Province:						
1912	278,317	3,082,671	310,096	24,699	11,634	56,716
1911	279,220	3,116,768	303,188	25,360	11,586	58,748
1910	254,038	3,159,712	298,347	24,384	11,390	57,982
1909	231,707	3,180,780	300,364	24,614	11,420	57,123
1908	.....	3,326,169	326,550	.....	11,705	.....

RATIOS OF AREAS UNDER CROP.

TABLE XVII.--Showing by County Municipalities of Ontario the number of acres under the various crops in 1912 per 1,000 acres of cleared land; together with the average for the Province for 1911, the annual averages for the three ten-year periods, and the average of the thirty-one years, 1882-1912.

Counties and Districts.	Fall Wheat.	Spring Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Peas.	Beans.	Rye.	Buck-wheat.	Corn.	Potatoes.	*Other roots.	Hay and Clover.	Mixed Grains.
Algoma	7.3	17.9	25.8	183.9	44.5	.7	1.2	2.5	4.9	26.5	13.0	374.4	18.6
Brant	132.0	1.7	56.5	154.9	8.0	4.3	14.7	8.7	70.3	14.1	23.7	198.9	34.3
Bruce	59.7	5.6	38.3	179.6	34.5	.7	1.2	4.9	17.1	7.9	14.9	241.8	27.7
Carleton	1.3	13.2	25.5	221.6	4.1	1.4	5.2	16.6	48.0	16.2	9.3	262.9	37.9
Dufferin	20.1	10.5	62.4	239.9	24.7	.1	15.5	30.0	5.7	14.5	13.8	243.4	28.5
Dundas	1.3	3.0	26.8	182.5	2.1	1.3	3.0	14.1	75.4	10.4	1.6	288.8	60.9
Durham	32.6	15.9	57.4	174.3	53.2	2.4	32.0	27.6	33.0	12.0	22.6	184.9	52.7
Elgin	81.2	.7	19.4	131.4	2.9	28.5	4.5	6.9	96.2	9.8	3.1	206.5	27.3
Essex	44.9	1.1	27.8	215.7	.6	.9	1.7	7.7	239.8	8.3	3.0	170.7	20.3
Frontenac	2.0	6.8	23.0	159.6	5.4	1.2	6.8	13.4	36.0	14.8	3.1	326.3	25.2
Glengarry	1.2	11.8	25.0	198.2	3.1	1.0	.6	10.8	35.8	10.8	3.8	345.0	23.0
Grenville	.6	4.2	9.9	167.9	1.9	.3	4.6	27.6	47.4	15.3	2.3	257.2	33.1
Grey	30.3	5.3	48.2	200.4	27.2	.3	1.4	10.3	20.5	8.6	14.3	232.6	36.0
Haldimand	130.4	1.2	36.9	140.0	11.2	1.2	.7	4.8	31.6	6.2	2.3	316.3	23.2
Haliburton	.7	5.4	16.6	158.5	18.7	.2	1.6	11.3	7.9	16.6	5.0	283.3	16.3
Halton	124.3	5.7	44.2	172.2	13.6	.6	2.0	3.6	35.6	10.3	15.7	222.4	41.4
Hastings	9.2	6.6	38.7	186.2	13.2	1.2	17.1	25.9	45.8	13.5	4.4	254.4	18.5
Huron	51.6	3.2	57.4	186.5	18.8	8.3	.5	7.9	19.0	6.5	15.7	209.8	32.0
Kent	96.0	1.5	41.4	151.2	2.6	74.3	2.3	1.8	147.5	7.7	14.9	181.1	18.0
Lambton	76.8	.6	45.2	159.9	2.9	6.2	.8	1.0	77.9	7.2	10.5	213.6	17.2
Lanark	1.8	13.2	18.5	132.4	6.0	.7	4.3	18.3	39.7	7.6	4.3	231.0	33.1
Leeds	3.8	5.3	14.0	160.5	1.9	.9	2.3	17.6	54.3	11.4	4.0	270.2	25.5
Lennox & Add.	15.6	8.5	41.2	147.2	10.5	.9	8.4	28.5	30.5	11,1	1.5	303.1	30.6
Lincoln	91.9	2.1	12.0	135.5	10.3	2.9	3.7	2.6	59.8	10.8	4.6	271.3	13.5
Manitoulin	16.9	48.1	40.6	143.1	58.4	.9	6.7	1.5	13.4	17.3	10.2	424.2	26.0
Middlesex	84.3	.2	33.0	149.7	5.6	3.5	1.5	1.0	55.8	9.7	7.4	189.4	20.6
Muskoka	.2	5.5	7.8	194.3	17.6	.2	2.7	4.7	12.7	20.6	10.3	410.2	16.6
Nipissing	5.3	19.1	16.0	165.9	26.4	.3	1.1	3.9	3.8	25.3	10.3	323.7	16.6
Norfolk	125.3	.1	18.9	129.8	6.7	8.7	44.6	31.5	84.4	12.0	5.7	196.5	15.1
Northumberland	37.3	9.9	36.6	165.1	20.8	2.2	31.5	37.8	36.1	10.8	15.4	204.7	35.2
Ontario	43.0	15.7	70.0	209.9	23.8	1.1	19.5	29.5	36.0	11.7	38.1	192.8	50.8
Oxford	73.3	.2	39.6	182.2	6.2	1.5	1.8	5.0	81.3	7.7	20.0	197.6	38.9
Parry Sound	.5	9.6	18.2	187.7	34.2	.2	3.2	2.9	5.5	17.6	11.7	402.1	11.1
Peel	77.3	10.1	103.1	184.9	11.2	.2	9.7	9.7	24.9	12.4	10.6	201.3	27.5
Perth	78.7	2.1	65.9	200.0	13.3	.6	.1	2.4	32.9	6.9	19.6	218.6	39.3
Peterborough	40.6	4.9	35.9	190.0	37.9	.9	10.5	24.9	21.8	8.9	12.4	210.8	17.2
Prescott	.2	13.5	31.7	223.6	1.6	.8	.4	6.0	31.2	11.3	3.1	345.0	18.3
Prince Edward	20.4	1.5	51.2	128.1	26.0	2.9	26.2	41.6	76.0	10.1	1.0	227.0	21.3
Rainy R'r & Kenora	9.9	28.4	37.8	180.8	4.5	.2	.8	1.6	2.1	17.8	6.6	406.2	7.0
Renfrew	3.7	88.5	16.5	168.6	32.0	.6	13.0	11.0	16.0	10.9	3.5	259.0	14.3
Russell	.4	12.0	34.9	225.9	2.9	1.4	.2	10.5	40.7	10.4	6.1	331.2	23.0
Simcoe	99.0	8.1	98.2	194.4	27.5	.6	9.5	23.9	18.7	12.5	16.3	166.8	25.7
Stormont	.6	5.4	20.9	187.8	2.3	1.1	1.7	25.4	53.8	11.0	1.6	263.2	23.4
Sudbury	2.8	17.3	8.8	166.4	26.1	.2	1.7	1.7	1.4	20.0	9.3	381.9	19.4
Thunder Bay	.6	14.8	25.0	168.6	16.9	.1	8.7	.7	3.0	62.8	10.0	286.5	18.8
Victoria	25.2	17.9	76.1	219.0	22.7	.3	9.6	36.3	24.0	9.2	21.0	201.9	36.3
Waterloo	124.8	1.1	54.3	208.9	8.7	.4	6.0	4.4	44.7	12.2	34.3	206.0	85.4
Welland	116.7	.8	12.1	136.4	2.0	9.0	4.3	15.6	59.0	15.8	1.9	312.8	16.3
Wellington	39.6	8.4	61.0	216.4	20.8	.3	2.9	20.9	14.9	10.3	31.6	232.9	68.8
Wentworth	99.1	5.5	42.2	166.6	4.0	.8	4.3	6.7	40.5	21.7	18.5	231.4	41.1
York	86.6	12.8	90.4	211.3	18.7	.6	7.1	16.6	34.4	16.3	25.6	211.7	38.8
The Province:													
1912	52.6	8.5	44.8	180.1	15.3	4.8	7.4	14.3	47.0	11.0	12.8	233.1	31.0
1911	58.2	9.3	42.9	187.7	21.2	3.6	6.9	13.1	44.8	11.3	13.4	229.6	33.8
Average (10 yrs)													
1902-1911	51.3	13.0	50.7	192.8	27.7	3.6	8.0	9.4	40.1	10.9	15.8	219.0	†33.1
1892-1901	73.2	28.0	39.2	180.2	60.5	4.1	10.1	10.3	35.5	12.9	15.6	198.2	.....
1882-1891	81.6	50.9	67.2	150.4	60.5	2.4	9.4	6.2	17.7	14.0	12.2	207.1	.....
Average (31 yrs)													
1882-1912	67.0	28.4	51.4	176.3	47.1	3.4	9.1	9.0	32.5	12.5	15.7	209.4	‡32.8

*Including sugar beets. †Average for 5 years. ‡Average for 6 years.

MARKET PRICES.

TABLE XVIII.—The following table shows by counties the average prices of agricultural products for 1912, together with the average price for 1911, the annual averages for the three ten-year periods and the average for the thirty-one years, 1882-1912.

Counties and Districts.	Fall Wheat, per bush.	Spring Wheat, per bush.	Barley, per bush.	Oats, per bush.	Peas, per bush.	Beans, per bush.	Rye, per bush.	Buckwheat, per bush.	Corn in ear, per bush.	Hay, per ton.	Potatoes, per bush.
	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	$ c.	cts.	cts.	cts.	$ c.	cts.
Algoma	101.0	101.0	69.3	50.3	112.7	2 00	77.5	70.0	50.0	14 08	63.9
Brant	91.8	92.0	58.2	38.6	109.4	1 80	68.0	54.2	38.9	11 85	63.5
Bruce	87.9	84.2	55.9	37.6	106.2	1 96	71.7	59.6	42.3	10 56	65.6
Carleton	96.2	93.2	62.2	40.7	109.3	2 01	70.0	61.3	45.8	11 00	56.2
Dufferin	90.0	88.8	53.0	34.3	99.6	2 25	68.6	50.5	43.3	10 13	55.0
Dundas	96.1	97.0	64.6	44.5	100.0	1 92	73.8	64.6	42.1	11 71	59.3
Durham	93.4	89.8	60.9	37.8	138.4	1 98	71.7	50.4	42.9	11 58	65.5
Elgin	92.2	91.7	60.8	41.4	101.2	1 86	70.0	57.6	37.8	13 54	76.4
Essex	92.0	90.2	57.0	32.4	107.0	1 84	66.6	53.9	33.8	12 71	68.1
Frontenac	97.1	98.3	67.4	46.2	98.5	2 12	71.0	62.6	47.2	12 25	68.2
Glengarry	100.0	98.9	65.8	39.9	102.2	1 91	70.0	61.9	51.1	11 06	53.8
Grenville	92.2	95.0	66.0	43.4	105.4	2 30	72.0	57.2	50.0	11 00	57.6
Grey	90.3	86.0	55.6	36.4	106.5	2 00	65.6	51.7	39.1	11 43	58.4
Haldimand	93.5	89.0	57.7	38.1	99.4	2 18	70.0	51.8	42.1	11 35	71.2
Haliburton	99.2	92.6	66.0	50.8	110.0	2 05	73.8	66.8	50.0	12 93	57.1
Halton	93.9	90.2	61.3	40.1	111.7	2 00	70.8	59.4	44.2	13 22	74.3
Hastings	91.4	94.5	65.8	47.3	100.3	2 03	72.9	61.0	45.8	12 39	70.6
Huron	92.7	89.2	55.3	35.8	102.5	1 95	62.6	56.6	42.8	11 00	72.4
Kent	90.6	88.8	52.4	34.3	96.7	1 90	67.7	49.3	32.6	11 24	72.6
Lambton	89.4	90.0	54.3	34.7	90.0	1 86	65.0	50.0	39.4	10 00	78.7
Lanark	93.8	92.9	60.1	43.2	99.1	1 66	68.3	57.1	49.5	11 19	52.2
Leeds	98.0	97.5	65.3	46.2	105.0	2 08	70.0	59.7	47.2	11 96	63.1
Lennox and Add	92.5	94.7	65.7	44.3	104.3	2 15	74.5	60.6	45.4	10 44	66.2
Lincoln	93.9	94.8	62.0	42.5	102.8	2 23	75.3	57.7	48.0	14 53	75.7
Manitoulin	97.7	95.0	66.5	51.0	110.4	2 00	70.0	61.0	45.6	9 63	50.1
Middlesex	93.2	90.0	55.2	36.8	91.7	1 83	65.0	64.7	39.3	12 25	71.1
Muskoka	99.5	94.6	64.5	47.0	105.3	1 95	72.2	59.1	40.0	11 80	57.2
Nipissing	100.0	100.0	73.6	51.2	110.0	2 00	75.0	70.0	40.0	14 69	67.7
Norfolk	93.3	90.3	60.6	41.4	89.2	1 94	71.3	52.4	39.7	13 20	62.3
Northumberland	91.6	91.3	62.1	40.9	139.7	2 24	72.5	51.4	41.6	11 61	68.6
Ontario	92.0	89.2	60.5	36.7	108.5	1 96	66.7	50.6	42.9	11 48	61.9
Oxford	91.5	87.5	53.2	38.4	90.0	1 80	71.5	53.5	40.3	13 20	69.4
Parry Sound	99.4	99.0	71.5	49.9	105.8	1 83	72.8	67.7	42.9	12 69	62.6
Peel	91.3	86.9	63.0	36.6	103.4	2 00	67.5	49.9	38.3	13 11	63.5
Perth	90.6	89.0	53.4	34.9	93.3	1 80	70.0	50.0	41.7	10 88	72.1
Peterborough	93.7	90.0	63.4	41.3	121.5	1 90	61.5	51.7	40.4	13 10	64.3
Prescott	100.0	97.0	64.8	41.4	106.6	1 91	70.0	66.2	52.1	10 14	51.3
Prince Edward	92.5	91.1	65.4	46.6	131.7	1 98	73.2	55.2	43.7	11 82	74.5
Rainy R. & Kenora	90.3	88.8	62.9	43.1	105.0	2 00	70.0	60.0	40.0	15 56	52.5
Renfrew	89.0	86.8	57.1	38.7	132.0	2 24	71.4	59.6	45.0	10 24	51.3
Russell	100.0	102.6	61.1	39.9	102.0	2 00	70.0	64.4	42.9	10 18	54.6
Simcoe	90.4	90.2	57.4	37.2	110.0	2 27	65.5	49.1	45.0	11 15	52.6
Stormont	100.0	101.0	61.5	42.7	101.4	1 68	62.7	61.0	41.3	10 92	54.7
Sudbury	98.8	93.8	70.8	48.3	112.5	2 00	70.0	62.5	40.0	12 58	67.6
Thunder Bay	90.0	90.0	60.6	39.5	110.0	2 00	70.0	60.0	40.0	19 17	61.3
Victoria	90.6	84.8	60.0	37.6	109.7	1 94	69.5	49.1	46.7	10 94	58.7
Waterloo	92.4	85.0	60.8	38.0	97.5	2 16	72.7	59.9	39.9	13 77	69.1
Welland	94.5	96.7	62.0	46.2	95.6	2 60	71.9	56.0	44.2	15 12	85.2
Wellington	90.4	86.2	55.7	34.5	103.8	1 92	60.5	51.0	41.3	10 84	64.4
Wentworth	93.8	87.7	59.0	40.2	96.8	2 01	73.1	58.2	42.9	14 32	79.2
York	93.0	89.1	65.9	39.0	107.4	2 20	71.8	52.7	41.0	13 80	64.7
The Province:											
1912	91.7	90.0	58.7	38.6	110.3	1 93	70.0	54.5	37.2	11 77	63.7
1911	86.6	90.7	73.9	44.2	98.2	1 90	84.9	60.4	44.2	13 16	84.2
Averages (10 years)											
1902-1911	83.6	81.2	50.1	36.7	74.8	1 48	60.2	52.4	38.2	9 97	51.4
1892-1901	67.8	67.5	38.5	27.9	53.5	93	44.9	38.7	25.0	7 97	33.6
1882-1891	90.0	89.6	54.5	34.3	61.6	1 16	60.0	41.5	*	10 34	45.0
Average (31 years) 1882-1912	80.6	81.4	49.0	33.8	61.5	1 23	55.0	45.8	32.1	9 54	44.0

* Not taken previous to 1892.

HORSES AND

TABLE XIX.—Showing by County Municipalities the number and value of Horses and Cattle June 30th, 1912, together with the totals

Counties and Districts.	Horses all ages.		Horses sold.		Cattle	
	Number on hand.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Milch cows on hand. Number	Value.
		$		$		$
Algoma	2,678	428,480	302	45,300	3,722	183,681
Brant	9,431	1,339,202	895	129,775	11,844	617,546
Bruce	28,067	4,210,050	5,095	871,245	27,300	1,346,436
Carleton	16,464	2,716,560	2,195	384,125	35,943	1,789,961
Dufferin	12,468	1,845,264	2,096	318,592	12,449	593,444
Dundas	8,986	1,249,054	1,137	162,591	26,557	1,228,261
Durham	14,941	2,256,091	2,038	330,156	16,820	812,911
Elgin	19,167	2,721,714	2,397	347,565	27,261	1,414,846
Essex	23,644	3,262,872	3,078	433,998	17,328	777,161
Frontenac	11,368	1,443,736	1,400	190,400	27,216	1,174,915
Glengarry	9,795	1,312,530	1,148	157,276	27,207	1,296,141
Grenville	7,347	984,498	819	103,194	19,968	839,654
Grey	32,536	4,847,864	4,264	652,592	36,548	1,718,852
Haldimand	12,935	1,836,770	1,540	215,600	14,674	733,700
Haliburton	1,739	236,504	289	37,859	2,786	107,400
Halton	9,138	1,388,976	1,214	197,882	10,945	574,503
Hastings	18,845	2,487,540	2,327	290,875	42,751	1,791,267
Huron	34,300	5,522,300	6,782	1,186,850	31,098	1,639,487
Kent	29,484	4,275,180	3,193	494,915	20,589	981,889
Lambton	25,517	3,802,033	3,881	613,198	26,743	1,369,242
Lanark	12,499	1,849,852	2,045	319,020	24,538	1,070,348
Leeds	10,980	1,405,440	1,152	154,368	35,291	1,566,215
Lennox & Addington	11,876	1,532,004	1,295	178,710	22,070	932,678
Lincoln	9,009	1,288,287	882	127,890	8,584	417,869
Manitoulin	2,781	383,778	440	60,720	3,494	160,165
Middlesex	35,844	5,412,444	5,342	870,746	46,632	2,483,154
Muskoka	3,402	517,104	443	63,792	5,886	262,457
Nipissing	3,109	506,767	331	46,009	4,355	204,903
Norfolk	15,078	2,005,374	1,920	261,120	18,630	879,895
Northumberland	17,230	2,394,970	2,488	360,760	25,025	1,171,671
Ontario	21,526	3,336,530	3,100	505,300	22,841	1,233,414
Oxford	21,995	3,299,250	2,906	450,430	46,204	2,454,819
Parry Sound	3,591	574,560	389	56,794	6,143	277,172
Peel	13,979	2,110,829	2,100	331,800	17,938	941,566
Perth	25,407	4,039,713	3,927	667,590	34,697	1,732,768
Peterborough	12,113	1,768,498	1,484	219,632	19,408	859,386
Prescott	9,192	1,240,920	1,205	174,725	24,514	977,373
Prince Edward	9,554	1,280,236	1,493	203,048	15,080	708,308
Rainy River and Kenora	1,446	266,064	258	43,086	1,488	74,102
Renfrew	13,943	2,216,937	1,720	264,880	25,543	983,916
Russell	6,733	976,285	836	122,892	17,898	777,131
Simcoe	36,468	5,506,668	4,677	743,643	35,800	1,646,800
Stormont	7,653	1,002,543	1,014	138,918	21,342	907,248
Sudbury	1,812	297,168	360	54,720	2,595	118,047
Thunder Bay	534	92,916	35	5,600	1,008	57,567
Victoria	15,254	2,181,322	2,509	393,913	17,667	808,795
Waterloo	14,791	2,189,068	2,139	331,545	17,228	904,642
Welland	10,371	1,431,198	1,172	164,080	10,700	523,230
Wellington	26,684	4,002,600	3,210	542,490	26,738	1,433,157
Wentworth	13,161	1,882,023	1,295	186,480	14,626	749,144
York	25,274	3,841,648	3,654	584,640	30,465	1,619,824
The Province:						
1912	742,139	109,000,214	101,911	15,793,129	1,044,177	49,929,061
1911	737,916	103,373,206	105,741	15,616,714	1,045,610	47,377,588
1910	724,384	92,757,431	97,900	13,345,490	1,052,796	42,908,322
1909	728,308	87,682,689	76,461	9,825,476	1,075,496	41,077,721
1908	726,471	85,847,391	71,214	8,878,225	1,113,374	41,083,586

CATTLE.

on hand July 1, 1912, and the number and value of those sold or slaughtered in the year ending for the Province for the past five years.

Cattle.

Other cattle on hand.		Total on hand.		Sold or slaughtered.		Counties and Districts.
Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	
	$		$		$	
5,245	111,142	8,967	294,823	2,516	77,115	Algoma.
16,857	406,928	28,701	1,024,474	11,186	470,036	Brant.
76,437	2,319,863	103,737	3,666,299	40,016	2,699,640	Bruce.
46,181	1,117,580	82,124	2,907,541	22,190	836,534	Carleton.
30,196	772,414	42,645	1,365,858	14,086	655,844	Dufferin.
18,820	355,322	45,377	1,583,583	8,248	285,216	Dundas.
31,953	789,239	48,773	1,602,150	14,800	642,024	Durham.
39,850	1,126,560	67,111	2,541,406	25,101	1,078,339	Elgin.
23,230	501,768	40,558	1,278,929	14,906	478,632	Essex.
23,492	441,650	50,708	1,616,565	11,368	350,362	Frontenac.
16,755	370,286	43,962	1,666,427	7,880	247,038	Glengarry.
14,025	269,000	33,993	1,108,654	6,710	220,759	Grenville.
87,523	2,429,638	124,071	4,148,490	43,915	2,085,523	Grey.
20,865	544,577	35,539	1,278,277	11,993	467,727	Haldimand.
5,384	97,020	8,170	204,420	2,690	73,625	Haliburton.
17,850	467,492	28,795	1,041,995	11,670	489,790	Halton.
42,145	758,610	84,896	2,549,877	20,281	568,679	Hastings.
90,600	2,831,250	121,698	4,470,737	49,373	2,596,032	Huron.
49,313	1,410,352	69,902	2,392,241	27,756	1,249,020	Kent.
69,571	2,060,693	96,314	3,429,935	36,570	1,749,143	Lambton.
38,934	818,393	63,472	1,888,741	18,437	660,045	Lanark.
24,343	418,700	59,634	1,984,915	10,884	337,622	Leeds.
23,121	433,981	45,191	1,366,659	9,909	361,480	Lennox & Addington.
8,557	214,096	17,141	631,965	5,941	216,252	Lincoln.
7,146	155,140	10,640	315,305	3,230	111,790	Manitoulin.
91,131	3,093,897	137,763	5,577,051	55,221	2,772,646	Middlesex.
9,461	179,570	15,347	442,027	4,493	128,814	Muskoka.
6,716	129,686	11,071	334,589	3,235	103,197	Nipissing.
20,259	442,862	38,889	1,322,757	14,283	426,348	Norfolk.
32,858	706,118	57,883	1,877,789	17,382	559,353	Northumberland.
45,062	1,224,785	67,903	2,458,199	23,659	1,149,591	Ontario.
45,327	1,292,273	91,531	3,747,092	28,738	1,218,204	Oxford.
11,625	233,663	17,768	510,835	5,051	155,975	Parry Sound.
26,269	800,416	44,207	1,741,982	15,451	740,103	Peel.
62,723	1,678,467	97,420	3,411,235	31,797	1,411,151	Perth.
28,494	567,600	47,902	1,426,986	13,403	465,486	Peterborough.
18,394	320,791	42,908	1,298,164	7,650	235,161	Prescott.
13,484	269,275	28,564	977,583	7,418	235,373	Prince Edward.
2,778	64,533	4,266	138,635	1,494	46,120	Rainy River and Kenora.
44,585	928,260	70,128	1,912,176	18,126	607,765	Renfrew.
16,061	294,238	33,959	1,071,369	6,404	207,490	Russell
73,296	1,736,382	109,096	3,383,182	35,723	1,449,282	Simcoe.
12,877	244,405	34,219	1,151,653	5,167	156,405	Stormont.
3,955	79,772	6,550	197,819	2,020	63,468	Sudbury.
1,020	24,582	2,028	82,149	654	24,231	Thunder Bay.
39,786	903,142	57,453	1,711,937	16,940	706,398	Victoria.
25,754	624,535	42,982	1,529,177	20,892	1,051,703	Waterloo.
12,757	291,753	23,457	814,983	8,398	301,908	Welland.
58,737	1,752,712	85,475	3,185,869	38,960	2,009,167	Wellington.
17,661	497,510	32,287	1,246,654	11,813	484,333	Wentworth.
31,140	871,920	61,605	2,491,744	23,112	1,131,332	York.
						The Province:
1,580,603	40,474,841	2,624,780	90,403,902	849,140	36,269,271	1912.
1,547,595	37,257,374	2,593,205	84,634,962	837,544	34,065,248	1911.
1,514,332	33,964,401	2,567,128	76,872,723	817,239	30,595,363	1910.
1,593,088	34,169,476	2,668,584	75,247,197	800,228	28,513,187	1909.
1,711,485	36,171,681	2,824,859	77,255,267	798,062	27,733,956	1908.

SHEEP, SWINE

TABLE XX.—Showing by County Municipalities the numbers and values of Sheep, Swine and year ending June 30, 1912, together with the

Counties and Districts.	Sheep and Lambs.				Swine.	
	Number on hand.	Value.	Sold or slaughtered.		Number on hand.	Value.
			Number.	Value.		
		$		$		$
Algoma	6,278	33,587	2,880	14,602	3,924	32,765
Brant	8,811	59,562	4,955	28,343	24,475	205,590
Bruce	53,476	320,856	28,519	167,692	49,802	439,254
Carleton	22,133	132,355	10,359	60,911	37,284	325,489
Dufferin	25,629	155,824	13,971	79,495	28,682	236,913
Dundas	5,642	31,539	2,644	15,335	24,905	215,926
Durham	26,809	169,701	14,128	79,399	30,436	269,054
Elgin	25,720	155,863	15,963	90,191	58,906	480,673
Essex	20,241	101,812	9,736	48,680	112,810	848,331
Frontenac	17,321	92,321	8,148	41,799	22,335	192,974
Glengarry	7,962	49,364	3,456	18,075	16,784	141,993
Grenville	8,140	47,538	3,624	19,787	19,446	163,152
Grey	81,395	472,091	41,724	231,151	65,579	545,617
Haldimand	18,520	116,491	12,188	76,053	22,701	194,548
Haliburton	5,858	28,528	2,841	12,159	2,356	19,296
Halton	12,720	91,457	7,969	50,284	20,036	163,494
Hastings	42,196	220,263	19,065	97,232	46,164	390,547
Huron	35,117	235,284	20,190	125,582	69,633	583,525
Kent	24,419	156,282	11,394	68,592	105,434	857,178
Lambton	33,864	223,841	20,467	130,579	58,089	490,271
Lanark	33,937	196,835	15,322	86,723	22,376	191,762
Leeds	13,700	76,172	5,965	31,615	26,365	220,148
Lennox and Addington	13,729	73,999	6,088	29,831	21,564	184,803
Lincoln	7,630	53,029	4,843	31,383	14,155	124,706
Manitoulin	16,815	86,429	6,674	29,699	5,777	41,710
Middlesex	36,378	255,374	22,336	140,940	64,023	525,629
Muskoka	14,072	74,863	7,236	36,687	4,136	36,604
Nipissing	3,437	16,463	1,889	9,275	6,286	56,888
Norfolk	18,113	106,504	10,611	61,756	36,471	286,662
Northumberland	14,568	87,262	9,196	51,222	34,574	280,049
Ontario	34,716	236,416	18,835	117,719	47,668	400 411
Oxford	10,991	73,090	6,080	37,696	62,307	510,917
Parry Sound	16,565	88,126	7,005	33,344	6,153	53,162
Peel	8,136	52,721	5,217	32,867	26,498	214,899
Perth	15,128	99,996	8,910	54,262	68,300	611,968
Peterborough	15,137	88,551	7,335	40,489	22,094	181,392
Prescott	12,444	70,682	5,610	26,479	14,277	127,494
Prince Edward	6,460	37,791	3,316	18,006	16,602	140,785
Rainy River and Kenora	1,212	8,484	690	4,485	2,611	27,416
Renfrew	48,489	239,536	18,886	92,541	24,114	200,628
Russell	5,819	35,263	3,502	19,016	15,016	128,237
Simcoe	62,307	383,811	29,982	167,000	81,562	608,453
Stormont	3,542	19,410	1,594	7,986	18,138	154,173
Sudbury	4,164	22,444	1,751	9,368	3,621	30,453
Thunder Bay	118	708	26	130	1,446	13,737
Victoria	24,138	140,725	11,105	62,743	32,179	270,947
Waterloo	8,370	53,066	5,083	32,023	41,009	349,397
Welland	9,474	58,739	5,339	32,621	12,529	108,626
Wellington	47,378	327,382	26,364	166,093	70,625	603,138
Wentworth	13,871	96,542	8,610	55,793	23,618	201,934
York	18,759	126,623	12,336	79,197	56,777	458,190
The Province:						
1912	1,021,848	6,181,595	531,957	3,054,930	1,702,652	14,141,908
1911	1,040,245	6,213,021	505,015	2,839,888	1,744,983	14,593,917
1910	1,065,101	6,127,018	512,909	2,748,972	1,561,042	13,265,834
1909	1,130,667	6,262,493	533,441	2,767,635	1,551,187	11,144,135
1908	1,143,898	6,336,265	545,320	2,867,255	1,818,763	12,135,979

AND POULTRY.

Poultry on hand on July 1, 1912, and the number and value of those sold or slaughtered in the totals for the Province for the past five years.

Swine.		Poultry of all classes.				Counties and Districts.
Sold or slaughtered.		Number on hand.	Value.	Sold or slaughtered.		
Number.	Value.			Number.	Value.	
	$		$		$	
4,443	53,405	54,931	28,595	26,118	16,454	Algoma.
31,241	409,570	153,883	70,418	66,724	38,700	Brant.
69,188	905,671	443,836	208,248	169,298	101,579	Bruce.
36,140	444,522	356,651	201,946	185,494	115,006	Carleton.
32,984	419,556	181,339	84,717	72,629	43,577	Dufferin.
29,995	375,837	213,009	105,220	75,125	45,075	Dundas.
41,465	513,337	285,540	128,330	108,493	61,841	Durham.
66,915	877,925	368,894	164,690	148,220	87,450	Elgin.
118,683	1,653,254	549,869	238,965	213,932	104,827	Essex.
27,468	331,264	190,178	93,692	114,772	66,568	Frontenac.
20,747	241,495	167,256	87,207	76,550	45,930	Glengarry.
23,347	268,257	173,185	85,275	69,877	41,926	Grenville.
83,508	1,064,727	541,828	248,803	213,683	128,210	Grey.
32,598	405,845	202,754	93,374	97,802	54,769	Haldimand.
2,826	32,132	28,347	12,943	11,740	6,809	Haliburton.
26,934	320,515	148,724	76,555	78,995	48,977	Halton.
53,377	660,273	350,688	158,488	142,224	78,223	Hastings.
90,824	1,171,630	611,206	284,799	237,413	142,448	Huron.
107,315	1,502,410	584,017	240,946	222,247	115,568	Kent.
66,664	873,298	526,006	235,580	212,238	127,343	Lambton.
28,627	364,135	190,434	86,004	76,084	44,890	Lanark.
26,314	316,821	203,669	103,899	84,790	50,874	Leeds.
26,323	334,039	183,204	83,196	76,527	43,620	Lennox & Addington.
19,945	255,495	150,018	70,577	83,754	50,252	Lincoln.
7,211	68,360	44,495	20,284	18,851	10,557	Manitoulin.
82,833	1,050,322	660,730	319,720	279,752	167,851	Middlesex.
6,113	68,771	77,119	33,141	39,712	21,047	Muskoka.
6,278	76,152	69,755	33,419	31,553	17,670	Nipissing.
48,181	578,172	271,145	124,463	118,866	66,565	Norfolk.
44,322	555,355	296,434	136,576	107,186	63,240	Northumberland.
65,756	848,910	350,760	166,242	151,293	93,802	Ontario.
82,066	1,043,880	361,937	168,990	140,625	80,156	Oxford.
7,207	82,736	74,943	34,837	27,508	15,680	Parry Sound.
38,194	452,981	229,672	126,163	129,839	80,500	Peel.
85,067	1,113,527	460,764	198,234	157,371	84,980	Perth.
30,280	362,149	222,775	106,428	83,447	48,399	Peterborough.
14,688	192,853	159,489	78,697	78,412	46,263	Prescott.
21,852	272,276	150,589	67,445	63,201	34,129	Prince Edward.
2,324	34,930	32,722	16,442	12,227	7,092	Rainy River and Kenora.
25,229	343,114	229,179	106,909	99,447	59,668	Renfrew.
14,608	190,634	116,976	61,681	58,615	35,169	Russell.
100,564	1,329,456	556,563	259,132	223,065	129,378	Simcoe.
23,684	292,734	145,174	69,197	59,973	34,784	Stormont.
2,738	37,784	35,759	17,830	17,422	9,756	Sudbury,
1,062	12,744	22,850	11,548	10,872	6,523	Thunder Bay.
39,301	469,647	259,191	118,474	107,419	62,303	Victoria.
52,500	666,750	215,827	90,201	80,920	42,078	Waterloo.
18,679	223,401	195,500	91,998	103,368	53,751	Welland.
94,672	1,198,548	381,418	169,765	165,637	99,382	Wellington.
31,499	403,187	186,302	99,804	96,979	59,157	Wentworth.
74,095	891,363	357,449	201,236	173,624	118,064	York.
						The Province:
2,088,874	26,656,149	13,024,983	6,121,323	5,501,913	3,208,860	1912.
1,963,937	25,318,455	12,942,293	5,905,318	5,011,313	2,835,085	1911.
1,844,405	23,029,692	12,460,787	5,393,031	4,164,715	2,114,214	1910.
1,986,432	21,407,549	12,086,580	4,411,386	4,177,583	1,951,076	1909.
2,129,944	21,600,459	12,285,613	4,439,854	4,108,750	1,895,753	1908.

WOOL CLIP, POULTRY ON HAND AND LIVE STOCK SOLD.

TABLE XXI. Showing by County Municipalities the number of pounds of wool, the number of turkeys, geese, ducks and other fowls on hand June 30th, 1912; also the value of all live stock sold or killed in the year ending June 30, 1912, together with the totals for the Province for the past five years.

Counties and Districts.	Wool Clip.	Poultry on Hand.				Total value of Live Stock sold or killed.
		Turkeys.	Geese.	Ducks.	Other fowl.	
	lbs.	No.	No.	No.	No.	$
Algoma	24,898	4,969	1,103	798	48,061	206,876
Brant	34,024	1,468	2,623	3,982	145,810	1,076,424
Bruce	189,894	28,207	19,200	21,679	374,750	4,145,827
Carleton	74,724	20,047	13,967	16,071	306,566	1,861,098
Dufferin	94,049	7,248	12,468	9,155	152,468	1,517,064
Dundas	20,429	14,735	5,054	4,130	189,090	884,054
Durham	112,525	8,416	10,881	9,512	256,731	1,626,757
Elgin	90,305	27,314	7,177	8,069	326,334	2,481,470
Essex	80,117	15,325	14,246	20,498	499,800	2,719,391
Frontenac	64,276	18,587	3,755	8,593	159,243	980,393
Glengarry	26,267	17,785	3,294	2,609	143,568	709,814
Grenville	26,730	12,877	4,122	4,685	151,501	653,923
Grey	275,988	33,525	20,011	20,332	467,960	4,162,003
Haldimand	67,530	6,044	5,187	6,155	185,368	1,219,994
Haliburton	19,349	2,102	519	311	25,415	162,584
Halton	49,222	3,921	5,145	5,373	134,285	1,107,448
Hastings	119,182	16,293	7,521	7,277	319,597	1,695,282
Huron	123,146	34,368	16,424	25,964	534,450	5,222,542
Kent	97,792	20,504	11,297	21,644	530,572	3,430,505
Lambton	133,025	40,557	11,460	16,394	457,595	3,493,561
Lanark	111,577	10,397	3,864	1,593	174,580	1,474,813
Leeds	44,069	23,603	4,240	6,807	169,019	891,300
Lennox & Addington	39,346	10,379	3,772	3,737	165,316	947,680
Lincoln	27,622	3,743	1,446	4,283	140,546	681,272
Manitoulin	62,412	5,861	1,672	1,234	35,728	281,126
Middlesex	147,773	58,088	14,152	18,473	570,017	5,002,505
Muskoka	47,408	3,127	609	1,433	71,950	319,111
Nipissing	12,655	1,886	480	1,080	66,309	252,303
Norfolk	66,145	12,548	4,495	4,814	249,288	1,393,961
Northumberland	57,328	11,915	5,421	7,985	271,113	1,589,930
Ontario	152,926	6,944	12,623	11,879	319,314	2,715,322
Oxford	42,531	11,463	6,695	10,336	333,443	2,830,366
Parry Sound	55,446	4,512	1,764	777	67,890	344,529
Peel	28,213	13,786	8,498	9,223	198,165	1,638,251
Perth	55,507	11,616	17,701	22,128	409,319	3,331,510
Peterborough	52,250	14,778	6,899	5,795	195,303	1,136,155
Prescott	44,103	10,909	5,268	2,923	140,389	675,481
Prince Edward	20,064	5,123	2,603	3,837	139,026	762,832
Rainy River & Kenora	3,620	1,783	705	330	29,904	135,713
Renfrew	138,855	10,461	7,489	4,292	206,937	1,367,968
Russell	19,692	6,054	3,344	3,527	104,051	575,201
Simcoe	224,772	31,634	20,380	14,418	490,131	3,818,759
Stormont	11,060	9,497	1,406	2,751	131,520	630,827
Sudbury	11,271	1,921	620	218	33,000	175,096
Thunder Bay	469	1,020	50	198	21,582	49,228
Victoria	83,392	12,456	11,796	8,224	226,715	1,695,004
Waterloo	32,250	2,069	5,112	4,527	204,119	2,124,099
Welland	31,925	3,391	2,396	8,866	180,847	775,761
Wellington	188,107	12,018	17,440	15,765	336,195	4,015,680
Wentworth	51,235	1,855	3,258	5,392	175,797	1,188,950
York	81,924	11,714	11,022	15,175	319,538	2,804,596
The Province:						
1912	3,669,419	660,843	362,674	415,251	11,586,215	84,982,339
1911	3,780,798	638,943	365,876	404,679	11,532,795	80,675,390
1910	4,010,300	629,313	347,705	378,969	11,104,800	71,833,731
1909	4,218,475	.....	.....	.....	.....	64,464,923
1908	4,150,510	.....	.....	.....	.....	62,975,648

FARM PROPERTY, IMPLEMENTS AND LIVE STOCK.

TABLE XXII.—Showing by County Municipalities of Ontario the value of farm lands, buildings, implements and live stock for the year 1912, together with the totals for the Province for the past five years.

Counties and Districts.	Land.	Buildings.	Implements.	Live Stock, on hand	Total.
	$	$	$	$	$
Algoma	2,997,089	1,044,438	388,911	818,250	5,248,688
Brant	10,081,967	5,503,491	1,225,603	2,699,246	19,510,307
Bruce	26,142,555	11,351,998	2,786,035	8,844,707	49,125,295
Carleton	21,910,838	8,145,923	2,416,051	6,283,891	38,756,703
Dufferin	11,595,473	4,921,738	1,111,720	3,688,576	21,317,507
Dundas	10,116,436	4,557,929	1,366,961	3,185,322	19,226,648
Durham	13,853,725	6,359,746	1,493,778	4,425,326	26,132,575
Elgin	20,105,028	8,766,432	2,262,393	6,064,346	37,198,199
Essex	24,780,916	9,479,800	2,768,452	5,730,909	42,760,077
Frontenac	10,320,288	4,704,007	1,408,950	3,439,288	19,872,533
Glengarry	9,940,862	4,602,765	1,332,413	3,257,521	19,133,561
Grenville	7,103,193	3,700,562	912,217	2,389,117	14,105,089
Grey	27,559,327	14,188,073	3,657,239	10,262,865	55,667,504
Haldimand	9,994,519	5,407,976	1,438,241	3,519,460	20,360,196
Haliburton	1,394,854	440,143	193,998	501,691	2,530,686
Halton	11,800,239	5,286,226	1,225,365	2,762,477	21,074,307
Hastings	17,368,416	7,983,832	2,462,752	5,806,715	33,621,715
Huron	30,910,055	14,141,447	3,247,505	11,096,645	59,395,652
Kent	31,488,340	12,398,454	3,315,702	7,921,827	55,124,323
Lambton	25,344,332	9,882,204	2,817,594	8,181,660	46,225,790
Lanark	12,790,138	5,127,032	1,481,921	4,213,194	23,612,285
Leeds	11,594,430	5,361,549	1,456,223	3,790,574	22,202,776
Lennox & Addington	10,769,718	5,156,823	1,426,493	3,240,661	20,593,695
Lincoln	15,073,113	5,896,412	1,296,743	2,168,564	24,434,832
Manitoulin	1,654,239	771,921	258,145	847,506	3,531,811
Middlesex	37,205,962	15,785,221	3,737,714	12,090,218	68,819,115
Muskoka	3,127,294	1,456,573	469,503	1,103,739	6,157,109
Nipissing	4,547,015	1,319,454	629,312	948,126	7,443,907
Norfolk	13,535,839	6,666,482	1,739,439	3,845,760	25,787,520
Northumberland	14,909,454	7,743,542	1,792,124	4,776,646	29,221,766
Ontario	19,640,860	9,401,260	2,184,754	6,597,798	37,824,672
Oxford	24,969,517	11,466,510	2,785,904	7,799,339	47,021,270
Parry Sound	3,337,262	1,468,286	577,131	1,261,520	6,644,199
Peel	15,303,230	7,159,197	1,408,499	4,246,594	28,117,520
Perth	24,161,310	12,214,832	2,840,070	8,361,146	47,577,358
Peterborough	11,666,248	4,948,157	1,202,420	3,571,855	21,388,680
Prescott	11,408,203	4,830,588	1,461,870	2,815,957	20,516,618
Prince Edward	8,112,187	4,333,568	1,128,285	2,503,840	16,077,880
Rainy River & Kenora	2,415,761	504,679	224,910	457,041	3,602,391
Renfrew	15,278,164	5,840,277	2,035,415	4,676,186	27,830,042
Russell	9,210,472	3,415,138	1,124,751	2,272,835	16,023,196
Simcoe	31,660,850	14,709,737	3,758,722	10,141,246	60,270,555
Stormont	8,051,824	3,715,651	1,033,137	2,396,976	15,197,588
Sudbury	2,869,345	658,393	329,805	565,714	4,423,257
Thunder Bay	2,272,710	263,451	100,665	201,058	2,837,884
Victoria	14,032,199	5,486,364	1,613,907	4,423,405	25,555,875
Waterloo	14,678,814	7,382,858	1,846,767	4,210,909	28,119,348
Welland	10,865,377	5,325,863	1,260,417	2,505,544	19,957,201
Wellington	23,627,158	12,617,321	2,732,991	8,288,754	47,266,224
Wentworth	18,522,219	7,740,529	1,795,629	3,526,957	31,585,334
York	36,629,904	13,506,668	2,665,664	7,119,441	59,921,677
The Province:					
1912	758,729,268	335,141,520	86,231,210	225,848,942	1,405,950,940
1911	723,902,419	317,876,963	84,969,426	214,720,424	1,341,469,232
1910	700,905,425	306,517,941	81,570,981	194,416,037	1,283,410,384
1909	680,789,629	297,690,826	77,790,754	184,747,900	1,241,019,109
1908	671,531,018	288,180,121	74,485,730	186,014,756	1,220,211,625

FARM VALUES PER ACRE.

TABLE XXIII.—Showing by County Municipalities of Ontario, average values per acre of farm property in 1912, together with the average for the Province for 1911 and preceding years at five year intervals, from 1882–1907.

Counties and Districts.	Farm values, average per acre occupied.					Values buildings, Implements, and live stock, per acre, cleared
	Land.	Buildings.	Implements.	Live Stock.	Total.	
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Algoma	9 49	3 31	1 23	2 59	16 62	45 86
Brant	46 72	25 50	5 68	12 51	90 41	52 88
Bruce	28 08	12 19	2 99	9 50	52 76	40 57
Carleton	38 84	14 44	4 28	11 14	68 70	46 89
Dufferin	32 55	13 82	3 12	10 36	59 85	36 32
Dundas	42 56	19 17	5 75	13 40	80 88	52 25
Durham	37 62	17 27	4 06	12 02	70 97	41 01
Elgin	46 14	20 12	5 19	13 92	85 37	48 08
Essex	58 18	22 26	6 50	13 46	100 40	52 71
Frontenac	15 02	6 84	2 05	5 00	28 91	35 03
Glengarry	34 50	15 97	4 62	11 30	66 39	48 20
Grenville	25 85	13 47	3 32	8 69	51 33	37 80
Grey	25 92	13 34	3 44	9 65	52 35	40 26
Haldimand	35 59	19 25	5 12	12 53	72 49	43 45
Haliburton	2 39	75	33	86	4 33	23 89
Halton	52 50	23 52	5 45	12 29	93 76	54 35
Hastings	16 30	7 49	2 31	5 45	31 55	37 65
Huron	38 74	17 72	4 07	13 91	74 44	43 29
Kent	55 53	21 86	5 85	13 97	97 21	51 17
Lambton	38 43	14 98	4 27	12 40	70 08	43 03
Lanark	19 01	7 62	2 20	6 26	35 09	33 13
Leeds	24 48	11 32	3 07	8 00	46 87	39 19
Lennox and Addington	24 27	11 62	3 21	7 30	46 40	37 70
Lincoln	79 03	30 91	6 80	11 37	128 11	57 67
Manitoulin	6 01	2 81	94	3 08	12 84	40 85
Middlesex	49 07	20 82	4 93	15 94	90 76	56 57
Muskoka	5 54	2 58	83	1 96	10 91	44 63
Nipissing	7 97	2 32	1 10	1 66	13 05	42 73
Norfolk	34 00	16 74	4 37	9 66	64 77	44 28
Northumberland	34 05	17 69	4 09	10 91	66 74	38 51
Ontario	38 84	18 59	4 32	13 05	74 80	48 37
Oxford	52 99	24 33	5 91	16 55	99 78	55 71
Parry Sound	5 39	2 37	93	2 04	10 73	39 22
Peel	52 85	24 72	4 86	14 66	97 09	48 26
Perth	46 61	23 57	5 48	16 13	91 79	52 30
Peterborough	19 92	8 45	2 05	6 10	36 52	46 05
Prescott	39 15	16 58	5 02	9 66	70 41	42 40
Prince Edward	34 80	18 59	4 84	10 74	68 97	40 78
Rainy River and Kenora	6 76	1 41	63	1 27	10 07	38 50
Renfrew	14 61	5 59	1 95	4 47	26 62	34 37
Russell	36 58	13 56	4 47	9 03	63 64	49 68
Simcoe	32 58	15 13	3 87	10 44	62 02	42 17
Stormont	32 48	14 99	4 17	9 67	61 31	45 79
Sudbury	7 62	1 75	88	1 50	11 75	33 54
Thunder Bay	6 63	77	29	59	8 28	35 70
Victoria	23 46	9 17	2 70	7 39	42 72	40 28
Waterloo	47 82	24 05	6 02	13 72	91 61	58 30
Welland	48 12	23 59	5 58	11 10	88 39	49 32
Wellington	37 63	20 10	4 35	13 20	75 28	47 41
Wentworth	68 62	28 68	6 65	13 06	117 01	60 87
York	68 73	25 34	5 00	13 36	112 43	53 47
The Province:						
1912	30 47	13 46	3 46	9 07	56 46	44 80
1911	29 33	12 88	3 44	8 70	54 35	42 94
1907	27 65	11 67	2 99	7 77	50 08	38 75
1902	25 49	10 00	2 62	5 93	44 04	32 43
1897	23 72	8 82	2 20	4 01	38 75	27 31
1892	27 19	8 64	2 25	5 19	43 27	30 38
1887	29 22	8 47	2 26	4 79	44 74	30 46
1882	32 23	6 76	1 89	4 10	44 98	24 52

CHEESE FACTORIES.

TABLE XXIV.—Showing by Counties of Ontario the number of cheese factories in operation, the quantity and value of cheese and butter made, and the value of cream and casein sold in 1912, together with comparative figures for the Province for 1908–1911.

Counties and Districts.	Cheese factories.				Butter plants at Cheese factories.			
	No. of factories.	Milk used for cheese.	Cheese made.	Value.	Number operated.	Butter made.	Value.	Value of milk, cream and casein sold.
		Lbs.	Lbs.	$		Lbs.	$	$
Brant	7	9,555,327	842,968	107,536	....	.....	.....	.....
Bruce	5	5,589,089	511,112	66,751	....	.....	.....	.....
Carleton	58	64,476,025	6,215,108	804,061	6	14,291	3,416	.....
Dufferin	3	2,532,525	243,636	31,982	....	.....	.....	.....
Dundas	70	96,714,875	8,796,253	1,085,207	15	135,770	35,869	23,236
Durham	2	2,047,698	190,478	24,806	....	.....	.....	.....
Elgin	17	36,678,566	3,300,278	460,919	2	43,807	12,068	.....
Frontenac	63	76,379,781	7,156,198	914,013	14	46,805	12,276	25,217
Glengarry	71	74,407,570	6,314,355	784,026	4	36,401	9,823	3,611
Grenville	46	58,354,306	5,413,520	700,875	5	96,665	28,175	5,050
Haldimand	5	6,540,944	599,270	78,025	2	43,003	12,537	.....
Haliburton	1	322,170	30,594	3,831	....	.....	.....	.....
Hastings	84	112,717,867	10,413,798	1,354,454	....	.....	.....	.....
Huron	4	6,779,533	615,470	80,456	....	.....	.....	.....
Lambton	8	7,673,744	706,836	87,973	4	181,362	47,849	.....
Lanark	44	48,879,888	4,552,196	590,582	4	37,027	10,611	.....
Leeds	99	146,523,619	13,612,961	1,656,853	20	113,204	29,866	1,515
Lennox and Add.	33	68,426,958	6,455,932	808,201	6	23,848	6,068	.....
Lincoln	2	2,923,903	271,791	35,333	....	.....	.....	.....
Middlesex	29	53,984,838	4,886,176	641,964	2	99,055	27,106	16,729
Norfolk	15	15,040,074	1,369,214	177,458	1	2,826	709	132,476
Northumberland	43	55,380,631	5,046,119	647,091	....	.....	.....	.....
Oxford	43	102,795,948	9,129,649	1,199,517	19	458,438	141,612	.....
Perth	25	48,893,824	4,446,716	579,880	6	203,289	65,222	.....
Peterborough	37	36,170,673	3,286,599	418,364	17	162,103	43,935	.....
Prescott	68	54,950,391	5,256,924	666,372	2	9,032	2,620	10,160
Prince Edward	23	48,271,440	4,454,935	581,546	7	29,207	7,593	.....
Renfrew	17	16,306,070	1,613,159	210,127	1	2,003	470	.....
Russell	64	54,624,016	5,221,829	665,055	6	16,111	4,168	.....
Stormont	51	70,612,623	6,695,587	843,936	1	11,703	3,539	14,737
Victoria	9	9,136,402	932,739	120,018	....	.....	.....	.....
Waterloo	2	2,210,811	158,104	27,226	....	.....	.....	.....
Welland	1	2,303,731	213,899	28,057	....	.....	.....	.....
Wellington	4	6,065,336	540,963	70,866	....	.....	.....	.....
Wentworth	1	1,177,732	112,894	14,867	....	.....	.....	.....
York	1	472,930	44,803	6,345	....	.....	.....	.....
The Province:								
1912	1,055	1,405,921,858	129,653,063	16,574,573	144	*1,765,950	505,532	132,731
1911	1,077	1,369,856,680	127,123,016	15,491,406	157	1,963,768	491,448	164,412
1910	1,102	1,451,244,620	135,521,390	14,491,410	....	.....	.....	.....
1909	1,177	.....	125,611,359	14,193,918	....	.....	.....	.....
1908	1,177	.....	120,624,436	13,106,920	....	.....	.....	.....

* Including 258,265 lbs. whey butter, value $63,919.
† Output of three factories that reported no cheese made.

CREAMERIES.

TABLE XXV. Showing by counties of Ontario the number of Creameries in operation, the quantity and value of butter made in 1912, together with comparative figures for the Province for 1908-1911.

Counties and Districts.	Creameries.			
	No. of Creameries.	Lbs. of Butter.	Value of Butter.	Value of milk, cream and casein sold.
		Lbs.	$	$
Brant	3	463,380	134,320	84
Bruce	10	1,357,384	359,051	.....
Carleton	2	287,217	84,665	.....
Dufferin	1	101,000	25,755	.....
Durham	3	154,684	39,925	.....
Elgin	5	454,539	123,412	5,000
Essex	3	189,313	45,548	.....
Glengarry	1	144,226	39,986	.....
Grey	7	613,833	160,627	.....
Haldimand	5	904,696	257,369	25,000
Haliburton	1	22,162	5,199	.....
Halton	2	188,689	49,434	5,775
Hastings	2	21,259	5,453	272
Huron	9	1,798,831	476,908	.....
Kent	6	450,578	127,170	.....
Lambton	6	518,748	138,773	5,665
Lanark	1	20,000	6,200	.....
Lincoln	2	258,500	77,550	.....
Middlesex	8	1,260,388	338,091	450
Norfolk	7	347,718	91,835	.....
Northumberland	1	117,507	30,666	.....
Ontario	4	439,791	113,328	.....
Oxford	5	408,986	123,641	117,703
Peel	1	60,000	12,000	.....
Perth	3	316,864	84,213	.....
Peterborough	1	215,018	61,158	.....
Prince Edward	1	62,448	19,493	.....
Renfrew	4	354,504	96,291	.....
Russell	1	12,978	3,868	.....
Simcoe	2	83,000	21,794	.....
Stormont	1	48,282	15,010	.....
Victoria	9	851,977	228,798	.....
Waterloo	4	575,102	148,429	.....
Welland	2	118,820	33,841	4,928
Wellington	4	863,494	251,512	2,400
Wentworth	2	57,104	15,546	.....
York	7	1,692,781	604,480	.....
The Province.				
1912	136	15,835,801	4,451,339	167,277
1911	120	13,738,203	3,268,303	.....
1910	121	12,893,650	3,016,135	.....
1909	97	9,015,206	2,175,955	.....
1908	97	9,895,109	2,355,170	.....

PART II.—CHATTEL MORTGAGES.

Table showing by County Municipalities of Ontario the total number and amount of Chattel Mortgages on record and undischarged on December 31st, 1912, against (1) all occupations; (2) farmers; together with totals for the Province for the past five years.

Counties and Districts.	Chattel mortgages against all occupations.				Chattel mortgages against farmers.			
	To secure existing debt.		For future indorsation.		To secure existing debt.		For future indorsation.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No	Amount
		$		$		$		$
Algoma	168	*27,015,112	....	.....	77	18,024	....	.....
Brant	186	340,778	....	.....	72	51,975	....	.....
Bruce	291	135,269	2	7,589	176	60,892	1	1,589
Carleton	240	283,313	3	5,198	37	20,110	....	.....
Dufferin	75	78,602	....	.....	46	55,673	....	.....
Elgin	290	222,388	2	25,000	145	57,166	....	.....
Essex	279	151,778	....	.....	162	51,779	....	.....
Frontenac	256	127,145	....	.....	176	59,181	....	.....
Grey	439	238,164	3	2,000	256	100,965	1	200
Haldimand	99	149,392	1	100	56	34,923	....	.....
Haliburton	75	29,592	....	.....	61	12,209	....	.....
Halton	53	96,321	....	.....	21	11,440	....	.....
Hastings	518	203,462	....	.....	282	77,017	....	.....
Huron	212	175,298	....	.....	116	74,715	....	.....
Kenora	34	161,246	12	68,751	14	8,730	....	.....
Kent	417	176,670	....	.....	312	153,826	....	.....
Lambton	342	266,365	....	.....	140	90,836	....	.....
Lanark	107	75,590	....	.....	60	35,650	....	.....
Leeds and Grenville	277	243,725	....	.....	170	85,731	....	.....
Lennox and Addington	160	70,606	....	.....	99	50,644	1	150
Lincoln	100	220,113	3	3,199	23	8,793	....	.....
Manitoulin	109	27,037	....	.....	82	7,922	....	.....
Middlesex	244	249,340	1	10,000	69	54,728	....	.....
Muskoka	141	66,410	....	.....	69	17,343	....	.....
Nipissing	428	552,261	1	25,000	172	44,999	....	.....
Norfolk	210	86,512	....	.....	139	38,986	....	.....
Northumberland & Dur	322	191,447	....	.....	194	98,769	....	.....
Ontario	172	111,732	1	15,000	90	36,569	....	.....
Oxford	212	182,141	....	.....	104	66,358	....	.....
Parry Sound	195	201,098	....	.....	78	43,112	....	.....
Peel	55	14,719	....	.....	36	2,422	....	.....
Perth	153	657,328	....	.....	62	57,052	....	.....
Peterborough	187	359,915	3	9,389	94	45,813	....	.....
Prescott and Russell	156	106,712	1	100	94	36,250	....	.....
Prince Edward	96	68,680	....	.....	74	42,614	....	.....
Rainy River	50	89,311	....	.....	17	6,596	....	.....
Renfrew	201	123,819	....	.....	129	76,311	....	.....
Simcoe	489	678,388	....	.....	339	141,371	....	.....
Stormont, Dun. & Glen.	218	232,269	12	10,009	130	67,319	3	1,550
Sudbury	187	443,493	1	300	83	32,471	....	.....
Thunder Bay	84	165,597	....	.....	19	5,296	....	.....
Victoria	108	237,847	....	.....	73	30,519	....	.....
Waterloo	171	184,075	....	.....	36	37,155	....	.....
Welland	188	324,614	....	.....	47	11,443	....	.....
Wellington	195	162,981	....	.....	80	87,778	....	.....
Wentworth	440	409,965	1	350,000	76	41,677	....	.....
York	1,025	3,018,237	8	10,600	129	58,919	....	.....
The Province;								
1912	10,654	39,406,857	55	542,235	5,016	2,310,071	6	3,489
1911	11,261	40,698,959	74	1,492,161	5,482	2,624,057	14	7,860
1910	12,490	31,108,900	80	1,101,014	6,196	2,658,283	18	8,258
1909	13,696	27,591,578	83	1,822,231	6,816	2,730,119	29	12,394
1908	14,227	14,065,572	84	257,040	7,098	2,768,786	23	9,558

* Including Limited Companies for $26,891,238.

TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE

Inspectors of Factories

FOR THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

1912

(PUBLISHED BY THE ONTARIO DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, TORONTO

PRINTED BY ORDER OF
THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

TORONTO:
Printed by L. K. CAMERON, Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty
1913

Printed by
WILLIAM BRIGGS
29-37 Richmond Street West
TORONTO

To the Honourable COL. SIR JOHN MORISON GIBSON, K.C.M.G., etc., etc., etc.,
Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR:

I have the pleasure to present herewith for the consideration of Your Honour the Reports of the Inspectors of Factories for 1912.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES S. DUFF,
Minister of Agriculture.

TORONTO, 1913.

OFFICIAL LIST, 1912

CHIEF INSPECTOR: JAMES T. BURKE, PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS.

INSPECTORS:

H. A. CLARK (432 Woodman Avenue, London): Mr. Clark's district is within the following railway lines: London, Lucan Crossing, Sarnia, Point Edward, Windsor, Port Stanley, and St. Thomas.

A. W. HOLMES (Parliament Buildings, Toronto): Mr. Holmes' district is Toronto, west of Parliament Street, Howard and Glen Road to city limits; north to city limits; south to King Street, Strachan Avenue, Wellington and Church Streets.

R. HUNGERFORD (Parliament Buildings, Toronto): North, including terminal of the T.N.O. Railway, Copper Cliff, Owen Sound, south of Canada Atlantic Railway; East, C.P.R. main line to Kingston and Pembroke Railway, excluding Harrowsmith, Renfrew, Smith's Falls, and Arnprior; South, excluding Marlbank, Belleville, Port Hope, Port Perry, and Scarboro Junction, but includes both sides of King Street, West, of Parliament to Church, Wellington, Strachan Avenue; King Street West, both sides and south, Swansea, New, West and North Toronto from city limits to Waterdown, St. Ann, Georgetown, Cataract Junction, and Kenilworth.

THOMAS KEILTY (25 Russell Avenue, Ottawa): Ottawa, C.P.R. main line north to North Bay (exclusive); Canada Atlantic Railway west to Scotia Junction (exclusive); West, to Renfrew, Eganville, Arnprior, Carleton Junction, Westport and Brockville; South, to River St. Lawrence; East, to Quebec boundary.

F. KELLOND (157 Wellington Street S., Hamilton): Hamilton, G.T.R. main line west to London (exclusive); East, to Niagara Falls (inclusive); all south and east of London to Port Stanley line.

S. J. MAILLION (214 Wellington Street, Stratford): West to Pottersburg (exclusive), to Lucan Crossing, L.H.B. Railway and B. & G. Railway to Goderich and Kincardine; North, including Southampton and Bruce Peninsula; East, not including stations on C.P.R. and G.T.R. between Owen Sound, Georgetown and Hamilton, but excludes Shallow Lake; southern boundary shall not include stations of G.T.R. southern division main line between Hamilton, Harrisburg, St. George, Paris, Woodstock, London, *e.g.*, but includes Manitoulin Island.

H. J. TUIT (Parliament Buildings, Toronto): Toronto, east of and including both sides of Parliament Street; Howard Street, Glen Road and water front; East, G.T.R. main line to Brockville (not inclusive); North, from Whitby to Port Perry (inclusive); north from Cobourg to Harwood (inclusive); Trenton, north to Frankfort, Napanee, Kingston, and north to Marlbank and Harrowsmith; South, including Lake Ontario and Prince Edward County.

MISS CARLYLE (Parliament Buildings, Toronto): City of Toronto, including west side of Yonge Street, north to city limits; West, to Goderich and Windsor, and all places south of Goderich, Stratford, Berlin, Mosborough and G.T.R. main line east, exclusive of Guelph, and stations between there and West Toronto, including Niagara Peninsula and all places south to Lake Erie.

MRS. BROWN (Parliament Buildings, Toronto): City of Toronto, east side of Yonge Street to Province of Quebec boundary line; North, including Ottawa, Mattawa, North Bay, Sudbury, Owen Sound, Wiarton, Southampton, Teeswater and Kincardine; South, exclusive of Clinton, Seaforth, Stratford, Berlin, and includes stations between Guelph and West Toronto.

INSPECTORS OF FACTORIES

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

1912.

REPORT OF CHIEF INSPECTOR JAMES T. BURKE.

To the Honorable the Minister of Agriculture.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit to you the twenty-fifth Annual Report of the Inspectors of Factories for the Province of Ontario for the year ended December 31st, 1912.

Last year's work and activity will compare favorably with that of 1911, and it is quite apparent that certain, if not all, industries have enjoyed prosperity. It may be pointed out that development has been so great that many firms have outgrown both space and buildings, with the result that many new factories have been erected and more are in course of completion. With such rapid trade expansion, and the increased use of electrical power for mechanical purposes, our Inspectors are being daily confronted with new and perplexing problems of accident prevention, and keeping before them always the motto that "it is better to maintain a fence at the top of a precipice rather than admire the philanthropy of those who keep an ambulance at the bottom," they gather from time to time devices which are being submitted to manufacturers and workmen in order to show what can be done towards providing reasonably safe guards for dangerous machinery. We have also investigated the best known systems for removing dust and shavings, etc., from emery, buffing and polishing lathes, as well as for removing shavings from woodworking machinery. Methods of heating and ventilating have also been further investigated.

The usual complaints received were investigated, and where sustained special orders issued. Occasionally a complaint is made about something, which while perhaps annoying, is not illegal, and on investigation proves only a temporary inconvenience caused it may be by structural alterations.

On the whole the administration of the Act has not been very difficult. There have been minor breaches and irregularities, caused as much by carelessness as by any very special desire to evade the law. Prosecutions followed where there was wilful or determined violation.

During the past year 430 cities, towns, villages and hamlets were visited, and inspections made as follows:

Acton	7	Cargill	3	Formosa	2
Adamsville	1	Carleton Place	16	Fort Francis	11
Ailsa Craig	5	Carp	3	Fort William	52
Alexandria	5	Cartier	2	Galetta	2
Alliston	4	Cartwright	1	Galt	98
Almonte	9	Casselman	13	Gananoque	40
Alton	2	Castleton	1	Georgetown	9
Alvinston	6	Cayuga	1	Gibraltar	1
Amherstburg	19	Centreton	1	Glencoe	5
Ancaster	2	Chapleau	6	Glenora	2
Arkona	4	Chatham	51	Glen Williams	2
Arva	1	Chesley	29	Glanworth	1
Arnprior	9	Cherry Valley	2	Goderich	31
Athens	5	Chippawa	1	Golden Lake	1
Auburn	2	Clareview	1	Gore Bay	2
Aurora	3	Clarksburg	1	Gorrie	3
Aylmer	15	Clifford	4	Grafton	2
Ayr	8	Clinton	7	Granton	3
Baden	13	Cobalt	1	Gravenhurst	5
Bala	1	Coboconk	2	Greenfield	2
Barrie	44	Cobourg	23	Greensville	1
Barry's Bay	4	Cochrane	4	Grimsby	13
Beachville	1	Coderington	1	Guelph	125
Beeton	2	Coldwater	1	Haileybury	3
Belle River	4	Colborne	4	Haliburton	1
Belleville	61	Collin's Inlet	1	Hamilton	548
Belmont	4	Collingwood	55	Hanover	36
Berlin	149	Colpoy's Bay	1	Harriston	33
Berriedale	1	Cornwall	62	Hawkesbury	13
Biscotasing	1	Crediton	1	Heathcote	1
Blenheim	6	Creemore	2	Hensall	4
Blind River	2	Crysler	2	Hepworth	4
Bloomfield	1	Cutler	1	Hespeler	14
Blyth	10	Dashwood	3	Highgate	2
Bond Lake	1	Delaware	3	Hilton	1
Bolton	5	Delhi	5	Honora	1
Bothwell	2	Desbarats	1	Hope Bay	1
Bowmanville	15	Deseronto	22	Humberstone	1
Braeside	2	Donald	1	Huntsville	16
Bracebridge	31	Doon	1	Inglewood Junction	1
Bradford	2	Dorset	1	Ingersoll	7
Brampton	7	Drayton	10	Iroquois	9
Brantford	125	Dresden	10	Jack Fish	1
Bridgenorth	2	Drumbo	1	John Island	1
Bridgeport	1	Dryden	7	Jordan Station	1
Brigden	7	Dundas	36	Kagawong	1
Brighton	11	Dunnville	21	Kaministikwa	1
Brockville	60	Durham	7	Kamoka	1
Brownsville	4	Dutton	5	Kashaboine	1
Bruce Mines	2	Elgin Mills	1	Kearney	2
Brule Lake	1	Elmira	21	Keewatin	7
Brussels	6	Elora	16	Kenora	16
Bryanston	1	Embrun	9	Kenmore	2
Burford	1	Englehart	2	Killaloe	1
Burk's Falls	3	Enterprise	2	Kincardine	20
Burlington	11	Erie Beach	1	Kingston	73
Burgessville	1	Espanola	2	Kingsville	21
Byron	2	Essex	6	Kinmount	1
Cache Bay	2	Ethel	4	Kintore	1
Calabogie	4	Exeter	12	Koshee	1
Caledonia	8	Fenwick	2	Lakefield	3
Callender	2	Fergus	17	Lake Manitou	1
Campbellford	5	Fesserton	1	Lambeth	2
Campbellville	1	Folger Station	1	Lanark	2
Canonto	1	Fonthill	1	Lancaster	2
Cannington	5	Fordwich	2	Larkin	1
Caldwell's Mills	1	Forest	10	Leamington	15
Cardinal	10	Forest Mills	1	Lion's Head	1

Lindsay	17
Listowel	35
Little Current	4
Londesborough	1
London	285
Longford	2
L'Orignal	1
LaVallee	2
Lucan	3
Lucknow	6
Madawaska	1
Manitowaning	1
Markdale	4
Markham	2
Marksville	1
Marlbank	3
Martin Siding	1
Massey	2
Maxville	5
Meaford	27
Meldrum Bay	1
Merlin	4
Merrickville	1
Merriton	14
Metcalfe	3
Midland	25
Milbank	1
Mildmay	9
Millford	1
Mille Roches	1
Milton	10
Milverton	21
Mimico	1
Mine Centre	1
Mitchell	15
Moffatt	1
Monkton	2
Moorefield	2
Mooretown	3
Mount Brydges	2
Mount Forest	9
Morrisburg	15
Murillo	1
Napanee	38
Nassagaweya	1
Nesterville	1
Neustadt	3
Newboro	1
Newburgh	6
New Hamburg	19
New Liskeard	1
Newmarket	6
New Toronto	6
Niagara Falls	59
Nicholson's Siding	1
Nilestown	2
North Bay	7
Norval	1
Norwich	5
Oakville	9
Oil Springs	7
Omemee	1
Orangeville	3
Orland	1
Orillia	57
Oshawa	69
Otter Lake	1
Otterville	2
Ottawa	459
Owen Sound	67
Paisley	6
Palmerston	10
Paris	22
Parkhill	2
Parry Harbour	3
Parry Sound	4
Pelee Island	1
Pefferlaw	2
Pembroke	10
Penetanguishene	29
Perry Station	1
Perth	12
Peterborough	108
Petrolea	7
Picton	20
Pinewood	2
Plantagenet	4
Plattsville	6
Point Ann	1
Point Edward	1
Pond Mills	1
Port Arthur	31
Port Colborne	7
Port Credit	1
Port Dover	2
Port Elgin	17
Port Hope	31
Port McNichol	2
Port Milford	2
Port Perry	20
Port Robinson	2
Pottersburg	3
Prescott	22
Preston	44
Queenston	1
Rainy River	8
Ravensworth	1
Renfrew	15
Richard's Landing	1
Richmond Hill	1
Ridgetown	14
Roblin	1
Rockland	11
Rockwood	4
Roderick	1
Rodney	6
Russell	6
St. Catharines	93
St. Davids	3
St. George	4
St. Jacob's	6
St. Mary's	12
St. Thomas	47
Salmon Point	1
Sand Point	2
Sandwich	5
Sarnia	37
Sault Ste. Marie	60
Savanne	1
Scotland	1
Schreiber	2
Seaforth	10
Severn Bridge	2
Shakespeare	1
Shallow Lake	1
Simcoe	25
Slab Town	1
Smith's Falls	18
Smithfield	1
Sombra	3
Southampton	11
South Bay	1
South River	2
Spanish Mills	2
Sparta	1
Stayner	2
Steelton	1
Stoney Creek	1
Stoney Point	1
Strathroy	11
Stratford	67
Strathcona	1
Stouffville	3
Sturgeon Falls	4
Sucker Lake	1
Sudbury	7
Sundridge	1
Sutton	1
Swansea	4
Tannerville	1
Tara	6
Tavistock	7
Tecumseh	1
Teeswater	12
Terra Cotta	1
Thamesville	6
Thedford	1
Thessalon	6
Thorndale	6
Thornbury	2
Thorold	14
Tilbury	7
Tillsonburg	12
Todmorden	1
Tobermory	2
Toronto	3,200
Tottenham	2
Trenton	16
Trout Mills	3
Union	1
Uxbridge	5
Vankleek Hill	4
Vars	1
Vernon	1
Victoria Harbour	3
Victoria Road	1
Vineland	3
Vittoria	2
Wabigoon	1
Walkerton	33
Walkerville	15
Wallaceburg	13
Walton	2
Waupoos	2
Waterford	5
Waterloo	28
Watford	4
Waubashene	1
Webbwood	2
Welland	37
Wellesley	4
West Bay	1
West Flamboro	1

West Lorne	6	White River	2	Woodstock	54
Westport	3	Wiarton	19	Wooler	2
Westminster	3	Wicklow	1	Worthington	2
Weston	7	Windsor	47	Wroxeter	3
West Toronto	43	Winger	1	Wyoming	2
Whitby	30	Wingham	44	Yarker	4
Whitney	2	Winona	1	Zurich	3

In addition to these inspections were investigations of accidents and complaints, and inspections relating to stationary engineers' certificates, in places which otherwise do not come under the Ontario Factories Act.

Employees at time of inspection numbered 238,257.

Recommendations made by the Inspectors number 4,224, dealing with following subjects: boiler inspection, cleanliness, child labor, guarding of elevators and hoists, fire protection, guarding of machinery, hours of labor, mode of wearing the hair, sanitation, seats for females, installing of fans for the removal of dust, fumes, etc., ventilation, lighting, the providing of rooms separate from laundries (Chinese) for eating and sleeping apartments, and other miscellaneous orders. Advice has been received that many of these recommendations have been, or are being complied with.

The mileage covered by the Inspectors during the year 1912 was 55,903. This is exclusive of livery and street car mileage.

To effectually enforce the law, it was necessary to resort to the Courts in a few cases, and about nineteen prosecutions took place during the year. We believe that persuasion is preferable to compulsion, but when friendly overtures are not responded to sterner measures have to be adopted. Recommendations, however, have for the most part been agreeably complied with.

Prosecutions were as follows, and in each case conviction was recorded and fines imposed:

The Knechtel Furniture Co., Walkerton, for violation of the Child Labor Law. Pleaded guilty, and was fined $5.

Thomas Bros., of St. Thomas, for violation of the Child Labor Law. Fine imposed $10. The parent of the boy employed was also fined $10 for allowing his son to work in a factory contrary to the provisions of the Act.

David Epstine, Ottawa, prosecuted under Section 16 of The Ontario Factories Act, pleaded guilty and promised compliance. As he endeavored to comply with the orders given, and had spent considerable money in doing so, a fine was not imposed.

McCormick Manufacturing Co., London, for violation of the Child Labor Law. Fine $2. Also for working overtime without a permit. Fine $2. The parent of the girl employed contrary to the Act was also prosecuted, but was let off without a fine.

G. Vannia, baker, Sault Ste. Marie, for failure to keep shop in proper condition. Fined $20 and costs.

Peter Rochis, baker, Sault Ste. Marie, for failure to keep shop in proper condition. Fined $40 and costs.

S. Dini, baker, Sault Ste. Marie, for failure to provide sanitary accommodation, and to keep shop in proper condition. Fined $30 and costs.

Six Chinamen, Lee Wah, Wha Lee, Wong Chong, Frank Lee, Sam Lee, and the "Princess Laundry," (proprietor Willie Lee), Sault Ste. Marie, for non-compliance with the regulation regarding sleeping and eating apartments being

separate from laundry. Each was fined $20, with the exception of the Princess Laundry, in which case the fine was $15. Four of the above were prosecuted on a second charge of failure to comply with above regulation and two were fined respectively $20 and $30; the other two were let off on suspended sentence for two weeks to allow them an opportunity to secure other quarters.

Three explosions were reported this year, two gas and one powder, with in one case at least, serious results. These were investigated and the causes were as given below.

At the Algoma Steel Company's plant, Sault Ste. Marie, explosion was caused by gas seeping through slight leaks in oven brick work, and in some unknown way becoming ignited. One man was slightly bruised.

In Campbell Bros. Steel and Iron Works, Ottawa, gas leaked from pipes of generator and was ignited by pipe in the hands of a workman. Three men were scorched about the face.

The Energite Explosives, Ltd., Haileybury, explosion was caused by fire which started in the sodium grinding room through, it is presumed, some flinty substance in the sodium coming in contact with steel plates of machine. The fire spread to room where "sheddite" cartridges were stored pending shipment to Copper Cliff. Five men were killed, and three other employees injured.

Emergencies in certain trades caused us to issue 174 overtime permits, 19 of which were Special bake-shop permits. This is an increase of only one over 1911, and a decrease of 16 in bake-shop permits, 35 of which were issued during the year 1911.

Accidents.

I regret that I cannot report a diminution of accidents this year, and owing to the increase in the number reported a word of explanation is perhaps necessary. 1,502 accidents were reported during the year, which is an increase of 417 over the year 1911. This increase, however, does not throw much light on the question as to whether accidents are increasing in the Province or not, for as a result of persistent warning and a better knowledge of the law reporting is more satisfactory. Some employers have been under the impression that a report to an insurance company was all that was necessary, but this misapprehension is being removed by this Department. Every accident report is looked carefully over and then referred to the District Inspector for further inquiry and investigation to see what can be done to prevent a recurrence.

The many slight accidents reported swell the list, and might imply that accidents were increasing at a considerable rate, but they are useful as indicative of danger points, where precaution should be taken to prevent a more serious accident. While it is true that sometimes serious results follow a slight accident, only one or two have been subsequently reported as having had serious or fatal results.

Fatal accidents number 62 and are as follows:

Thomas Poppleton, W. H. McLaughlin, Thomas Long, Robert Young, C. Erickson, employees of the Energite Explosives, Ltd., Haileybury, were killed by explosion.

Mrs. Dyment, employed by Frankle Bros., Toronto, fell from second floor window.

Albert J. Hopkins, an employee of Frost and Wood, Smith's Falls, was killed by cover of rumbler falling on him. Chain of cover caught on shaft and broke block, allowing cover to fall.

George Stamp, employed by the Highland Lumber Co., Berriedale, was killed by a plank coming back from edger.

William Dunstan, employed by Hillock & Co., Toronto, was killed by elevator gate coming down on head. Was looking out over elevator.

William J. Wilson, employed by the Imperial Cotton Co., Hamilton, accident not witnessed, but supposed to have died of hemorrhage. Was possibly struck by lathe of the loom, and cut head in falling.

James Gee, an employee of the John Inglis Co., Toronto, was crushed between two boilers.

William Falconer, employed by Jones Bros., Dundas, while repairing drive belt to countershaft was struck over the heart with stick used as shifter.

William Moore, employed by Kilgour Mfg. Co., Hamilton, was struck in the stomach by a board thrown from planer. Was operated on and died.

George Merriman, an employee of the Laidlaw Lumber Co., Toronto, was found dead under pile of shavings in shavings vault. Supposed to have fallen and was buried under shavings.

J. Ward, Lake Superior Paper Co., Sault Ste. Marie, was killed by electricity.

Joseph Abel, employed by John Labatt, London, died of suffocation. Was overcome by carbonic acid gas in pump pit.

William Scott, employed by the McCormick Mfg. Co., London, was caught between elevator and wall.

Hugh Percii Comber, an employee of the Maple Leaf Milling Co., Kenora, was caught in belt of countershaft and instantly killed.

George Jordan, employed by the Massey-Harris Co., Brantford, had skull fractured. Was putting a belt on pulley when apron caught on shaft throwing him against some obstacle.

Charles Schertzberg, employed by the Massey-Harris Co., Brantford, was killed through the bursting of an emery wheel. Was struck in the abdomen. Wheel was worn down but showed no flaw.

Joseph Humple, employed by the Massey-Harris Co., Toronto, was crushed underneath grindstone.

Peter Skelley, an employee of the Martin Lumber Co., Martin's Siding, was killed by a plank flying back from edger and perforating bowels.

J. O'Dell, an employee of the Pere Marquette shops at St. Thomas, was instantly killed while repairing car, caused by car slewing while being jacked up.

Gordon Bourke, employed by the Petewawa Lumber Co., Pembroke, was struck by a stick while attempting to put a belt on. Stick caught in belt or pulley.

Angelo Mositano, employed by the Port Credit Brick Co., Port Credit, was smothered in clay.

J. H. Broder, employed by the Provincial Steel Co., Cobourg, was killed through the bursting of a cast iron gear wheel. Skull was fractured.

Charles Walker, employed by the Raymond Mfg. Co., Guelph, became entangled in belt and was drawn over pulley. He used his foot in shifting belt on power drill.

Steven Blytalck, employed by the Riordan Pulp and Paper Co., Hawkesbury, was caught in a shaft and killed.

F. Whittle, an employee of the Russell Motor Car Co., Toronto, dropped dead. Heart Failure.

Tillman R. Shank, employed by the Speight Wagon Co., Markham, was killed while putting drive belt on rim planer with slat. Pulley caught slat driving it into stomach.

Ernest Ransom, employed by the Standard Ideal Co., Port Hope, became entangled in belt on line shaft, and killed.

Aldavino Marino, employed by the Steel Co. of Canada, Hamilton, was killed while cutting bridge scrap. A piece flew up and struck chest.

A. Dumo, employed by the Steel Co. of Canada, Hamilton, was killed by electricity. Was assisting to put up a new stack and a damper wire hanging from stack touched live wire.

George Goodnow, employed by the Steel Co. of Canada, Belleville, was burned by gasoline, causing death. Tank overflowed and ran over iron plates, becoming ignited in some way. Deceased in trying to prevent explosion received burns.

B. Robinson, employed by S. A. Sykes, Oshawa, was struck in the bowels by a piece from rip saw causing death.

James Tackacs, employed by the Trussed Concrete Steel Co., Walkerville, died from burns. Allowed lighted torch to touch benezine.

Steven Bynzyn, an employee of the Western Dry Dock and Shipbuilding Co., Port Arthur, was killed by fall into hold of steamer. Was reaming on deck of steamer when foot slipped, and fell with reamer into hold.

C. Larsson, an employee of the Western Dry Dock and Shipbuilding Co., Port Arthur, was struck by a pole and knocked into bottom of dry dock. Was removing false work supporting gantry crane.

Joseph Thibeau, employed by the Breithaupt Leather Co., Penetanguishene, was caught in gear or chain of bark machine, dislocating arm and sustaining other injuries. Died from shock.

A. Halajian, employed by the Buck Stove Co., Brantford, was crushed between top or arch and floor of elevator while taking a load of castings up to first floor. He was trying to push his barrow further into elevator while it was moving and was caught.

Joseph Byrons, employed by the Canada Cement Co., Belleville, was crushed in an elevator.

Oliver Poirier, an employee of the Canadian Cottons, Limited, Cornwall, was caught on shafting and when found was dead.

H. T. Fairweather, employed by the Canadian General Electric Co., Peterborough, while chopping ice at edge of sluiceway, fell into water and was drowned.

William Lankin, an employee of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co., West Toronto, was crushed between lathe and crankpin while removing wheels from lathe.

M. Glovoic, an employee of the Canadian Steel Foundries, Ltd., Welland, died from a blow received on head from broken emery wheel.

Dominic Guiseppe, also an employee of the Canadian Steel Foundries, Welland, was killed by block from crane falling on him.

Edward Robertson, employed by the Canadian Westinghouse Co., Hamilton, was caught by electric travelling crane and head crushed against steel girder.

Christopher George, employed by Clark and Clark, Toronto, was electrocuted. Received shock through handle of starter.

Russell Ospuk, employed by the Copp Stove Co., Ltd., Fort William, caught on shafting and was whirled round until dead.

J. Robinson, employed by the T. Eaton Co., Toronto, was in pit below elevator when car descended.

Alphonse Therrin, employed by W. C. Edwards & Co., Rockland, was crushed by log at bottom of skidway.

R. Bethune, employed by the A. C. & H. B. R'y Co., Sault Ste. Marie, was killed by a stick of timber falling on him.

John Stapelton, also an employee of the A. C. & H. B. R'y Co., Sault Ste. Marie, was instantly killed by falling under crane which rolled off track into turntable pit.

The following fatal accidents occurred in the Algoma Steel Company's plant at Sault Ste. Marie:

Thomas Belonger, while uncoupling cars caught foot in frog and was dragged under wheels.

Ivan Dumbovce, was crushed under elevator while moving ice.

Yelacsity Tadiza, was found lying dead below elevator at open hearth. Cause unknown.

Eugenio Palumbo was struck by falling iron. He was operating crane when chain came off hook.

Mike Wilusz was killed by a piece of scrap falling from floor above, which struck his head causing a depressed fracture of skull. He died next day.

Charles W. Warren, when investigating a fire which had started was overcome by dense smoke and suffocated. Deceased was an employee of the American Can Co., Hamilton.

Fred Thenling, employed by the Berg Machinery Co., Toronto, sustained compound fracture of right leg by steel casting falling on him. Subsequently reported fatal.

Joseph Clouthier, an employee of J. R. Booth, Ottawa, was found dead with a puncture in head. Supposed to have fallen against some obstacle.

Fred Rehden, employed by the Bowmanville Foundry Co., Bowanville, was scalded so badly that he died next day. He was helping to connect elbow and pipe on pipe which takes exhaust from engine to well when ladder he was on slipped into well.

Machines at, and causes through, which accidents occurred, and Industries:—

Agricultural Implements.

By	belting	1
"	flying particles or missiles	8
"	blower	1
"	reamer	1
"	saws	13
"	falling substances	19
"	burns, hot metal	23
"	burns, fire	2
"	presses	8
"	bull dozer	5
"	shaper	2
"	mower	1
"	lathe	3
"	hand tools	2
"	elevators and hoists	6
"	hammers	5
"	emery wheels	3
By	falls	8
"	planer	3
"	boring machine	2
"	binding machine	1
"	tenoning machine	1
"	bolt header	1
"	dadoing machine	1
"	jig	1
"	drill	3
"	shafting	2
"	chains, etc.	2
"	tumbling mill	1
"	sticker	1
	shears	1
"	air conductor	1
"	band cutter knife	1
"	jointer	1
"	unspecified causes	6
"	miscellaneous causes	27

Conveyances.

By hub band bender 1
" shaper 2
" jointer 5
" snears 1
" saws 5
" boring machines 1
" elevators 1
" sander 2
" emery wheel 2
" miscellaneous 2

Clay, Glass or Stone Processes.

By falls 1
" falling substances 1
" gearing 1
" elevators and hoists 1
" chains, etc. 1
" belts and pulleys 1
" friction clutch 1
" hand tools 1
" emery wheel 1
" scalds 1
" electricity 1
" cables 1
" miscellaneous 4
smothered 1

Chemicals.

By falls 1

Manufacture of Food.

By gum roller 1
" burns 4
falls 1
" brake 4
" elevators and hoist 9
" dough divider 1
" chopping knife 2
" gears 1
" belts 1
" sizing machine 2
" jointer 1
" steam 1
" wrapping machine 1
" lozenge machine 1
" cogs 2
" miscellaneous 1
suffocated 1
" spokes 2

Laundries.

By mangle 1
" ironer 2

Leather and Leather Goods.

By burns 1
" presses 2
" gears 1
" shafting 1
" wringer 2
" electricity 1
By heeling machine 2
" leather machine 2
" pulleys 1
" falls 1
" saws 2
" power knives 1
" hoist 1
" jointer 1
" burns, expl. liquor 2
" unspecified causes 1

Metal Trades.

By burns 100
" lathes 13
" hammers 12
" falls 101
" flying missiles or particles 22
" explosion 1
" falling substances 185
" hand tools 10
" crane 27
" scalds 16
" blood poisoning 5
" pulleys and belts 7
" elevators and hoists 12
" chains and cables 9
" emery wheel 7
" saws 8
" shears 22
" splice bar machine 3
" gears 11
" ore bucket 4
" rolls 2
" punching machine 6
" guide setter 1
" presses 48
" hoop expanding machine 1
" cambing machine 1
" earing machines 3
" suffocation 1
" miscellaneous (such as sharp edges of metal, blows, caught or jammed between articles, etc. ..210

By unspecified causes 10
" tin-cutting machine 1
" sand mixer 1
" planer 2
" conveyer 1
" beading machine 2
" seaming machine 2
" bumping machine 1
" cork-peeling machine 1
" gantry 1
" reamer 1
" boring mill 1
drowned 1
" revolving disc 1
" milling machine 1
" shafting 2
" copping machine 1
" loom 2
" spooling machine 1
" set screws 2
" blanking machine 1
" crimping machine 1

Lumber.

By	falls	2
"	saws	7
"	buzz planer	6
"	falling substances	2
"	gears	1
"	emery stone	1
"	edger	2
"	elevators and hoists	1
"	crushed by logs	1
"	electricity	1
"	belts	2
"	unspecified causes	1
	Smothered	1

Paper and Paper Trades.

By	paper-cutting machine	1
"	elevators and hoists	2
"	burn, friction and fire	3
"	presses	5
"	corner cutter	1
"	cogs	1
"	saws	1
"	calanders	2
"	shafting	1
"	parafining machine	1
"	falling substances	2
"	belts	1
"	corner staying machine	4
"	pulleys	1
"	falls	1
"	grounding machine	1
"	embossing machine	1
"	printing	2
"	hoists	1
"	zinc plate	1
"	hand tools	1
"	shears	1
"	ending machine	1

Textiles.

By	garnet machine	1
"	balling machine	1
"	picker	3
"	carding machine	5
"	gears machine	5
"	falls	7
"	shafting	2
"	hopper	1
"	loom	2
"	elevator and hoists	2
"	doffer	1
"	fire	1
"	shuttle	2
"	friction burn	1
"	spooling machine	1
"	rolls	2
"	electricity	1
"	tools, hand	1
"	cutting knife	2
"	fulling mill	1
"	pulleys	1
"	falling substances	1
"	shears	1
"	presses	1
"	extractor	1
"	miscellaneous causes	3

Transportation (Loco. and Car Shops).

By	falls	13
"	coupling cars	1
By	falling substances	25
"	crushed between cars	1
"	hand tools	7
"	drill	3
"	crane	3
"	shears	2
"	burns	5
"	scalds	1
"	emery wheel	1
"	flying particles	4
"	hammers	3
"	planer	1
"	lathe	2
"	bolt header	1
"	emery stone	2
"	press, stamping	1
"	buzz planer	1
"	shears	1
"	gears	1
"	unspecified	6
"	miscellaneous	19
"	saws	4

Rubber.

Jammed between two cases		1

Wearing Apparel.

By	elevator and hoists	2
"	press	1
"	button-hole machine	1

Woodworking Trades.

By	saws	36
"	sticker	1
"	mitreing machine	1
"	sander	4
"	jointer	14
"	rolls	1
"	falls	6
"	trimmer	1
"	burns	1
"	die press	1
"	elevator and hoists	5
"	veneering machine	1
"	shaper	1
"	shafting	2
"	planer	5
"	moulding machine	1
"	tenoner machine	2
"	falling substances	3
"	blood poisoning	1
"	stamping press	2
"	shears	2
"	pulleys	1
"	brush trimmer	1
"	spindle carver	1
"	slash knife	1
"	miscellaneous	3

Unclassified.

By	explosion sheddite	9
"	burns, powder	2
"	falls	1
"	elevators and hoists	2
"	saw machine	1
"	hand tool	1
"	flying missiles	1
"	scalds	2
"	unspecified causes	1
"	shock	1
"	miscellaneous	1

The importance of accident prevention is a feature of the Act which is fully realized by this Department, and a great deal of attention is given to this matter. To prevent all accidents, or even a large number of them, by merely installing guards is impossible. The installing of guards is, of course, a very necessary precaution, but there are other factors to be considered, and there must be co-operation between officials and workmen. To avoid familiarity breeding contempt, as it undoubtedly does in many cases, employees should be warned from time to time to follow instructions given them, and they should be fully instructed when first put to work at dangerous machinery how to operate it with the least possible danger to themselves and other people.

Many workmen seem to have an inborn dislike for guards or fencing of any description, and insistence upon orders to use certain guards frequently brings the answer that they hamper the workman; but it is the business of the Inspector to decide what should be guarded, and it is the duty of the employer to see that his orders are carried out. Warning signs have a tendency to prevent accidents, as they are a constant reminder that danger exists, and they should be brief. Proper lighting, proper clothing, the isolation and guarding of dangerous machinery all tend to lessen the danger of accidents. There are, however, in some plants—notably in timber conversion plants—tools which even when carefully operated will take off a finger in a very subtle way. This is a recognized fact, and it might obviate this possibility if a warning notice such as that issued by Mr. Clarence Brewer, 66, Leadenhall Street, London, E.C., were posted near every machine in these plants, stating that:

The machine is equipped with a guard.
The machine is not to be used without a guard.
If guard is not considered efficient, the defect is to be reported.
No unauthorized person is to interfere with the machine.
There is to be instant dismissal for anyone who omits to obey the instructions.

On the back of the warning card are to be found illustrations of the most modern and efficient forms of guards.

The carelessness of workers, while contributing to some extent, is not always the cause of accidents, and some serious ones could have been prevented by proper precautions. A commendable method adopted by some firms is the first aid medical instruction of the officials. This would insure prompt and proper treatment, and might prevent serious results, such as blood poisoning, etc.

The prompt reporting of accidents, too, is desirable, because it is only then that an Inspector can visit the factory where the accident occurred, and order, if necessary and practicable, the adoption of such methods as may prevent a recurrence. Compensation is good, prevention is better, and the failure to report accidents renders to some extent one of the most important provisions of the Act useless, and cannot be to the advantgae of the employer.

Industrial Diseases.

While accidents and injuries are fairly well taken care of, much has yet to be done to prevent or at least reduce the amount of industrial disease. This is most difficult, as industrial diseases are not confined to any one trade, they are spread over many. The insidiousness of some diseases, too, makes them escape notice, or an employee does not realize the danger. The result of an accident is almost always seen at once, while disease developes slowly. Here, again, the co-operation of

officials is necessary to instruct the employee regarding the danger, and insist on his taking proper precautions. The co-operation of the management is also necessary in providing whatever is best adapted for the elimination of these evils. Of the many occupational diseases those caused by lead poisoning are, perhaps, the most serious and particularly worthy of attention, owing to the use of lead in so many different industries, and the, therefore, great number of employees exposed to its pernicious effects. Some of the essentials for the prevention of lead poisoning are airy and well lighted rooms, the separation of dusty and non-dusty processes, flooring which permits sanitary removal of dust, proper dressing-rooms, and ample lavatory and shower bath facilities for use at the noon hour and on leaving work. Eating rooms should be provided and use enforced, also the use of respirators, and dust and fumes control by means of hoods and exhaust ventilation. The problem is a more or less new one, for while it has been known for years that the handling of lead is conducive to certain diseases, it is only comparatively recently that the extreme danger has been realized. This question has been given a great deal of attention in the United States, and in a report on lead poisoning Mr. Edward Ewing Pratt says: "In preventing industrial disease, especially lead poisoning, an educational campaign is, it seems to me, the thing of prime importance—education of the worker and education of the employer. The first step in the education of the employee is a knowledge of the rudiments of English; then the simple rules for the care of health and self which are so effective in preventing lead poisoning. The employer, on the other hand, should be told that there is such a thing as lead poisoning, and then how to prevent it and how to treat it."

While industrial disease may not be so prevalent in this country as in other or older countries, enough exists to warrant every precaution being taken to prevent an increase.

Fire Protection.

A considerable amount of attention has been given to the means of escape in case of fire, and quite a number of fire-escapes have been erected during the year, and a fair number are under construction. The greatest difficulty in getting proper fire protection is in workshops where few hands are employed and when the occupier's circumstances will not permit him to make structural alterations or provide a fire-escape, to insist is sometimes to drive them to other and perhaps more dangerous quarters. Sometimes when notice has been received of a new factory building, and the Inspector visits it he finds either no provision has been made for means of escape in case of fire, or the means devised are not at all adequate, and which, therefore, has practically to be condemned. The consequence is there is a loss of time on both sides and an increase of cost to the owner, both of which would be avoided by plans being submitted to the Department in the first instance. Besides the usual inside and outside stairways, there are other means of escape which are considered efficient under certain circumstances, such as communication with other buildings by outside bridges or by inside doors.

There are instances where fire exits and passages are cut off by the disposition of stock or some other obstacles; this, of course, is not tolerated by the Inspectors, and orders are issued for its removal, and to have exits and passages kept free and unobstructed at all times.

To reduce the risk of fire, some practical suggestions are given in *The Canadian Manufacturer*. These apply especially to woodworking trades, but may be acted upon with equal advantage in any other trade. They are as follows:

Clear Away All Refuse.

All departments to be clear of refuse of all kinds.

Water barrels to be kept filled with water and fire buckets put in their places. These barrels must not be covered at any time. Water to be changed when it becomes impure.

Sand-boxes to be kept filled and shovel handy at each box. Extra bucket filled with sand, ready for use, to be set on top of sand-box.

Make Regular Tests.

See that all fire extinguishers are in their proper places and are in working order. The complete equipment of fire extinguishers should be tested once a year, one or more each month.

All fire hose to be taken out and tested twice each year, and if any repairs are necessary report to office.

All rags and refuse must be kept in standard metal waste cans, and these cans to be taken by elevator man to yard before the machinery stops, and must be removed from the premises the same day.

Use spittoons made of metal only, and never to contain any sawdust.

Gasoline, naphtha, or other volatile oil should not be kept in building.

Gas brackets must have stiff fixtures. If it is necessary to use swinging brackets, all exposed woodwork must be protected with sheet metal, leaving an air space.

All waste must be hauled away from premises each day.

Each floor should be kept separate by fire doors to avoid drafts.

Have sheet-iron cupboards with doors and latches for the handling of clothes for each man.

In addition to the above, I would recommend in many cases open mesh lockers set apart for each employee, especially where the nature of the trade necessitates his changing his street clothes for working ones. This method will be found more sanitary, and add greatly to the health and comfort of the employee.

Electric Equipment.

All electric wires must be drawn tight. See that the porcelain cleats are in perfect condition and insulation is in good shape on all wires. Where wires go through partitions or walls, wire should be reinforced by using fire-proof tubing or porcelain tubes. All electric wire joints must be brazed or soldered where connection is made. Lamp cords must not be hung on nails or wrapped around piping. Paper shades must not be used. Lamps must not be suspended by light twine.

Fire doors and shutters must be closed every night. Stock must not be in the way to hinder the ready closing of these fire doors.

Warn the Watchman.

Instruct the watchman that if fire should occur prompt action must be taken, and impress upon him the importance of keeping cool.

Each foreman to inspect his department at quitting time each day and see that everything is left in good order.

Each foreman to go over these items carefully, and see that these instructions are carried out, and report to the office or superintendent if anything is lacking.

Make an appointment with your night watchman once every thirty days for a fifteen minute talk regarding the condition of the factory; he may offer some suggestions of benefit.

Inspection.

Issue instructions to each foreman four times a year, on the 1st of July, October, January and April, cautioning them to keep everything in order, and see that all fire apparatus is in the best of condition. It will not take fifteen minutes a day four times a year (total one hour) to dictate these instructions to the stenographer. Go a little further, and issue, the first of every quarter, an order to your superintendent to go with you on an inspection trip to see for yourself that everything is in good shape. These few hours that you put in each year will not be noticed, but will be of great benefit and will be a good system.

I am pleased to say that no serious injuries or fatalities have been reported to us during the past year through fires.

Convention.

Members of our staff attended the recent Convention at Washington, D.C., and Woodstock, Ont., where many useful papers on subjects appertaining to the betterment of industrial conditions were read and afterwards discussed. Some of the papers dealt with the "Danger of Removing Guards from Machinery," "Danger of Cleaning Machinery while in Motion," "Child Labor Laws," etc., all of which were most interesting and instructive to those engaged in the work of factory inspection.

At the Woodstock Convention of Fire Chiefs, an interesting feature was a demonstration showing how fires started by gasoline and carbide may be extinguished. The papers read, while in some respects not so closely related to our work as those heard at Washington, were, nevertheless, educational, and covered very carefully what may be done towards fire prevention.

All of which I have the honor to submit.

Respectfully yours,

J. T. Burke,

Chief Inspector of Factories.

REPORT OF INSPECTOR HENRY A. CLARK.

Sir,—I have the honor to submit my report of Inspection of Factories and Shops in the district assigned me for the year ending 1912.

I may begin by observing that it has been a very busy industrial year in the western part of Ontario. There has been a large number of new factories built during the year, and smaller factories have increased. I perceive a growing tendency on the part of manufacturers and other employers of labor to cheerfully comply with the requirements of the law, and welcome the inspector, and to afford him every facility for the performance of his important duties. Of course there are exceptions, and while there has been a general advance since my last report there is still much room for improvement.

Safeguards.

The furnishing of safeguards will not assure the prevention of accidents, unless the employees co-operate fully, willingly or otherwise, in the effort to protect them. Employees should feel that whatever is done in the way of providing safeguards is designed for their benefit.

Canning Industries.

This has been a very busy season in my district. There have been several new plants built, which do credit to the canners. I can only complain of about three plants, but I hope to see them up to the standard by next season.

Evaporators.

I have visited all evaporators in my district. Much improvement has been made since last year, and some of the plants are all that could be looked for, while a few will have to be improved yet. Some plants do not handle the products in a very clean way, and the floors and surroundings are not too good. But I have taken this matter up with the managers, and I expect to see things better next year.

Conclusion.

I have inspected bake shops, laundries, and tailor shops during the year, and have given a great deal of time to the Stationary Engineer's Act. I am pleased that I can look back over the ground and see good results. Business has been very active with the manufacturers in Western Ontario during the year 1912. In a report of this kind it is almost impossible to go into details of inspection, but I have tried to do my duties. I have found the manufacturers, as a rule, willing to follow out my recommendations, and hope that the year 1913 will bring forth still better results.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Henry A. Clark.

REPORT OF INSPECTOR A. W. HOLMES.

Sir,—I have the honor to submit a report of the work of inspection of factories and workshops for the year just closed.

The territory covered has been much the same as last year. There were more inspections to make owing to the increased number of factories and to the enlargement of others. The Province of Ontario has enjoyed another year of prosperity. Industrial activity has been well maintained and a good many of the factories have considerably increased their working staff. All of them having as many orders as they could conveniently fill and in quite a few cases necessitating the working of overtime to carry out their contracts.

Bake Shops.

The conditions existing in bake shops came in for a good deal of criticism during the last year.

Very little fault can be found with the larger or modern bake shops, with good drainage, splendid lighting, the best storage facilities, machinery for handling output, dressing rooms, shower baths, all conducive to the one end, of placing the finished product before the public in the best possible shape.

There are also a large number of the smaller shops which come fully up to the standard required, not having some of the advantages of the larger places, they make up for it by hard work and giving personal attention to condition of work shop. At the other end is the small basement shop, in which it is very difficult to maintain a full degree of cleanliness.

Laundries.

There is a marked improvement in the latest machinery being turned out for laundry work. The large mangles which keep four girls busy feeding and the same number folding and carrying away, are fitted up so that it is almost an impossibility for the feeder to get caught in the rolls, whereas a few years ago it was a common occurrence. The heating by electricity of the different machines is also a big improvement. In only three or four of the Chinese laundries is machinery used to any extent, the washing and ironing being done entirely by hand. I have found considerable improvement among this class of laundries during the last year in regard to sleeping and eating accommodation.

Child Labor.

A report without a few remarks on this important subject would not seem right. So much has already been written that it seems but a repetition. My experience during the last year has been about the same as in previous years. The greatest difficulty has been with the foreign born children. Those from the British Isles in the majority of cases have the proper birth certificates, which makes it satisfactory to everyone. In other cases where any doubt existed they were made to produce a certificate with an affidavit of parent or guardian. I have also had the same assistance from the Truant Officers as in the past two years. They have notified me of any breaches of the Act coming under their notice. In speaking to children of doubtful age, I always make enquiries as to their education, what form they were in when leaving school; this information gives one a fair idea as to their age. For instance if a boy has passed into the junior or senior fourth book, he is not very far from fourteen years of age. One firm which I visit insists that the boys must all attend night school, that being one of the conditions of employment. I have been very strict on this matter of child labor, and have sent them home when only lacking one week of being of the legal age, believing that it was a good lesson both for the employer and the child's parents. I can only reiterate what has been said in previous reports that a proper birth certificate should be produced before the child is allowed to start work.

Printing Offices.

The ventilation of printing offices has received considerable attention from this Department during the last year, especially the larger offices, where linotype and monoline machines are used, the heating of the metal for use in these machines being the main source of investigation. Along with Chief James T. Burke and Drs. Amyot and Lancaster of the Provincial Board of Health, a visit was made to all the offices where three or more machines were in use. One result that was gratifying to hear from the analyist was that there was no lead poisoning contained in the air. The source of the trouble seems to be from the gas used in heating the metal. There are a certain amount of leakages, more especially where the rubber pipes are used; (some unburnt gas together with escaping fumes from the metal pot). Several tests were made of the dust and waste arising from these, but no trace of lead poisoning was found. The offices that have the stereotyping plant in the same room, were the ones with which most fault was found. The large pots used for melting the metal for the plates throw off considerable waste heat and smoke, and the fumes from it reach to all parts of the building at times, making things disagreeable to say the least. However, these matters will be attended to shortly, as the only question at stake is how to remedy the conditions to the best advantage. Many offices across the line have been visited in the hope of seeing something that would assist us in this matter. Detroit, Chicago, Washington all have different ideas dealing with this subject.

Machinery.

The machinery used in woodworking factories on account of the high speed at which they operate is easily among the most dangerous of all, but the last few years have seen great strides towards the protection of all these machines. The greatest difficulty the Inspector has to contend with in these places is not the installing of guards, but getting the operator to use them. A few weeks ago I was in a woodworking factory to investigate an accident, where a man lost part of his finger. In talking to the foreman about how it happened, I learned that guards were provided for the machine but not used. The foreman said that he never saw the machine he would use a guard on. I replied, "You are the man responsible for the loss of the finger and should be made to pay for it. The employer has provided the guards, and it is part of your duty to insist on the men using them both by example and advice." However, before leaving him he admitted the soundness of my argument, and promised to use and insist on others using the guards in future. All machinery is dangerous, and no liberties should be taken with it. The following rules printed by the Illinois Steel Company of South Chicago for the instruction of their thousands of employees may not be amiss:

"Remember, that while every man is hired to do some particular work, the safety of himself and his fellow-men is more important than that work."

"Remember, that all the rules and regulations that can be adopted, all the safety devices which can be attached to machines, all the guards which can be erected, all the warning signs which can be posted, are useless unless every man is careful to see that they are maintained; unless every man is careful to watch for danger; unless every man is careful to warn others of danger."

"Remember, that at all times some of the men in the plant are inexperienced and may not know where danger exists. Warn any man when danger is near. He may know all about it. If so, no harm is done. If not, you may save his life."

"Every man in a mill should consider it his personal duty to see that safety guards are kept in good condition, and report dangers to his Foreman or Superintendent."

"Every employee whose duties require him to work with appliances of any kind must carefully examine same and report any defects."

"Vigilance and watchfulness insure safety. To avoid danger adopt the safe course. Employees must not trust to the care exercised by another when their own safety is involved."

"Keep off all railway or crane tracks, except at regular crossing provided for that purpose. Use great care. Before crossing any track, 'Stop, Look and Listen.'"

"Do not turn on any electricity, gas, steam or water, or set in motion any machinery, or throw down any material, without seeing if anyone is in a position to be injured.'

"Employees are forbidden to take short-cuts over dangerous places."

"Wrestling, throwing of material, or 'fooling' of any kind is positively prohibited."

"Great care should be taken by men working above other men not to drop any material without first giving warning to those below. When you are going to work above or below other men, let those men know about it."

The rules prescribe that all dangerous machinery must be guarded; that all working appliances shall be kept in good order; that all stairways, platforms and overhead runways shall be railed; that all elevators shall be equipped with safety gates at each floor, and gongs or other signals to give warning of the approach of the elevator.

Warning signs and notices are printed in various languages and posted for the benefit of employees who cannot read the English language.

Fans in Polishing Rooms.

These places seem to be hard to keep in good order any length of time. The great difficulty seems to be the installing of them properly. Neither employer or employee would do without it if they had it rightly working, as it means a great saving to both. To the employee it means better health and longer life, and to the employer better service from his help and a great saving on the machinery as the floating particles of emery enter every nook and corner, making it impossible to keep any part of the place clean. I have devoted a good deal of time and attention to getting these places into proper working condition. For the benefit of those who may have to install these plants or overhaul old ones the following suggestions may be useful:

Avoid abrupt turns in your piping, and avoid having two branches enter directly opposite each other; make all elbows of as large a radius as possible. Never enter a branch pipe at right angles to the main pipe, but always connect them at an angle of or from 30 to 45 degrees. Never enter a branch pipe at the bottom of the main pipe, but always at the side or top. Make all branch pipes as short as possible by extending the main pipe. Never make a discharge pipe smaller than the area of the outlet of the exhauster. Carry the pipes in as straight a line as possible to the separator, avoiding as far as possible abrupt turns. Avoid the use of cross belts or of short belts; always use counter shafts where they are necessary to get the required speed or belt length.

Fire Escapes.

Quite a large number of new factory buildings have been erected in my district this last year. The great majority of them having only the one stairway, necessitating an outside fire escape, and while they are put up good and substantial, they are not to be compared to an inside stairway, but as long as the insurance

rates on the buildings are so much lower such things will prevail. The city officials have also taken the stand in which no doubt they are correct, that they have full control of the streets and lanes, and permission must first be obtained from them before an overhanging balcony can be erected. It means that if they object, nothing will remain for the owner to do in such cases but erect another inside stairway at a good deal of expense, or rearrange his walls in order to erect a fire escape on his own property. Therefore, this should be taken into consideration by the architect and owner when drawing out plans for new buildings.

Elevators.

Elevators are responsible for quite a large percentage of the accidents occurring in the industrial pursuits. It is not the fault of the law relating to hoists and elevators, so much as to the carelessness of those operating same; anyone is supposed to have brains enough to start and stop one. One great trouble we have to contend with is the openings in hoistways, they are fitted with gates but shippers will nail and block them up and no doubt they often remain that way until our next visit. There is no necessity for such action, as they work automatically when the car leaves the floor, the gate drops and closes opening. The only excuse for it is that it saves them from lifting the gate.

Algoma and Nipissing.

It was my duty along with one of my colleagues Inspector H. J. Tutt to inspect that large part of the Province between Sudbury and Kenora and Fort William and Rainy River. I saw many changes since my previous trip three years before. Fort William and Port Arthur are both becoming large manufacturing centres, the latter with a shipyard employing from eight hundred to a thousand hands. Waggon works, steel car manufacturing, saw mills, etc. Fort William with pipe foundries, Grand Trunk Pacific, Canadian Northern and Canadian Pacific shops, grain elevators, flour mills, all combine to make them busy and interesting places. I found the condition in the saw mills on the whole very good. There is always room for some improvement, which the owners of the mills seem pleased to know, and promised to comply with same. One pleasing feature of my inspection trip was that in only one place was any child labor found, and they were far removed from the mill, carrying and piling staves. The subcontractor claiming that on account of school holidays, he was permitted to hire them. They were sent home, and the firm warned not to transgress in the future. This was the only case where boys were found under age. The number of industries throughout this large district is increasing very rapidly, and will soon demand the full time of an Inspector.

Complaints.

I have had about the usual number of complaints and desire to say that they at once receive our attention. The majority of them are well founded and deserving of attention.

I desire to say that every courtesy has been extended to me by the factory management, and while we did not at all times agree, have had but little friction in having the law complied with.

Respectfully submitted,

Arthur W. Holmes.

REPORT OF INSPECTOR ROBERT HUNGERFORD.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following report of the work done in the district assigned to me as Inspector of Factories and Shops.

In submitting such a report, as a matter of course, I will be expressing the former experiences of having plenty of material to work with, but a pronounced difficulty in deviating from former reports, the conditions in the industrial institutions of the Province being of a similar character. While I say of a similar character, I do not pretend to say there have been no changes within the past year for there have been many of them. Many new factories have been erected in the Province within the past year, many of them branches of United States factories, and are entirely new to the Province, manufacturing merchandise that has formerly been made in other countries. These factories being entirely new to us, we are continually being called upon to study and acquaint ourselves with the different conditions brought about by the introduction of new institutions.

The conditions of the year 1912 in so far as prosperity, progress, advancement and phenomenal growth of business are concerned is unchanged. I have found in all parts of my district as well as in all kinds of manufacturing the most marked indications of a steady, healthy and substantial increase in trade, and in many cases more trade than the manufacturers could handle owing to incapacity of plant or shortage of help. In some cases I found manufacturers are as much as three or four months behind in their orders with little or no prospect of catching up. These are conditions that I am sure should be pleasing to every person interested in the development and advancement of our Province. Industrial wars or disputes between the manufacturers and their employees have within the past year been comparatively few, and the marked peace in the industrial institutions of the Province spoken of in my report of 1911, I believe, have been repeated during the year 1912. Wages among all classes of labor have been fairly good within the year just closed, but have been to a great extent offset by the everlasting and unreasonable increased cost of living.

The marked improvement in the industrial conditions in the factories of the Province, such as improved sanitary conditions, good light, modern conveniences, wash rooms, bath rooms, lunch rooms, etc., have, I feel safe in saying, been brought about as a result of persistent work on the part of the Inspectors.

In relating the conditions existing within the manufacturing institutions throughout my district, it will be necessary for me to point out some of the many phases of my work, the many improvements and changes made in the arrangements and erection of factories, the improved devices for preventing accidents among employees, etc. In so doing, I desire to state that while manufacturers are not just entirely delighted to see me coming to their factories, there are many who welcome me, and are anxious for me to show them anything that will tend to improve their factory or alleviate the danger of accidents that too frequently occur in the operation of machinery in all factories. There are many factory owners who have been taught to realize that factory inspection fairly and efficiently administered is of great benefit to them as well as to the people who are employed in the factory, and instead of treating the Inspector as a common enemy, as in former years they look upon him as one who makes a study of the improvement of factory conditions, the elimination of serious accidents, the protection of the employee, as well as the education of the employer in the modern ways of conducting a factory with a view to protecting employees as well as the general amelioration of industrial conditions.

If there is any one phase of factory inspection which requires more attention than another, or if there is any difference in the importance of branches of my work, I suppose it is favor of that branch pertaining to the guarding of dangerous machinery. I may say that in the discharge of my duties as a Factory Inspector, I have given to this branch of my work my very closest attention. In reporting upon this very important branch of factory inspection it might be well to point out some of the obstacles we meet in our endeavor to enforce the law and to, as far as possible, alleviate the unhappy occurrence of accidents from which the factory people suffer too great and too frequent losses. Let me say that no matter how strange it may appear to the inexperienced person, that in my fight to protect the working class or the operators of machinery that the greatest obstructionist with whom I meet is the machine operator himself. I have in many cases compelled employers at a very considerable expense to supply modern and up-to-date guards for the machinery in their factory, when it is practicable to use them, and after seeing them all properly placed in position, would upon my next visit find most of them removed by the people operating the machine.

In recommending or selecting guards for machinery, the great advantages of automatically working guards, should always be kept well in mind. If a guard is self adjusting it will generally be found in its place, but where a guard has to be adjusted by hand, we can figure that it will not be in its place more than half the time excepting in rare cases, of an exceptionally careful man, or an extremely watchful foreman. I am speaking of guards for buzz planers, shapers, punches, presses, etc., and not of course, of guards that can be made stationery such as guards over gearings, beltings, pulleys, etc.

Among my visits to the factories within the past year it has been most satisfactory to me to see the good results of my former years' work in the way of guarding dangerous machinery. Indeed so much of this work has been done, that in some places I found little or nothing more to suggest. In fact, I often wonder when so many accidents happen under the present circumstances, how many must have happened before there was a system of factory inspection established.

Child Labor.

In presenting my annual report I am quite well aware of the fact that something should be said upon the always important and interesting subject of child labor. I have, however, written so much in my former reports upon this subject and there being comparatively no child labor existing within my district, it leaves very little for me to say.

It is most gratifying to me to be able to report that there is comparatively little or no child labor within the district coming under my inspection. We are, however, compelled to keep constantly on the alert for I am quite convinced that if he showed the slightest indifference in this regard it would soon become quite prevalent. While there seems to be very little desire on the part of the up-to-date manufacturer to engage children under the required age limit, there are some who, if it were not for the vigilance of the Inspector and the fear of the law, would be sufficiently unscrupulous to do so. Apart from any selfish desire on the part of the employer there are sometimes influences brought to bear upon him that are difficult to resist. Very often in case of a widow being left destitute with a large family of small children comes to the notice of some of the charitable institutions, who in taking up the case find that there is a boy or girl, who is healthy and strong

and willing to help, though slightly below the required age. The workers in these societies look up a charitable employer and sometimes through ignorance of the law, over zealousness, or a strong desire to relieve or assist the unfortunate mother they use every influence within their power to induce him to put the child to work. Sometimes the employer employs the child to be charitable, sometimes he takes a chance on the child becoming of age before the Inspector gets around and sometimes he employed him because it is profitable for him to do so.

Occasionally I have received complaints of children working in factories and have immediately investigated them, with the result that I found the complaints in most cases come from people who have had no chance in the world to ascertain the age of the child other than from the appearance. People judging the age of children from their appearance while entering or leaving a factory are many times badly deceived, owing to the fact that they base their opinion almost entirely upon the size of the child, which my experience has taught me is most misleading in many cases. I have in mind one particular case where I was inspecting a factory, I went into a room where two boys were employed, one boy was head and shoulders taller than the other and a much larger boy in every way. I asked the smaller boy his age. He told me he was fourteen years old, and also that the second book was as far as he had advanced at school. After leaving him one of our unofficial birth certificate forms with instructions to fill out, I was coming away without questioning the other boy on account of his superior size, when on second thought and wishing to be sure, questioned him and to my surprise he admitted being only 13 years old but had passed the entrance examination and had an idea that he could legally go to work on that account.

Ventilation in Factories.

While there is no feature in factory life more important to the factory worker than ventilation, there is, I think, no subject to which less attention is paid by the people who should be the most interested. The great difficulty of persuading healthy men or women along hygiene lines is indeed a most discouraging and uphill task. If you talk pure air, vitiated air, oxygen, hydrogen, atmospheric heat, air circulation or stagnation to healthy factory people, they look upon you as a sort of a joke or crank, and I have almost invariably found that the only time you can get their earnest attention upon the subject is after they have worked under unhealthy conditions a sufficient time to become sick and in many cases it is then too late. In the ventilation of factories we have all kinds of obstacles to contend with. We find in many cases factories which were built for one specific purpose, and the venture having failed, the building is being used for an entirely different purpose from that for which it was built. Then again we find even places occupied as factories that were originally built for warehouses or storehouses where the question of ventilation or light never was thought of. We also find in many cases that the building is about 125 feet long and thirty feet wide and several stories in height, with about three of four windows at each end, and as the building is built tight up against other buildings there is no chance of putting windows in the sides through which fresh air might be brought in. These buildings are sometimes occupied by manufacturers whose work is of such a character as to enable his work people to work very close together, such as clothing factories, cap factories, ladies wear, and sometimes cigar factories. It is utterly impossible in such cases to provide a sufficient supply of fresh air without the introduction of artificial means

of doing so, owing to the fact that if you open the windows the people working at either end will be unable to stand the draught, while the people towards the middle of the factory will be suffering for want of fresh air.

If supplying fresh air in many of these places was all we had to consider the task would be much less difficult, but we must consider the nature of the work carried on within them, and in many cases a system of ventilation that we might recommend would interfere with the manufacture of the product. After taking everything into consideration, we may, in some cases, decide upon a somewhat expensive system as being the only means of taking care of certain peculiar cases, and when we make such recommendations we are informed by the manufacturer that he is not the owner of the building, and as his lease expires within a short time it would not be fair, or reasonable, to expect the installation of such an expensive system. Under these circumstances it will be seen that we are often compelled to submit to the installation of an inadequate or improper system because of the fact that it would be unfair to ask a manufacturer to go to such an expense for such a short time.

I am forced to state that the ventilation or the obtaining of pure air in the factories is a continuous fight. We do not seem to have sympathy from any person other than a few sick people, who have sown the wind and are reaping the whirlwind.

There is still another feature in the Inspector's experience in connection with the ventilation of factories that to some extent interferes with his progress, that is the great difficulty of procuring authentic or reliable scientific information as to systems or methods of ventilation. Some years ago ventilators were placed in the ceilings or over doors or at the top of windows, always at a very high point in the room to be ventilated, people being taught the necessity of this owing to the ascending tendencies of the air, and the vitiated or impure air being on top, would be dispelled in this manner. Lately, however, along comes the scientific man to tell that the vitiated air is always to be found on the bottom, and if we wish to remove it we must pump it from the floor or from the wall very near the floor.

I have many times under peculiar circumstances been compelled to have electric fans installed in factories for the purpose of circulating and cooling the air and preventing air stagnation. I know as a matter of fact that the scientists always scoffed at the idea, contending of course that the mere agitation or circulation of bad air did not purify it or make it good.

No less person than Dr. Simon Baruch, of New York, advocates the "stirring up" process when pure air is difficult to get. He points out that the discomforts due to stuffiness are caused not so much by lack of oxygen as by atmospheric heat and stagnation acting through the skin and relieveable by fanning, which may prove to be another case of the "wisdom of fools."

Explosives.

The contention that a Factory Inspector's education never becomes finished, and the necessity of his always learning and being on the alert to keep abreast with the manufacturing progress and advancement of the Province, is borne out by the fact that every day something new is cropping up in the way, not only of new industries, but of new processes, some of which is not well understood even by the people operating the factories. The most exemplary proof of this statement can be found in the manufacturing of explosives.

I have during the year just closed inspected two of these factories, one near Cobalt and one near Haileybury; and though the products of these factories are used for the same purpose and exploded by the same means, they are manufactured from different ingredients, and by entirely different processes, as well as their susceptibilities being very different. During and following my first visit to the factory of the Energite Co. near Haileybury, I endeavored to acquaint myself with all dangers connected with the manufacture of sheddite (as the product was called), obtaining it from all available sources. An explosion took place by which four or five people lost their lives. The explosion was caused by a fire occurring in the factory. It would appear that every person in and around the factory had ample time to get safely away, but acting on the assumption that "Sheddite" could not be exploded by fire (as had always been the contention) the victims remained to fight the fire, having no fear of an explosion, and were killed, among them being Mr. Long the superintendent. Thus it will be seen that something happened that even those most familiar with its manufacture thought could not happen.

I have taken and shall continue to take every possible precaution against such deplorable accidents, and have arrived at the conclusion that no matter what the most expert and highest authority may say I will always look upon explosives as going to explode, and like the careful man with the empty gun I shall " point it the other way."

Upon hearing of this deplorable accident at Haileybury on October 23rd, I at once investigated and submitted a report to our office.

INSPECTION OF STATIONARY BOILERS.

In a high percentage of the larger mills and factories the boilers are insured in some of the duly authorized boiler insurance companies, and in consequence come under the supervision of competent inspectors, which of course to some extent accounts to the infrequency of boiler explosions throughout the Province. In some cases, however, factory or mill owners do not deem it necessary to keep their boilers insured in view of the fact that they keep a thoroughly competent man in charge of their boilers, which is a very important feature.

To insist upon a careful examination and test of steam boilers not insured against explosion, by a competent engineer at least once a year is a very important part of our duties, and one to which I have given the very closest attention. It might be well as a proof of the attention that has been given to this branch of the work by our staff that I cannot recall one explosion having happened within the Province within the past two years.

To have a good and competent man in charge of a steam boiler is most important inasmuch as the life of a good boiler is almost unlimited, with proper care and attention, while it is quite possible for an incompetent man to ruin a good boiler in a very short time. All boilers should be equipped with a surface blow off, as well as the regular blow off cock. A boiler should be kept perfectly clean and free from scale or dirt of any kind. The safety valve should be tested once or twice each day. The trycocks should be frequently tried, and the water gauge should be blown out every hour. The stay bolts should be carefully and regularly examined. A boiler should be tested regularly, but should never be tested at more than a quarter or third more pressure than it is the intention to carry. By unnecessary night tests boilers are often strained or weakened and left in a somewhat dangerous condition.

I regret very much to say that these precautions are not always taken and in going around some parts of the country, I often come across a mill where not sufficient people are employed to bring it within the factory laws, and it is not of sufficient capacity to come within the Stationary Engineers' Law, that is in such a dangerous condition as to make one wonder why there are not more explosions.

Sanitation.

Under some circumstances sanitation is quite a simple proposition, but under other conditions it is sometimes a most difficult one. In the larger towns and cities where there is a good sewer service and the best of plumbing and water works, it is a simple proposition. In smaller country places, however, where there are none of these modern advantages it is quite a difficult matter to bring about ideal sanitary conditions. It can safely be said that even where there are all the modern facilities the best sanitary conditions do not in all cases prevail. Being desirous of handing out a fair deal to the employer and employee alike, I want to say that the blame for improper sanitary conditions cannot always be laid at the door of the factory owner, and I am quite convinced that if perfect or even good sanitary conditions are to be established and maintained in a factory, it is quite necessary to have the co-operation of all connected with the factory, employee as well as employer. I have known cases where the very best plumbing, the most modern wash basins, and conveniences of every kind had been provided by the employer, but the employees show no disposition to keep them in a clean and sanitary condition. In some cases in fact, it would appear that they had gone to considerable trouble to injure the plumbing, deface the walls and put the place in an untidy, unclean, and unsanitary condition. It may seem somewhat strange, but in some cases though it is most unfortunate, the working people show a decided indifference to their own health and comfort in this regard. In some of these cases when I point out the improper conditions to the employer I am told by him that he cannot keep the places clean, owing to the indifference of his employees. It may seem a hardship, but there is but one course for the inspector to pursue, that is to give the employer to understand that he is the responsible party and must keep his place in a sanitary condition.

Canning Factories.

I cannot in presenting this report pass up the canning factory, though I have comparatively few within my district, I will not on that account attempt to write in a general way of this particular industry, but in justice to the few that do exist I wish to say that I visited them very regularly and have found very little to find fault with.

I know that at one time, not many years ago, canning factories were not kept in as clean condition as they should have been; in fact some of them were very bad, and quite unfit for preparing food stuffs to be consumed by the public. It is quite true that upon my first visit to canning factories within my district the conditions were far from satisfactory. As a result of close watching and frequent visits, a few sharp rebukes, as well as reasonable and fair argument or persuasion the conditions are satisfactorily changed, and at the time of my visits to them within the season just closed very little fault could be found.

The help problem in the canning industry seems to be rather a troublesome one. The shortness of the season and the intermittent character of the work seems to be the chief cause. The work not being permanent, and in many cases the losing of time waiting for fruit or vegetables to ripen or become sufficiently advanced for canning, as a result it would appear that in some cases only the surplus labor is obtainable, which means of course that in some instances they are to some extent undesirable.

Apple Evaporators.

The season in which apple evaporators are in operation being so extremely short, and the peculiar nature of the circumstances surrounding them, rather places them in a separate class. To have any considerable alteration or changes made to the premises at the time of the inspectors visit would be next to impossible, owing to the fact that the stock is piling up on them, and in danger of spoiling, being of a perishable nature. Every inch of space is occupied and it is of the most vital importance that there should be no interruptions in the work; so, in so far as these alterations to the premises are concerned, it will be seen that we are always a year behind.

During the season just closed I visited the evaporators within my district, and found that in almost every case there was the most marked improvement in the arrangement of the work tables and machines, as well as in the general conditions and appearance of the place. There are of course exceptions. Some had just started and had never been inspected and were somewhat in need of it. I may say that I have found very, very few that ever started right. They almost invariably have to be whipped into line by the inspector. Among evaporators formerly visited by me, I am pleased to report there are very few who are not making a decided effort to keep clean and comply with my recommendations, and in justice to those who have made such splendid improvement, I desire to state that the evaporated apples put up in my district are put up under clean and sanitary conditions.

Foundries.

The foundry is one of the manufacturing institutions that has given me endless trouble, and I cannot speak as encouragingly of them as many other factories of which I have written. There seems to be a decided disinclination on the part of the foundry owners to provide suitable conditions in the foundry, as well as a pronounced indifference among a very large percentage of moulders as to comfort, convenience, health, light, or anything else that goes to make the conditions of these places what they ought to be.

I have received several complaints during the past year from men employed in foundries, there being an element among moulders who are just as desirous of having good conditions as any other class. Upon investigation I found that in many cases the complaints were well founded. I at once proceeded to and am continuing the work of putting these foundries in a satisfactory condition, but find the task extremely difficult, owing very largely to the lack of co-operation of the men employed. I have found foundries where there was no means of opening or closing ventilators other than by climbing up on the roof, which meant that they were opened in the warm weather and the first cold day in the fall some one would climb up on the roof and close them, in which way they would remain until spring, notwithstanding all the smoke and gases caused while casting which takes place every day in many cases.

I have had these ventilators equipped with means of opening and closing them from the floor, and when I did the men would never open them during cold weather.

The light in many moulding shops is most unsatisfactory. The drying of ladles in the moulding shop is another of the things complained of, and one that will no longer be tolerated by me, if there is any legal way of stopping it. I have gone into large foundries where they claimed to be modern and have found half a dozen large ladles in the course of drying, and the shop so full of smoke that one could not see across it. These ladles, many of them are about twice the size of a large barrel, are lined with clay, and then dried by means of keeping them filled with burning wood. I am insisting that this drying be done in separate rooms provided for the purpose. In some cases I am meeting with success, but in others there is some side stepping owing to the expense of building a place for the purpose as well as extending their crane track. The removal of cores and the cleaning of castings in the moulding shop is another serious objection and for which separate rooms must be provided. The heating of moulding shops is not in all cases given sufficient attention. In many cases I have found that open salamanders were used filling the shop with coal gas. I have frequently visited the moulding shops in the fall and compelled the employers to provide all salamanders with pipes. These salamanders are removed during the warm weather, and I have found that unless the inspector is right on the job when they are being installed for the next winter many of the foundry men will forget to put the pipe up.

The modern foundry should be equipped with comfortable wash and shower bath rooms provided with hot and cold water, when each man could take a bath and remove his perspiration saturated clothing before going out into the cold. I am well aware that there are many moulders who would not use them or appreciate them, particularly among the foreign element, of which there are many among moulders. There are, however, many who would use them and such a movement would be bound to become more popular with experience.

The conditions under which moulders work subject them to so many objectionable conditions, such as extreme heat, and in some cases cold, obnoxious and dangerous gases, fumes, smoke, etc., all of which are offensive unpleasant and injurious. Foundries at their best are none too good and I think they should be made as good as possible.

Polishing Rooms.

The difficulties of having proper exhaust systems installed in factories where a dangerous amount of dust is generated such as milling rooms, polishing, and buffing rooms, etc., seem to have grown no less troublesome within the past year and I seem to have the same experience all the time.

Stationary Engineers.

Reporting upon the subject of the enforcement of the Stationary Engineers' Law, requiring all men in charge of steam boilers of 50 horsepower capacity or over, to hold an Ontario Government Stationary Engineers' certificate. I have very little to say. I have found very few places coming under the law that were not in charge of a certificated man. Occasionally I find where the minimum size of boilers in which 50 horse-power can be developed were in use, there is no certificate owing to a misunderstanding, or rather misconception of the capacity of the boiler, but when informed that their boiler was of sufficient capacity they at once conformed with the law.

We have had some complaints of plants being in charge of men without certificates, but in most cases upon investigation I found that the person making the complaint had not taken into consideration the capacity of the plants which were under 50 horse-power. Speaking generally the law is well observed, and I have little trouble in its enforcement.

Convention.

I had the honor to be chosen with Mr. Burke and Mr. Kellond to represent our staff at the annual convention of International Association of Factory Inspectors, held in the beautiful city of Washington, D.C., during the month of June last. It is, I suppose, needless for me to say that I found this like all conventions to be most interesting and instructive, so much so indeed, that I attended every hour of the time.

The convention was opened by a splendid address of welcome by President Taft, who spoke in a kind, cheerful and honest manner. Addresses were delivered from time to time during the convention by prominent United States Congressmen, United States Senators, leading insurance men and many other ladies and gentlemen who were interested in the work of the conservation of human life and limb, the uplifting and the bettering of conditions of working class, among them being Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor.

The number of valuable papers read as well as the spirited discussions upon the many important matters of interest coming before the convention are indeed most beneficial and instructing to those having the good fortune to attend.

All of which I have the honor to submit.

Respectfully yours,

Robert Hungerford.

REPORT OF INSPECTOR THOMAS KEILTY.

Sir,—I submit here a report of the inspection of factories and shops in the district assigned to me during the year just closed.

While the inspectors' reports necessarily follow, to some extent at least, the same subjects from year to year, at the same time, the experience has shown that each year creates new methods and conditions devolving in many directions.

The year just closed has not been an exception in this respect, although some of the principal features of evolution pertaining to the work of this branch of the public service have not yet reached a stage of completeness that would warrant a discussion of their effects or merits in a general way.

I am pleased to say, however, that all features of our work, in all parts of my district, has maintained a forward and progressive movement. This is gratifying in the face of a season of unusual industrial activity.

Referring more particularly to the work of this year, the greater bulk of my official duties lies within, or adjacent to the city of Ottawa, and this year has been conspicuous because of an epidemic of typhoid fever beginning in the early part of June and continuing until well into November, of course dropping off to some considerable extent towards the last of the above period.

Apart from this, other features of a sanitary nature have been for some time undergoing a system of re-organization in this city with good results in some ways, but evidently lacking in force or extent to accomplish the desired results essential to a city of the size and normal growth of Ottawa.

Showing, as it will, the apathy that may exist in one part of a local public service, while another section of the same service is battling with an alarming epidemic. I will recite here my experience in regulating a sanitary condition in this city this year in the hope that a more public knowledge of the procedure of such cases will be the means of establishing the operation and enforcement of such regulations on a more practical basis.

I may add that the case which I am about to recite is practically the only one in which I have had to refer to the court during this year.

While a detail might be interesting, it may be sufficient to state the nature of the offence, and the time and effort involved in having the matter put right.

First, in the course of my inspections in the early days of July, I visited a factory, or rather two factories adjoining, where, in the aggregate, 50 to 160 persons were employed, at the time 50 were employed, mostly females. Finding a strong odor or effluvia present of a stable variety, I enquired the cause, and was advised by the management that it was due to defective drains, principally in yard, causing storm water of roof and yard, as well as stable sewage to percolate through basement walls and spread over cellar bottom until it found an outlet in toilet drain; the latter being also defective in having a defective opening which permitted sewer gases and toilet sewerage to spread over cellar bottom and permeate the atmosphere. All of such gases or effluvia having free access to the workrooms and all floors of the building by means of open elevator shaft, and well-holes of stairs, to which may be added the fact that this foul air was actually pumped into the workrooms through the action of the drives of the machines connecting with the main power shaft located in the basement.

As customary in such cases, I served a notice on owner of premises, advising him to remedy the defective drains as provided by the Factory Act, adding: "In accordance with the requirements of the Board of Health, or City By-laws in this respect."

At the same time, I personally notified the City Health Inspector of the conditions prevailing, who said "that he would have it looked into at once."

Under the provisions of our Act in such cases, a notice in writing of thirty days is given before legal proceedings are instituted. Having visited the premises several times and found that no progress was being made towards remedying the conditions either by the owner or the health authorities during the allotted thirty days, I entered court proceedings in the usual way, and finally succeeded in having the premises put in a reasonably satisfactory condition by the early part of October. The case involved a period of three months time, and seventeen personal visits, besides my attendance at court on five occasions, two of which were attended by six witnesses on behalf of the Department.

Another feature with which we have to contend and which has caused considerable discussion during this past year is the fact that the Act requires that all elevators, whether hand or power, must be provided with a suitable automatic device whereby the car would be held in position in event of any accident to the shipper rope or hoisting machinery, or from any similar cause.

The object of this protection is obvious, and its needs have been frequently demonstrated; but we find that hand elevators have been invariably installed without the formality of this requirement, and evidently so, in most cases, on the recom-

mendation of the elevator manufacturers, who claim that it is not essential on hand elevators. Our experience has been to the contrary, even in some cases to a greater extent than might be essential on power elevators; but, apart from this, the Act definitely requires it, and while we do not presume to exercise any jurisdiction over what elevator manufacturers undertake to supply in regard to the equipment of elevators, it is a matter of duty for us to see that all elevators over which we have jurisdiction are installed in all respects as required by the Act. It would seem well that all persons interested would endeavour to meet these requirements with the fullest sense of co-operation. I refer to this in the light that in most cases contracts for elevators are let in the belief that when installed they will meet all requirements.

Another feature, none the less important, is the locks for securing the operating rope. This latter feature is frequently overlooked on elevators, all of which have to be provided as a supplementary equipment, and is often very annoying and troublesome to the owner.

Safeguards.

Safeguards is a term that covers many features of industrial and commercial life, as well as what may be considered essential to the protection of the public.

The various forms and methods have been discussed *pro.* and *con.* in previous reports, until the subject may be almost considered threadbare. Such, however, is not the case, as, like in the question of "Child labour," there is the constant changing of conditions, the development of science, the fact that each year we have a new crop of industrial workers to educate, and many other features which could be enumerated at length. One of these which may be cited is the rapid introduction of electric energy as a motive power. This latter has received the attention of this Department as outlined by our Chief Inspector in last year's report; but as it is understood that the Hydro-Electric Commission of Ontario are preparing regulations for the safety essential to the installation, transmission, and development of these forces, it will not be necessary for me to enter into a discussion of the subject at this time, or until such regulations would have reached the stage of completeness and operation.

Another feature which may affect, more or less, the present extent and interest obtaining in the value and use of proper protection and safeguards, both as it applies to the employee as well as the employer.

Boiler Inspection.

I am pleased to report that this regulation has been well observed in my district; in fact, I do not know of a single case wherein the requirements of the law were not observed promptly.

Stationary Engineers' Act.

I am also pleased to state that there is not much grounds for complaint of violations of this Act.

It is true a few violations were brought to my attention during the year, all of which were promptly reported to Engineers' Board and effectively dealt with in such manner as they considered essential.

For the information of any others who may not understand the duties of the factory inspector towards the enforcement of the Engineers' Act, I may say, first, the Engineers' Act is operated entirely by, and under the jurisdiction of the Engineers' Board and Minister of Agriculture; second, this department is authorized and instructed to collect through their inspectors the following information in all steam plants coming within the jurisdiction of the Engineers' Act:

Name of the firm, or premises.
Capacity of boiler, or boilers.
Pressure at which it is operated.
Number of shifts.
Name of engineer or fireman.
Number of his certificate, if he has one; if not, report it so.
Any information relating to the conduct of the engineer affecting his proper qualifications in holding a certificate.

All information relating to the above is promptly submitted to our Chief Inspector, who, in turn, hands the same over to the Engineers' Board for such action as may be required or deemed essential. I do not hesitate to say that Engineers' Board, while reasonably considerate in all cases, have found it necessary to require engineers in charge of boilers coming within the provisions of that Act, or desiring immediate employment in such capacity, to go to Toronto and take examinations which would entitle them to the necessary qualifications.

So that I do not hesitate to say that the Act is well observed in this district, and that I will appreciate any reliable information that would tend to correct any violations that have not come to my notice.

Bakeshops.

The bakeshops in this district—and when I say "this district" I refer principally to this city—are about similar to conditions prevailing a year ago. In fact, they are, in nearly all cases, operated in the same premises and by the same people, some of whom would never require the attention of the inspector, and others who would require an inspector sitting on the doorstep all the time to keep them within the bounds of reasonable sanitary conditions. The small shops are the worst sinners in this respect. As frequently pointed out, bakeshops come largely under the jurisdiction of the Board of Health, and where jurisdiction and authority are divided regulations are more difficult to enforce.

I may say, however, that by constant vigilance a fair standard has been maintained.

Laundries.

In regard to laundries, I have to say that they are in a good condition throughout my district. Modern safeguards have been installed to the extent of what might be termed "marked progress" during the past few years. As to laundries conducted by Mongolians or other foreigners, and which came within the provisions of the Factories Act recently, these premises have to secure a license from the city here before they would be allowed to operate; and, in order to secure this license, they have had to have their premises pass an inspection of the Board of Health. So that between the Board of Health and the Factory regulations they are kept well under control.

Investigations.

It is a standing order of our Chief Inspector to investigate all serious or fatal accidents happening within our district as soon as possible after the same has come to our knowledge. On the basis of this instruction, I have made six special investigations this year where fatal accidents were involved, besides some others relating to the safety of buildings, all of which are referred to in detail in reports submitted to the Department.

In regard to these special investigations, it may be sufficient to say that in nearly all cases of serious or fatal accident, a lesson has been learned, even at the cost of a human life or serious physical impairment, and the value of these investigations is revealed in the possibility of saving future lives in adopting methods of prevention, and by disseminating the dangers incident to certain lines of occupation or industry.

Heating and Ventilation.

The subject of heating and ventilation, as frequently described in former reports, "go hand in hand" and in this respect it may be said "that without a proper system of ventilation, a practical, economical and satisfactory system of heating is impossible.

It may be said, however, that the question of fuel and the closer attention to the waste ends of factory production, as well as the physical necessities relating to the comfort of persons employed in various occupations in factories, have brought the question of heating and ventilation to the close attention of employers generally within the past few years. To this may be added, the general sentiment that prevails in regard to industrial and occupational diseases which are classed as "preventable," All this has contributed, more or less, to better conditions, some even going so far as to spend, individually, hundreds of dollars in installing systems of heat, ventilation, and refrigerating filters for pure water, with the object of maintaining their premises in conformity with, and, if possible, in advance of the most modern sanitary requirements.

Such people are deserving of the greatest commendation for their example and practical citizenship. Apart from this, I am convinced that their efforts will be rewarded in a substantial way through the progress that is sure to follow the path of progress and enterprise inspired by such high humanitarian ideals.

Summing up the situation as above recited, it may be said that progress is gradually being made, and under prevailing conditions, and conditions that appear on the horizon, it may be assumed that an evolution in this direction is rapidly taking form in the public mind. And when public sentiment gets behind a movement it is invariably followed with success. This paragraph applies in a general way to all sanitary conditions, and is based on the statistical records and investigations of preventable diseases. Volumes could be written and quotations of prominent scientific men by the score submitted in proof of the national losses prevailing through the channels of preventable diseases which are mainly caused through unsanitary conditions.

The Safety of Buildings.

My attention has been directed to the safety of some factory buildings during the year to the extent of a special investigation, the detail of which has been submitted to the Department in the form of a special report. There is nothing unusual about this, as it is a condition that is likely to prevail from time to time in-

definitely, owing to the growth and development of manufacturing industry. For instance, premises are pressed into service as factories which were never built for, or intended either in design or sanitary equipment for that purpose, and to which its strength and stability is often of even greater importance. To this may be added the fact that frequently partitions, beams, and joisting are cut away to make room for elevators and other necessary equipment to meet the requirements of the industry. Heavy machinery is also sometimes installed on floors that were never intended for other than household requirements.

Child Labor.

This old, but ever new subject always seems to provide food for thought and discussion. This Province has no occasion to be alarmed at the extent of child labor now prevailing.

I have had occasion to remove seven children, which included two girls, from factories during the year, some of them lacking a few days, some a few months, others a year, and in one case three years, of being the required age of fourteen years when they could be employed. The two girls were employed in the same factory. In each of the other cases, not more than one boy was employed by the same person, and all in lumber mills.

The usual methods were followed in securing employment. The child and his parents would say he was fourteen years old, and the employer would take it for granted that the statement was sufficient. In some cases they even had a written statement or certificate from the parents, but when I would ask them to have that certificate verified they would take it away but fail to return, which was evidence that the statement was not correct.

The two girls were employed in a factory where no machinery was operated, and at employment by which they were sitting down all the time; and while it might be said that no great injury could result from such employment, yet the opportunity of attending school was deprived them, apart from which the legal requirements had to be observed.

As above stated, these features, being previously discussed, I only need to again endorse the views expressed therein, and I may add that, if press reports are correct, it is indeed fortunate that we have not in this Province child labor conditions as revealed by a Royal Commission and recently reported to the State Government to the south of us.

In conclusion, I desire to state that all features relating to our official duties have received my earnest and faithful attention throughout the year, and in this I have received the able assitance of our Chief Inspector and the best service of the Department.

Respectfully submitted

Thos. Keilty.

REPORT OF INSPECTOR FRED KELLOND.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report as Inspector of Factories and Shops in the district assigned to me during the year just closed.

I am pleased to be able to report a continuance of business activity among the manufacturers during the past year and a very large increase in the number of factories and employees in my district. There appears to be every indication that this prosperity will continue for some time. A general feeling of confidence is prevalent, and factory owners are enlarging or planning enlargements to their plants in all parts of my district. It is also very satisfactory to note that in making changes there is an apparent endeavor to improve working conditions. I am asked quite frequently to assist in perfecting plans and to make suggestions along lines more nearly ideal. This is very encouraging to a Factory Inspector, and goes to show that the importance of having such an official is being better appreciated and also that it is becoming more widely understood that what is in the interest of the employee is in the interest of the employer.

CHILD LABOR.

As I have intimated in previous reports child labor can hardly be considered a problem in this Province. At the same time it is always a subject of vital importance. The prevention of child labor requires constant watchfulness on the part of the Inspector as I am satisfied that if there was any evidence of laxity on our part many of the factories would resemble " Kindergartens " and many parents would be ready and willing to sacrifice their little ones. It is only by being "on the job" all the time that child labor can be kept down to the minimum as at present. As I have intimated in previous reports some means by which birth certificates of Canadian born children could be secured at a nominal cost would be of great assistance.

SAFEGUARDING OF MACHINERY.

The safeguarding of machinery has at all time my careful and serious attention. I find very little opposition to having guards put on wherever there appears to be any danger, but it is not always so easy to have the guards kept on. It is a difficult proposition educating to the fact some people that they are liable to accident as well as others, and I am more than ever convinced that if the makers of machine tools of all kinds were compelled to supply guards as part of the machine and to cover up all gears, etc. (as some makers do now), the result would be better guards and they would be more generally used by the operators. The importance of guarding dangerous parts of machinery, elevator shafts, belts, pulleys, etc., is being more and more recognized by progressive manufacturers.

CANNING FACTORIES.

I have in my district thirty-five canning and preserving establishments. I think I can safely report that in the matter of the general cleanliness of the work rooms and the products of these factories they were never as good as during the past season. In almost every case I could find no fault in this respect. In several of the new factories the surrounding grounds were not as they should be.

This was largely attributable to the lack of drainage, the factories being situated in low lying lands and the season's work coming on before the plant was finished; and while the interior was all right the exterior was in some cases unsatisfactory. These conditions will be remedied before the opening of another season.

Apple Evaporators.

I am pleased to be able to report some improvements in the condition of the apple evaporating industry. There is still much room for improvement in many of these places but the general condition is better. The method of handling the apples, the cleanliness of the employees and workroom is very much improved, and I hope soon will be all that can be desired.

Ventilation and Sanitation.

The proper ventilation of basements used as show rooms chiefly by department stores has received some attention from me. I found several of these places where the only means of ventilation were openings on the street level. This I think is positively the worst excuse for ventilation, as what little air does get in is laden with dust from the roads. I have insisted that ventilating ducts be installed and work is now going on in this direction. The removal of dust arising from the operation of "stripping cards" in cotton mills has received some attention, and while in one of the cotton mills in my district a movable bin with an exhaust fan attachment is in use with very good results; it is the only mill in my district where there is any provision of this kind. I hope soon to have this condition remedied, as I understand one of the cotton mills in the east of the Province propose installing an apparatus operating on the vacuum cleaning system, which it is claimed will collect all the dust arising from "striping cards." If this is so I have no doubt I shall be able to have all the cotton mills in my district fitted with them.

Fire Escapes.

I have had a number of fire escapes erected during the year, in fact there is generally one or two on order at all times. They have all been put up according to Department specifications. In this connection I wish to mention the kind co-operation and influence of Chief TenEyck of the Hamilton Fire Department who is always ready and willing to give his valuable time to assist me to improve conditions.

Elevators.

Elevators are a great source of accidents. I have endeavored to have all elevator shafts and cars protected in accordance with the Ontario Factories Act.

Bake Shops.

I have paid some attention to bake shops and where necessary have called in the services of the Board of Health Inspectors who I always found willing to help. In this way I succeeded in having two shops closed in one city, as we considered premises unfit for use as bake shops.

Engineers' Act.

The enforcement of the Stationary Engineers' Act has had my constant attention during the year, and I found but few engineers who had not the necessary certificates.

Overtime Permits.

About the usual number of overtime permits was applied for and granted. I make a point to learn all the particulars possible; but the reason usually is a sudden rush of work and the impossibility of getting experienced help. I have yet to meet the employer who will say he thinks overtime pays; but his employees would sooner work two or three nights in the week than Saturday afternoon. I do not know of any factory whose female employees work more than 60 hours per week. I am inclined to be in favor of abolishing overtime permits.

Convention.

I had the honor and privilege of being one of the representatives of this Province at the twenty-sixth annual convention of the International Association of Factory Inspectors which was held during the first week in June, 1912, at Washington, D.C. The meeting was productive of a fund of valuable knowledge. Many interesting papers were read and subsequently discussed. There were no social engagements, and consequently more time for real business. The knowledge obtained by the exchange of ideas, and hearing the experiences of Factory Inspectors from other localities, cannot be measured from a monetary standpoint.

I have endeavored to carry out the duties of my office impartially, and have been treated with the utmost courtesy by manufacturers, and can say that each year produces a better understanding and a better observance of the laws—in fact an improvement in all matters pertaining to the safety and well being of the toilers in the factory.

Respectfully submitted,

Fred Kellond.

REPORT OF INSPECTOR S. J. MALLION.

Sir,—I have the honor to submit a report of the inspection of factories and shops in the district assigned to me for the year 1912.

The past year has been a remarkable one for our commercial industries. Never in the history of the majority of them has their output been so large, and the managers of these industries are to be congratulated on the manner in which they met this great wave of prosperity. It required no little skill to meet the requirements of our vast country with its rapidly increasing population, but from personal observation our manufacturers appeared to be able to satisfy the demands of the people, and retain within our borders the manufacture of those goods, thus giving employment to an increasing army of employees. A noticeable feature was the demand for help, everywhere I travelled there seemed to be the one cry "More skilled labor wanted."

Labor has been a great problem to the manufacturer during the past year. "Scouts" were sent over to the motherland in the hope of securing the needed help, but even this progressive policy did not meet all the requirements. Female help has been very scarce, and although the wages offered in many cases were good, it did not induce girls to go into factory work.

During the year the territory between Sudbury and Sault Ste. Marie was added to my district. This entailed considerable extra travelling, but I endeavored to give the work the care and attention which the conditions required, particularly at Sault Ste. Marie, where conditions were such as to require immediate action and a firm hand in dealing with those concerned, some of the details of which I shall refer to in another part of my report.

Hours of Labor.

The hours of labor throughout the district averaged about fifty-five hours per week. Many of the factories, employing male help only, worked considerable overtime during the latter part of the year. This was particularly noticeable among the furniture factories. Overtime permits were issued to a number of factories employing female help. This was not done, however, until proof had been given that conditions were satisfactory.

Guarding Machinery.

This most important part of an Inspectors' work has received very careful attention during the year, in all cases where practicable guards of a suitable nature have been recommended. I regret to say that while these guards were provided by the employer, they are not in many instances used by the employees in whose interests they were intended. The average employee, when questioned regarding the non use of the guards, will reply that he can do more work without them; forgetting entirely that the manufacturer has provided at the instance of our recommendation guards for his machines, and further forgetting that nature had provided him with fingers and hands that if once destroyed can never be replaced by man, be he ever so skilful. In fairness to the manufacturer I would remark that many of them have informed me that they are quite willing for their employees to use the guards and turn out such quantity of work as they are able. On the other hand in justice to the employees who use the guards as provided, I would say that if I were to find a manufacturer who had discharged an employee or had a guard removed because of the amount of work turned out after the said employee had used the guard in a faithful manner, I would prosecute him as hard as the law would permit.

Bake Shops.

The bake shops throughout the district are in good condition. These shops have been exceptionally well taken care of, floors have been regularly swept and washed, the walls and ceilings have received coats of paint or whitewash twice during the year, while the troughs, utensils and other fixtures all appear to have been cleaned daily. When Sault Ste. Marie was added to my district, I was informed that some of the bakeshops of that city were not as sanitary as they should be, so on my first visit to that place I gave the bake shops a careful inspection, at the same time advising the proprietors that our Department would insist

on all bake shops being conducted along sanitary lines. This advice was well acted upon by all the bakeries with the exception of three, namely: G. Vanina, Peter Rouches, and S. Dini. These men not having taken heed to my warning, I laid an information against them before Police Magistrate Elliott, charging them with violating the Bake Shop Act. They were accordingly arraigned before the magistrate, and after hearing the evidence against them they were scathingly scored by the Court, for keeping such unsanitary shops, and were fined respectively, $20, $40, and $30, with $1.60 costs added in each case. These prosecutions have brought good results, as on my next visit to Sault Ste. Marie all these shops, as well as all the others, were in good condition, some being exceptionally so.

Child Labor.

I am pleased to report that child labor throughout my district does not exist. Occasionally a case will turn up where the child, in order to secure employment, had given its age as fourteen years, but on being questioned by an Inspector, will, in most cases admit the truth. To avoid cases of this kind, and to guard against child labor in any form, I have endeavored to impress upon the manufacturers the necessity of not allowing a boy or girl to commence work without first producing a proper birth certificate from the parents or guardians, and in most cases this rule has been followed.

Laundries.

All the steam laundries throughout the district are in good condition. The hand laundries, which are nearly all conducted by the Chinese, are not in as good condition as I would like them to be, but they are improving, and in the course of time I expect to be able to educate them either by moral persuasion or through our law courts that they must obey our laws and keep their shops in a sanitary condition. On my first visit to Sault Ste. Marie, in July, I found the two steam laundries in good condition, but most of the Chinese laundries were very bad. I gave them a copy of the Act printed in their own language with the request that they cease cooking, eating, and sleeping in their laundries, which is contrary to the law. On October 1st I returned to Sault Ste. Marie and again visited all the Chinese laundries. Six of these had not made any attempt to comply with my suggestions and recommendations, so I laid an information before the Police Magistrate against the proprietors with the result that they were found guilty and fined heavily, in all $105, with $20 costs added. On December 17th I again visited Sault Ste. Marie and again visited all the Chinese laundries, on this occasion I found that some had made a decided improvement in the conditions of their respective shops and were now within the provisions of the Act. Four laundries were, however, only making a "bluff" at observing the law, bogus cooking and eating rooms had been provided while the laundry proper was actually the cooking and eating place. I again brought the proprietors of these laundries before the Police Magistrate, charging them as using their respective laundries as living rooms. The charges were sustained, the magistrate inflicting heavy fines in two cases while the other two were allowed off on suspended sentence on the understanding that their premises would be put in proper condition within one month, so that they could comply with all the conditions of the Act. During the prosecution of these cases the lawyer for the defence took exception to my interpretation of the term "living room" as contained in the Factories' Act amendment of 1911

and as the term was not defined a spirited argument ensued. In view of these facts, I would strongly recommend that the term "living room" be clearly defined so that there can be no mistaking its true meaning.

Fire Escapes.

During the year I have had a number of fire escapes erected in accordance with our plans and specifications, thus giving ample means of escape in case of fire. I am pleased to report that during the year there were no accidents or deaths through fire. Most of the factories throughout the district are equipped with fire escapes, those that are not are constructed with excellent fire exits in the form of two or more good stairways, the latter exits, are after all is said and done, the best, as they are familiar to all the employees, and in case of fire are easy of access and can be used with a greater degree of safety.

General Conditions.

The general conditions of the factories throughout the district are good, in fact, they show marked improvement; many of them have had large additions erected, and in nearly all cases the most modern conveniences have been installed. The ventilation, heating, lighting and sanitation in the various factories are good, the manufacturer realizes that in order to retain his employees and secure the best possible work from them good wholesome conditions must prevail, the time has gone by when the workman was treated as though he was a mere machine, he is now regarded by the successful manufacturer as a part of the business. His comfort while in the workshop is considered, he is taken more into confidence by the superintendent or manager and treated as becoming an intelligent workman, who after all contributes a great deal towards the success of a thriving industry.

Stationary Engineers' Act.

The Stationary Engineers' Act has been well observed during the year. Occasionally a complaint came in regarding some plant which was being operated by a man without a certificate, but in most of these cases I found that the regular engineer had resigned and a temporary engineer was being employed under the thirty days' clause of the Act, until a qualified man could be secured. I have given the Act careful attention and have tried to have it strictly enforced, and from results obtained I have been fairly successful.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

S. J. Mallion.

REPORT OF INSPECTOR M. J. TUTT.

Sir,—I have the honour of submitting to you a report of my work as Factories' and Shops' Inspector for the year ending December 31, 1912.

I am pleased to be able to report that great activity prevails in manufacturing circles in every town and city I visited during the year.

The manufacturer is brimful of business, and when an Inspector visits his plant for the purpose of making an inspection, he (the Inspector) has got to know his business. If he makes recommendations he must be able to tell why he does so, and how the work may be done. If the Inspector is unable to do so, the manufacturer or manager loses interest in the work; but, on the other hand, if you can show how he can make a saving, or how he can safeguard against accident, or make it more comfortable for his workers, he will in a great majority of cases be pleased to carry out the recommendations made.

Our work is rapidly growing; the number of factories and shops are increasing fast. The extra distance we have to travel to get to the work, the new methods of doing the work, and the introduction of electricity as a motive power, all cause extra work for the Inspector. He goes into a factory and is questioned about a certain work, and if he cannot answer off-hand, his ability is then questioned; but if he stops long enough to look the situation over, and points out how the work can be done, then asks of the manager why he did not think of this plan before, he may not answer, but will ask you when you will be back this way again, as he contemplates making some changes and would like to have your opinion on them. In cases of this kind, I advise them that if at any time they feel the need of an Inspector, to write the office and their requirements will be attended to as soon as possible.

I have carefully attended to all duties pertaining to factories and shop inspection, and with pleasure report improvements. In some cases great improvements in their conditions.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

H. J. Tutt.

REPORT OF INSPECTOR MRS. BROWN.

Sir,—I beg to submit the following report of the factories, workshops, and mercantile establishments in my district for the year 1912.

In the inspection of factories, workshops and mercantile establishments in my district during the past year much the same ground has been covered as in former years, and as no new features have presented themselves, there can be little variation in this report.

I have tried to inspect as many factories and workshops in the territory assigned to me as possible, and may say that compliance with the law in general is noticeable. Either through statutory obligation or voluntary effort, improvements have been made in nearly all matters coming under the Act. However, while improvement has been made, and while it is pleasing to say agreeable things, one cannot shut one's eyes to certain existing conditions, and there is still work for the Inspector. Experience has demonstrated that constant watchfulness is necessary, because there are those who when they have been brought up to the required state have to be held there, and for that reason, as well as various others, re-visits have to be made.

The subjects in this report are mainly those referred to last year, and are touched on only briefly, as it is impossible in a report of this kind to give a complete review of my daily experiences. Generally a recommendation has been sufficient to secure compliance with the law, as employers recognize the fact that their own interests demand observance of the Act. Sometimes even a suggestion made, where we have no power to enforce, is acted upon, and this is encouraging to us, showing as it does the willingness of the employer to co-operate with us.

The old hostility to Inspectors is disappearing, and we are accepted courteously in most cases, if not entirely welcome.

Lighting.

The lighting of factories and shops is really an important matter. The lighting of modern workshops is responsible for a good deal of defective eyesight, and shops management should give the matter more consideration and try to improve conditions as far as possible. That eye strain is a very fruitful cause of bodily ills among those who work constantly in artificial light in well known. The prevention of accidents and injuries is looked after to some extent, but there are perhaps as many suffering from defective eyesight, for which bad lighting is responsible, more or less serious, as those injured by machinery or other means. Thus it is always a handicap, for while there may be a place in the factory for one who is maimed or halt, there certainly is not for the blind. The injury to eyesight does not seem to be properly estimated, or is overlooked altogether. Imperfect eyesight is a great drawback, as because of it mistakes are more liable to be made, to say nothing of the greater possibility of accidents due to the lack of proper lighting. Enquiries are sometimes made of me as to what is the standard, but, reforms are difficult to make under the circumstances.

Child Labour.

As stated in my report last year, child labour has not as yet assumed any very alarming proportions. Indeed, I may say I am not aware of any permanent child labor in my district. I believe it to be well in hand, although in this, as in many other provisions of the Act, employers are liable to wait until they receive the first warning; instant compliance, however, usually follows an order to discharge a child found working under the legal age. The many phases of this question, with all its difficulties, have been gone into so thoroughly in other reports that further reference to it may seem unnecessary, yet to those interested it is a matter of such moment that one can hardly make a report without alluding to it.

Hair.

Among other features of the Act to which attention has been given, and which requires much insistence before it is carried out, is the mode of wearing the hair during work hours. It seems to be one of the "little things," and is hard to enforce. Some employees are very independent and very restive under control, and although forewomen and employers do make a reasonable attempt to have the rule complied with, there seems to be great difficulty in doing so. Year after year orders are issued to see that girls wear their hair safely pinned up, or caps are recommended, and the danger of accidents from loosely hanging or much be-ribboned hair is pointed out. Whether the girls consider an order to wear their hair arranged according to law an encroachment on their personal rights I don't know, but they continue to wear it in the prevailing style at the risk of being scalped or otherwise injured.

Cleanliness.

This phase of factory inspection I find is one that requires constant surveillance, and even with that it is difficult to have cleanly conditions maintained. It is a condition that apparently suffers from a relapse soon after inspection. Orders issued may be, and in many cases are, complied with; but when making a subsequent inspection I frequently find that the "cleaning up" is a thing of the past, and the last state of the place sometimes worse than the first. There are many degrees

between absolute dirt and satisfactory cleanliness, and thoroughly swept floors and stairways are more rare than they should be, and there is still a good deal to be wished for in regard to this requirement of the law. The necessity for cleanliness does not seem to appeal very strongly to those who violate the law in this respect. They may see the desirability of cleanliness, but not the absolute necessity for it, and these sort of people are hard to convince.

In factories where floors are sprinkled regularly once a week, a disinfectant is sometimes used in the water, and this is an excellent idea, as it tends to a great extent to prevent the spread of disease. Of the many reasons why workshops and factories should be kept clean, the health of the employees is the most important; but besides this, it encourages better workmanship, as employees will work with greater skill and accomplish more in clean and comfortable quarters.

The practice of sweeping and cleaning while operatives are at work is unsanitary, and complaints have been made of this work being done after the employees arrive. Work like this should most certainly be done before they come, or at some other suitable hour, as the inhaling of dust is both irritating and injurious. Employers are sometimes annoyed at having their attention called to the dirty condition of their premises. They think we do not understand their business, and assure us that the nature of the work prevents cleanliness; but I often find industries of the same kind in the Province kept in an orderly and clean state, which goes to show that it is not impossible to attain to what is required by the Act. If the cleanly condition of his premises were looked upon by the employer as a business proposition as well as a moral obligation, better results would follow. As it is, in the rush of business moral obligations are frequently forgotten.

Sanitation.

While sanitation in general is improved, and the law fairly well observed in this respect, I have found there are still some places lacking the requisite number of closets for males and females. The improvements in modern structural work of late years has done much to assist us in our efforts to remove many of the old evils which we had to contend with; but even with this the necessity for separate closets for males and females is sometimes overlooked. Compliance, however, usually follows orders to provide extra accommodation. There are also cases where conditions are such as to warrant recommendations; but orders are withheld owing to contemplated changes in buildings, or the removal to other premises. Before taking any definite action we have to take into consideration the locality and circumstances, and act accordingly. This is especially so in regard to the installation of closets. Closets not enclosed, tanks out of repair and improper flushing are some of the matters which have required attention; also insufficient lighting and ventilation. To have closets kept in a clean condition seems to be more difficult, and it requires constant attention; for there are employees who will abuse and destroy property without the slightest compunction, and it seems hardly fair to censure an employer for allowing them to become victims of their own vandalism. If a matron were put in charge of lavatories to see that they were kept clean, and instructed to report abuses, it would be to the advantage of the employer.

We hear sometimes of the undesirable location of toilet rooms. This is something which should be particularly considered when designing workshops, etc. An inconvenient location, or one too public will often be the cause of their disuse, and no matter how well they are fitted up, if these two features are neglected, the efforts of the employer will not be appreciated. The separation of the sexes and provision

for separate approaches to closets will appeal to anyone who has a knowledge of the situation. What constitutes separate approaches has in the past been the cause of some contention, but a proper idea is being instilled in the minds of employers.

In certain kinds of industries failure to keep floors dry and clean is a condition frequently found, and while it is said that it is hard to keep cement floors dry owing to depressions which are soon made by constant traffic and water forming little puddles, it seems this could be overcome by laying hard brick floors, and when depressions are made the bricks could be taken up and packing put underneath and bricks relaid; but wooden racks should be provided for help in order to keep them off either concrete or brick floorings. Asphalt, however, seems to furnish the better flooring for canning factories.

Temperature.

I find the temperature in a great many workshops not at all what it should be. Especially is this the case on Monday mornings. Many employees have long distances to come to work, sometimes coming in chilled, or it may be with wet feet and skirts, and often have to wait considerable time before the place is properly heated. This is not conducive to health, and serious results are liable to follow. The foundations of disease are no doubt frequently laid under these circumstances. Occasionally a reasonable temperature is obtained at the sacrifice of all ventilation. No one objects to fresh air if properly warmed, but if that cannot be had, the vitiated air is preferred to cold. Temperature should be high enough for comfort and admit of proper ventilation. While employers are sometimes well aware of these conditions, they do not always give themselves much concern if there is no complaint from the workers, and they are surprised when the Inspector mentions the matter to them. They will comply with the law when it is brought to their notice, but evidently do not believe in crossing the bridge before they come to it. The question of proper ventilation combined with adequate heating may present difficulties, but should not be too difficult of a solution, which should be sought until found.

Excessive heat, of course, is bad, too, and although something has been done towards lowering the temperature, especially in laundries, much remains to be done in most places before a "suitable temperature" is established.

Emergency Rooms.

A desirable adjunct to a factory where women and girls are employed would be an emergency room. In small tenant factories where there is little space it is almost impossible to secure even a proper dressing room, but there should be no difficulty in the larger and better equipped factories providing a room where women could be taken if feeling ill or faint, as is frequently the case, and proper attention given them when necessary. In one of the large electrical plants an emergency room has been provided for the men in case of accident or shock, but there appears to be none for women and girls.

In the better class of factories washing facilities are provided, but they should be more general, because personal cleanliness has an undoubtedly good effect on an employee. A person feels better in every way whose clothing is suited for the particular kind of work he or she has to do, but they like to have an opportunity of changing these garments, often soiled, and have a "wash up" before leaving the factory or workshop. While the provision of meal and dressing rooms certainly

renders factory life more endurable, we have to admit that some employees do not always take advantage of such improved conditions, and rooms are often a litter of all sorts of food and papers, Unless an attendant can be engaged to supervise the room, it is quickly in an unsatisfactory condition. The same may be said of lavatories, and it is only fair in matters of this sort that generous co-operation should be extended by the employee.

Conclusion.

It might seem that in this report attention is directed only to irregularities, and to a certain extent this has to be, owing to the subject and nature of the work. As there seems bound to be irregularities, we can only do our best to keep the law before those who wilfully violate it, or who are merely negligent.

I wish to record my appreciation of our Chief's kindly consideration, and for advice and counsel in the direction of my duties.

Yours respectfully,

Annie Brown.

REPORT OF INSPECTOR MISS M. CARLYLE.

Sir,—The close of the year 1912 brings with it the duty of reviewing the work accomplished, and giving a report of same to you.

In reviewing the work performed since the last report, there is very little to add to the general duties. A great deal of work is frequently done that apparently bears no immediate fruit, and of which no formal report can be made.

It is impossible for me to inspect the different workshops and factories and mercantile houses very often during the year, but my time has been devoted to those places which require the most careful attention. Experience has shown me that where we are able to revisit factories frequently our suggestions are more promptly complied with. There is a wide contrast between the best conditions of factory life and the worst. The best cannot be reached in all cases, but where there is an effort made to add some improvement, we must be satisfied to procure the necessary alterations one by one.

The inspection of small places is very important, as the sanitary and safety precautions are likely to be disregarded, and the idea seems to prevail that anything will do where so few are employed.

I have visited nearly every kind of factory, workshop and mercantile house in which women are employed in the district allotted to me. The rooms of factories and workshops very generally are clean, and fairly well ventilated. In no instance has there been shown any disposition to defy the law, and I feel perfectly confident in saying that the the law is most generally complied with.

We have nothing to record but marked progress in the conditions. I believe that both the spirit and the letter of the law are, generally speaking, observed, with few exceptions. I may say that the work increases yearly as new factories come into existence, which they have done very rapidly this year. Others are undergoing changes and improvement. The Inspector seldom calls but what he finds something to be remedied. At the same time, the manufacturers are becoming familiar with the law, and realize its aim, therefore the more calls for the Inspector the more time is consumed. In the majority of cases the instructions of Inspectors are fairly

well carried out, and there are instances where a number of improvements are attended to without waiting for the Inspector. Improvements proceed slowly, and occupy of necessity a good deal of time in carrying them through.

The Province of Ontario has enjoyed another year of prosperity. Industrial activity has been well maintained, and a good many establishments have considerably increased the number of their employees. Most of them have had all the orders which they could conveniently fill. They are busy, and likely to be so for some time.

Clothing.

The hardest and least satisfactory inspection is that in which men's ready-made clothing is manufactured. The men engaged in this work are constantly moving from place to place. They consequently install themselves as cheaply as possible. During the year I have made a special effort to locate these shops, as far as the law permits, with salutary effect. I am pleased to report that the idea has been impressed upon most of those contractors that they must keep their premises in a reasonably clean condition, if they are to continue in the manufacture of clothing. Nevertheless, it cannot be said that, though improvements are noted, the evil has been eradicated, only the surface conditions have been bettered. Some of those contractors have secured better and cleaner workshops; even among the most backward there is a marked improvement. Some of those shops during the winter months, owing to the large consumption of gas, both for heating irons and lighting, constitute conditions which could be well improved on. The importance of the law in relation to sanitary appliances and the proper maintenance is very difficult. When closets are placed in the entry way and are used in common by two or more shops, it is difficult to place the responsibility of uncleanliness on the proper person. In order that the law be observed, frequent visits are required to be made. The statutory hours of labour are not to my knowledge exceeded. It is purely a question of sanitation. There is, however, a tendency to move out of tenement houses into factories, where closer inspection can be exercised. The number of workshops where there is nothing to complain of, in this way shows how inexcusable and unnecessary the want of cleanliness in the remainder is. The closing of every one of those workshops would not throw a solitary person out of employment: It would simply drive them from the wretched places in which they now labour into well regulated factories.

In workshops where clothing is made it is very difficult to estimate the amount of cubic capacity, as in these cases raw material and made-up stock is piled up. This amount of stock varies from day to day.

Child Labour.

The law prohibiting the employment of children under fourteen years of age in most cases is complied with. The number of children employed has decreased during the year. I have endeavoured to impress on the minds of superintendents of factories that this section of the law as well as others must be lived up to. No present gain or paltry earnings will compensate the child for the loss of school privileges, which fit the young for future usefulness, and the highest places in our Canadian life. I think that it should be compulsory that such minors should be able to read and write simple sentences in the English language. The justice of it cannot be questioned, for the safety of the public depends largely on the education of the children; and if we cannot have the education in any other way, it should be compulsory. Employers are fully aware of their duties, and live up to them fairly

well. The procuring of certificates from children and keeping them on file seems to be well understood by employers. I have found after the dismissal of one child under age from a certain factory, the same child is found elsewhere in a very short time. Upon investigating, we invariably find the child has passed the legal age.

Sanitation.

The special attention given to this matter has effected considerable improvement. The sanitary conditions of our factories and workshops is a matter of great importance, for on it depends to a great extent the health, well-being and energy of the operators. In cases where better sanitary arrangements were found necessary, notices were sent to employers, all of which have been complied with, or are in the process of construction. The most of our manufacturing establishments are in a fairly good sanitary condition, although in some there is still room for further improvement. Some are not kept in that condition of cleanliness which is conducive to health. It is true that dirt is a necessity in many occupations. It is also true that such dirt could be very easily removed, and by having this done the workers would gain in health and self-respect. I find that in many cases where proper sanitary conditions are wanting, it is many times the fault of the operators themselves, who are careless and untidy. Sometimes I find the employers ready to give up in despair all efforts towards order and cleanliness. They ruthlessly destroy the most expensive plumbing, and litter and soil rooms uselessly. On the other hand, there are women of refined habits and high sense of order who carry those qualities into their working surroundings. Apart from the question of cleanliness, which requires constant attention, I again report the lack of privacy and the absence of ventilated space between the conveniences and the workrooms, which appears to be one of the grievances in some factories.

I am sorry to have to report the objectionable habit of men smoking while at work in tailor shops, and would again repeat that there should be a sufficient number of spittoons placed in various parts of workshop and factory where men are employed. Suitable and cleanly arrangements should be maintained in every factory to enable workers to change their clothing and secure personal cleanliness. A liberal supply of soap and towels should be included in the washing conveniences, and should be such as to enable each person to wash in clean water. It is pleasant to record that the provision of washing appliances is steadily growing, and in a number of factories the arrangements are really admirable. They show the greatest consideration on the part of the employers for the comfort and convenience of their employees. It should be realized that the cleaning of the floors is even more important than the cleaning of walls, as every movement stirs up some of the dirt and imparts it to the atmosphere.

The proper conditions, by the majority of the large firms, are maintained at a high standard. The same might be said of many smaller firms. But it would be dangerous to assume that Inspectors would be justified in any relaxation of their efforts to secure strict compliance of the requirements of the law.

Ventilation.

The continued efforts of our staff are effecting a gradual improvement in the atmospheric conditions of workshops and factories. In many cases both the employer and employed are slow to recognize and appreciate the benefit of ample ventilation. In other cases the structural condition of buildings prevents effectual ventilation by

natural means, and the provision of some method of mechanical means has to be requested. To reduce the causes of impure air, if they cannot be wholly removed, is our aim. The rooms of most of the large factories, generally speaking, are clean, well ventilated and well lighted. Manufacturers are aware that men and women can do more work in pure air than in foul. It has been well said that no man can do his best unless he is physically comfortable. Excessive heat or cold, poor light and, worse than all, bad air, are positive hindrances to good work. That foul air and unclean surroundings are injurious to health, are facts known to the common mind. In some cases, the means used for heating workrooms is a matter upon which I have often had occasion to feel dissatisfied. No heating of a room can be said to be complete unless provision has been made for supplying it with pure air. Stale air is as unwholesome as stale water, and it is now one of the primary truths of sanitary science that perfect drainage, good ventilation and cleanly surroundings are the necessary conditions of life.

The use of electric light is becoming almost universal in workshops and factories with beneficial results. It is to be hoped that electricity will be substituted for gas in all processes, especially for heating flatirons in laundries and tailor shops. It would improve the atmosphere in those places very materially. Ventilation is ordinarily accepted to be the removal of foul air from within and its replenishment of pure air from without. This is true as far as it goes, but several other points of hardly less importance must be taken into account also. We must not only effect a change of air, but in our climate, particularly in the winter, the requisite temperature must be imparted to it, and it must be moved through the building in such a manner that currents of all sorts shall be avoided as far as possible. I have never known objection being made to fresh air, when it is provided adequately warm, and not in the form of a draught. Owners give away their case when they often tell me that I should come in summer, when I would find all the windows open. Ventilation is much more frequently found in a defective condition than other provisions for ordinary health. There is, I suppose, no section of the Factories Act more frequently infringed upon than this section dealing with the maintenance of sufficient ventilation.

Over-time.

I would again draw attention to the subject of over-time. Some of our firms exhaust their allowance in a short time by working two or three nights each week, and then make application for a second permit, which we Inspectors have no power to grant. There are many employers who deny the advantage of the over-time exemption, and who refuse to claim it. Nevertheless, they successfully compete with others in the same line of business as those who declare it to be a necessity.

Many employers, without making use of the over-time permit, have been able to satisfy the demands of a thoughtless public and at the same time guard the health of their employees, which should remove the seeming conflict of interest between the gratification of some few hundred of inconsiderate people on the one hand and the health of several thousand girls and women on the other.

No increased number of over-time permits have been issued this year.

New Factories.

The locating of new industries is a feature of the work which requires the untiring efforts of the Inspector.

I am pleased to notice that many occupants of new factories request a visit from the inspector more than formerly, before starting operations, in order to

ascertain what is necessary, but there are other manufacturers who appear to regard this with indifference. It is an everyday occurrence to find places in which a number of persons are and have been employed for some time, carrying on their work without the least intention on their part of taking any steps to inform the Department of their existence. In some cases the owner professes to be ignorant that the provisions of the Factories Act apply to his workshop. Sometimes he remarks in a grieved way that no Inspector has visited him. In the present day, when the Factories Act has been enforced in most of the points for so many years, I have but scant sympathy with excuses tendered on the ground of ignorance of such facts that it is necessary to send a notice of new factories to our Department.

Light.

The proper lighting of workrooms should be considered as carefully as the placing of safeguards on dangerous machinery or guarding of elevator openings or the ventilation and observing of proper sanitary conditions. I have frequently noted this serious element of danger in many factories, namely; the absence of light.

A dangerous machine is rendered doubly dangerous and an unguarded hoist becomes a death trap when it is placed where daylight does not penetrate. True, artificial light may be provided instead, but there is a tendency to economize in the matter of artificial light, and one has to go very carefully in narrow passages, dark corners, and unlighted stairs. Unfortunately, the workers in their hurry are unable to go carefully and the accident happens. This is due, says the employer "to carelessness; she should have looked where she was going."

Complaints.

There is not a single item in all the transactions of the Department, which occasions so much waste of valuable time as this matter of complaints. Many complaints, specific or correct information, not having been given, upon investigation are often found to be pure malice, and no complaints should be sent to our Department which are based on malice or spite, as we have nothing to do with personalities. Facts are what we need. Some complaints are made implicating every person in the locality engaged in this particular calling or trade. I do not mean to say that all complaints are such, as many which have reached us are fully justified, and have been immediately investigated.

Mode of Wearing the Hair.

Young girls require a great deal of persuading before they will tie their hair out of harms' way during working hours. I spoke to one recently and she replied, "Oh, no one has ever been hurt there." A small shaft was running in a machine within reach of her hair. I may say that I have taken every suitable opportunity to urge females to dress their hair and wear clothing in a way likely to reduce the number of accidents. Some difficulty is found in a number of factories in enforcing this. In others it is carefully observed, where the employer is determined to enforce obedience. A female with her hair hanging down or wearing flowing ribbons or loose articles of dress should not be employed at or about machinery driven by power. I think we shall have to be very strict in those factories where this rule is not observed.

We are always told that it is only the machinist who attends to bolts and sewing machines, but waiting for him sometimes means loss of earnings to the piece worker, and she is apt to take the risk of an apparently easy operation.

Seats for Women in Stores.

The law requires that employers of females shall provide seats for their use. I have given a great deal of time to this matter and find very few mercantile establishments violating this section of the law. I notified the firms and they immediately complied with the law. Whether the employees are allowed to use their seats or not is another question.

Seats are provided for the use of females when not necessarily engaged in the work or duties for which she is employed. It frequently occurs to me in going about that the practice exists in name only. The saleswomen in the dry goods stores are perhaps more unfortunate in this respect than females in the factory and workshop, for the spinner can seek a few moments rest on the window sill or the empty bobbin box, but the girl behind the counter must remain upright and alert and must likewise keep her discomfort from betraying itself in her countenance.

The law regulating the hours of labor for women and girls requires close attention. If under existing circumstances women and girls must take their places as workers in factories, workshops and mercantile establishments, their health, safety, and comfort must not be left to chance. Here, if anywhere, the shield of the law must be invoked against all preventable causes of evil and danger incidental to such employment.

The amount of time taken up with special enquiries increases every year, leaving us less opportunity for routine inspection.

Courteous and respectful treatment has been accorded me wherever my duties called me, and every facility afforded me in the performance of the same.

I have the honor to be,

Yours respectfully,

MARGARET CARLYLE.

LIST OF ACCIDENTS

*No.	Date.	Employer.	Place.	Sex of person injured.	Age.
1	June 7.....	Adams Wagon Co.	Brantford.....	M	28
2	" 12.....	" " "	"	M	46
3	Sept. 9.....	" " "	"	M	32
4	Nov. 6.....	" " "	"	M	22
5	" 18.....	" " "	"	M	45
6	Dec. 23, 1911..	Alg. Cen. & H. B. Ry.	Sault Ste. Marie.....	M	....
7	Feb. 16, 1912..	" " "	" " "	M	28
8	Jan. 20.....	" " "	" " "	M	47
9	" 23.....	" " "	" " "	M	50
10	Mar. 19.....	" " "	" " "	M	....
11	May 13.....	" " "	" " "	M	25
12	Apr. 11.....	Alg. Eastern Ry.	" " "	M	33
13	" 15.....	Alg. Cen. & H. B. Ry.	" " "	M	30
14	" 16.....	" " "	" " "	M	27
15	July 22.....	" " "	" " "	M	49
16	June 6.....	" " "	" " "	M	35
17	July 29.....	" " "	" " "	M	24
18	Aug. 3.....	" " "	" " "	M	55
19	Sept. 27.....	" " "	" " "	M	30
20	Oct. 1.....	" " "	" " "	M	....
21	Sept. 23.....	" " "	" " "	M	17
22	" 19.....	" " "	" " "	M	21
23	" 21.....	" " "	" " "	M	23
24	Oct. 2.....	" " "	" " "	M	39
25	" 2.....	" " "	" " "	M	28
26	" 21.....	" " "	" " "	M	32
27	" 9.....	" " "	" " "	M	....
28	" 18.....	" " "	" " "	M	21
29	June 20.....	" " "	" " "	M	29
30	July 26.....	Algoma Eastern Ry.	" " "	M	19
31	" 31.....	Algoma Steel Co.	" " "	M	42
32	Feb. 1.....	" " "	" " "	M	43
33	July 9.....	Alg. Cen. & H. B. Ry.	" " "	M	....
34	Sept. 27.....	Algoma Steel Co.	" " "	M	....
35	June 4.....	Alg. Cen. & H. B. Ry.	" " "	M	25
36	Aug. 22.....	" " "	" " "	M	35
37	" 22.....	" " "	" " "	M	16
38	July 5.....	" " "	" " "	M	45
39	" 18.....	" " "	" " "	M	40
40	Aug. 5.....	" " "	" " "	M	23
41	" 22.....	" " "	" " "	M	32
42	" 26.....	" " "	" " "	M	55
43	June 22.....	" " "	" " "	M	35
44	Sept. 15.....	" " "	" " "	M	44
45	" 23.....	" " "	" " "	M	46
46	Oct. 8.....	Algoma Eastern Ry.	" " "	M	32
47	" 14.....	" " "	" " "	M	19
48	" 21.....	" " "	" " "	M	52
49	Mar. 7.....	Algoma Iron Co.	" " "	M	23
50	" 9.....	" " "	" " "	M	44
51	" 8.....	" " "	" " "	M	40
52	" 4.....	" " "	" " "	M	42
53	Apr. 12.....	" " "	" " "	M	40
54	June 9.....	" " "	" " "	M	38
55	July 4.....	" " "	" " "	M	38
56	Aug. 29.....	" " "	" " "	M	46
57	July 24.....	" " "	" " "	M	18
58	Jan. 16.....	Wright & Co., E. T.	Hamilton.....	M	17
59	" 16.....	" " "	"	M	18
60	" 1.....	Algoma Steel Co.	Sault Ste. Marie.....	M	18
61	Oct. 10, 1911..	" " "	" " "	M	17

*Office No.

FOR THE YEAR 1912.

Particulars.	No.
Tops of two fingers crushed in hub band bender.	1
Loss of thumb, and finger cut on shaper.	2
Part of little finger taken off; hand slipped into jointer.	3
Loss of two fingers, and flesh wound on third; hand was drawn into shears.	4
Struck in the eye by piece of wood from rip saw.	5
Fell over side of tender of coal hoist, bruising ankles badly.	6
Fingers broken while coupling engine.	7
Shoulder and arm sprained; slipped on sidewalk.	8
Piece of board fell from framework, while working at rip saw, and cut head.	9
Toe cut and foot; axe glanced while felling tree.	10
Foot crushed and calf of leg split; crushed between two cars.	11
Sprained ankle while dropping off van.	12
Arm and wrist bruised; slipped on ice.	13
End of finger crushed; let hand car fall.	14
Rib fractured; fell from bridge.	15
Foot cut; let rail fall.	16
Thumb cut and bruised; crow bar slipped, and thumb caught between bolt.	17
Three fingers cut on band saw.	18
Instep bruised; jack bar slipped out of hand.	19
Fingers torn and cut; drill came out of socket.	20
Face cut, chest and legs hurt; crane fell off turn table into pit.	21
Handle of hand car came down on neck, spraining it.	22
Slipped on piece of steel, spraining ankle.	23
Rail slipped on skid, crushing leg.	24
Leg broken; rail slipped on skid.	25
Wrist accidentally shot.	26
Ends of two fingers taken off; brace of engine pilot dropped, causing pilot to fly up.	27
Coupler fell on foot, bruising it.	28
Toes broken and crushed; foot caught (while placing stringers in trestle) between stringers and tie.	29
Shoulder strained; thrown from hand car against boulder.	30
Wrist fractured; fell from ladder.	31
Head and leg burned by hot metal.	32
Rail slipped on knee, bruising it.	33
Arm lacerated while operating elevator.	34
Car door fell on head, cutting it.	35
Toe cut off; jumped on train while same was running.	36
Foot crushed by steel rail.	37
Temple cut and arm hurt; bags of cement fell from pile.	38
Struck between groins of leg by dump lever.	39
Foot bruised; rail fell.	40
Leg strained; struck by tree felled by another man.	41
Ribs broken, and touch of lumbago; fell while pushing logs and brush down stream.	42
Ankle sprained; slipped on loose tie.	43
*Killed by stick of timber dropping on his back.	44
*Killed by falling under crane, which rolled off track into turntable pit.	45
Scalp cut; caught between buffer blocks.	46
Finger bruised; caught between hand car and rail.	47
Two fingers bruised; caught between leg casting block and leg.	48
Arm burned by hot oil.	49
Fingers and knuckles bruised while placing a casting on drill table.	50
Index finger cut while placing plates in lathe.	51
Burn near eyeball; babbit splattered.	52
Struck in abdomen by handle of tool, and severely bruised.	53
Steel casting rolled over on foot, bruising it.	54
Wheels of lorry passed over foot, bruising it.	55
Ankle and back strained; fell off platform.	56
Cut near eye; while cutting iron nail, piece flew up.	57
Nail off, and finger smashed in press.	58
Piece off finger; caught in press.	59
Ore pile slid down, bruising him.	60
Blood poisoning; scratched finger on piece of wire.	61

* Fatal.

LIST OF ACCIDENTS

No.	Date	Employer.	Place.	Sex of injured person.	Age.
62	Dec. 22, 1911..	Algoma Steel Co.	Sault Ste. Marie.....	M	21
63	" 23, 1911..	" " "	" " "	M	22
64	" 11, 1911..	" " "	" " "	M	40
65	" 26, 1911..	" "	" " "	M	38
66	" 4, 1911..	" " "	" " "	M	30
67	" 25, 1911..	" " "	" " "	M	39
68	Nov. 6, 1911..	" " "	" " "	M	29
69	Dec. 22, 1911..	" " "	" " "	M	29
70	Jan. 5, 1912..	" " "	" " "	M	47
71	" 14.....	" " "	" " "	M	22
72	" 4.....	" " "	" " "	M	25
73	" 9.....	" " "	" " "	M	26
74	" 6.....	" " "	" " "	M	45
75	" 11.....	" " "	" " "	M	33
76	June 1.....	" " "	" " "	M	....
77	Jan. 13.....	" " "	" " "	M	48
78	" 11.....	" " "	" " "	M	18
79	" 17.....	" " "	" " "	M	34
80	" 26.....	" " "	" " "	M	46
81	" 21.....	" " "	" " "	M	28
82	" 22.....	" " "	" " "	M	23
83	" 21.....	" " "	" " "	M	21
84	" 17.....	" " "	" " "	M	54
85	" 23.....	" " "	" " "	M	....
86	" 24.....	" " "	" " "	M	....
87	Feb. 3.....	" " "	" " "	M	43
88	" 7.....	" " "	" " "	M	....
89	Jan. 27.....	" " "	" " "	M	22
90	" 26.....	" " "	" " "	M	30
91	" 29.....	" " "	" " "	M	....
92	" 26.....	" " "	" " "	M	28
93	" 30.....	" " "	" " "	M	20
94	" 30.....	" " "	" " "	M	23
95	Feb. 1.....	" " "	" " "	M	23
96	" 9.....	" " "	" " "	M	17
97	Jan. 31.....	" " "	" " "	M	26
98	" 15.....	Wright & Co.	Hamilton.....	M	17
99	Sept. 21.....	Zimmerman Bros.	"	M	....
100	Feb. 5.....	Algoma Steel Co.	Sault Ste. Marie.....	M	....
101	" 4.....	" " "	" " "	M	47
102	" 3.....	" " "	" " "	M	38
103	" 7.....	" " "	" " "	M	42
104	" 7.....	" " "	" " "	M	23
105	" 7.....	" " "	" " "	M	32
106	" 3.....	" " "	" " "	M	28
107	" 8.....	" " "	" " "	M	23
108	Dec. 21, 1911..	" " "	" " "	M	18
109	Nov. 3, 1911..	" " "	" " "	M	24
110	Dec. 26, 1911..	" " "	" " "	M	24
111	Jan. 23, 1912..	" " "	" " "	M	....
112	Dec. 14, 1911..	" " "	" " "	M	....
113	" 23, 1911..	" " "	" " "	M	....
114	Feb. 9, 1912..	" " "	" " "	M	....
115	" 7.....	" " "	" " "	M	....
116	" 21.....	" " "	" " "	M	....
117	" 3.....	" " "	" " "	M	....
118	" 10.....	" " "	" " "	M	23
119	" 13.....	" " "	" " "	M	28
120	" 12.....	" " "	" " "	M	34

FOR THE YEAR 1912.

Particulars.	No.
Fell down lift, straining elbow.	62
Wrist cut; hand slipped when opening window.	63
Finger cut on sharp edge of splice bar, resulting blood poisoning.	64
Finger cut on boiler plate.	65
Toe cut; axe slipped.	66
Leg bruised; fell through drop door into bin below.	67
Foot wounded; stepped on nail.	68
Finger torn; chain of crane slipped.	69
Loss of leg; while breaking cobble, end flew up, breaking ankle. Amputation necessary.	70
*Dragged under car wheels while uncoupling.	71
Sprained back and scalp wound; walking on plank, which broke.	72
Cut over eye, while chipping burrs from rail; burr struck eye.	73
Crop end fell on foot, bruising it.	74
Foot bruised; tongs fell.	75
Legs burned; iron fell off vessel.	76
Ribs broken; air gun rolled off tank.	77
Loss of thumb; pinched by shaft in stoper.	78
Hand burned; caught hold of extension wire to look into oil cup.	79
Toe crushed while moving plate from furnace; plate fell.	80
Face scalded by steam from pipe.	81
Knee bruised while coupling iron ladle with engine.	82
Scalp wound; was struck on head while passing under coke car.	83
Finger broken while pulling track spike; bar slipped.	84
Wound near ear; struck head on engine frame.	85
Hand bruised; caught in friction while pulling on pulley.	86
*Crushed under elevator.	87
Head cut; while putting spring in, engine, puller broke and struck him.	88
Bruised and cut scalp; struck by wrench while opening car door.	89
While fixing cables behind switch board, screw driver caught on bus bars.	90
Foot crushed; casting fell.	91
Piece of scrap fell on leg.	92
Wrist scalded while steaming car of gravel; nozzle came off hose.	93
Thumb dislocated; caught in chain of cinder bucket.	94
Fell down stairs and broke arm.	95
Kidneys and lung ruptured; struck by flying pieces of emery wheel.	96
Testicle bruised; struck by axe handle.	97
Nail off first finger on press.	98
Arm broken; drawn into extractor.	99
Thumb smashed while shunting cars; slack of cable caught hand.	100
Lip cut; hit by sledge.	101
Thrown out of cart, and wrist bruised.	102
Piece of pig iron dropped on wrist, bruising it.	103
Billet fell on hand, crushing little finger.	104
Hit hand on railing, bruising it.	105
Let end of boiler plate fall on hand, bruising finger.	106
Leg broken below knee; charging pan fell off car.	107
Foot caught in switch rod.	108
Leg broken; when taking skull out of ladle, it fell.	109
Hit on mouth by tongs.	110
While chipping rails, hammer struck hand, bruising it.	111
Thumb bruised; caught in chain of crane.	112
Piece of ore fell on wrist, bruising it.	113
Iron fell on foot, bruising it.	114
Foot bruised; let switch point fall on foot.	115
While repairing line shaft bearings, was crushed between two cranes.	116
Bruised foot; flat used for guide worked off cold rolls.	117
Back hurt; engine ran into box car.	118
Knee crushed; caught between skip and scrap pile.	119
Leg broken; scale bucket handle fell.	120

* Fatal.

LIST OF ACCIDENTS

No.	Date.	Employer.	Place.	Sex of person injured.	Age.
121	Feb. 13.....	Algoma Steel Co.	Sault Ste. Marie.....	M	21
122	" 19.....	" " "	" " "	M	30
123	" 20.....	" " "	" " "	M	40
124	" 18.....	" " "	" " "	M	....
125	" 18.....	" " "	" " "	M	....
126	" 17.....	" " "	" " "	M	26
127	" 15.....	" " "	" " "	M	35
128	" 12.....	" " "	" " "	M	42
129	" 19.....	" " "	" " "	M	18
130	" 18.....	" " "	" " "	M	40
131	" 21.....	" " "	" " "	M	30
132	" 18.....	" " "	" " "	M	19
133	" 26.....	" " "	" " "	M	26
134	" 27.....	" " "	" " "	M	22
135	Jan. 3.....	" " "	" " "	M	....
136	Feb. 28.....	" " "	" " "	M	35
137	" 28.....	" " "	" " "	M	22
138	" 29.....	" " "	" " "	M	43
139	" 23.....	" " "	" " "	M	45
140	Jan. 23.....	" " "	" " "	M	33
141	Nov. 29.....	Wormwith Piano Co.	Kingston.....	M	70
142	Dec. 18, 1911..	Algoma Steel Co.	Sault Ste. Marie.....	M	37
143	Jan. 23, 1912.	" " "	" " "	M	40
144	Feb. 25.....	" " "	" " "	M	37
145	Mar. 4.....	" " "	" " "	M	26
146	" 2.....	" " "	" " "	M	40
147	" 16.....	" " "	" " "	M	22
148	" 4.....	Algoma Steel Co.	" " "	M	37
149	" 15.....	" " "	" " "	M	32
150	" 8.....	" " "	" " "	M	40
151	" 10.....	" " "	" " "	M	36
152	" 21.....	" " "	" " "	M	38
153	" 14.....	" " "	" " "	M	19
154	" 13.....	" " "	" " "	M	28
155	" 15.....	" " "	" " "	M	58
156	" 11.....	" " "	" " "	M	....
157	" 14.....	" " "	" " "	M	40
158	" 19.....	" " "	" " "	M	20
159	" 24.....	" " "	" " "	M	....
160	" 20.....	" " "	" " "	M	27
161	" 21.....	" " "	" " "	M	21
162	" 21.....	" " "	" " "	M	30
163	" 22.....	" " "	" " "	M	35
164	" 21.....	" " "	" " "	M	17
165	" 15.....	" " "	" " "	M	30
166	" 24.....	" " "	" " "	M	23
167	" 25.....	" " "	" " "	M	45
168	" 27.....	" " "	" " "	M	38
169	Apr. 8.....	" " "	" " "	M	24
170	Mar. 23.....	" " "	" " "	M	21
171	" 26.....	" " "	" " "	M	36
172	" 27.....	" " "	" " "	M	21
173	" 30.....	" " "	" " "	M	26
174	" 31.....	" " "	" " "	M	56
175	Apr. 1.....	" " "	" " "	M	....
176	" 1.....	" " "	" " "	M	25
177	" 20.....	" " "	" " "	M	20
178	" 29.....	" " "	" " "	M	29
179	Jan. 25.....	" " "	" " "	M	19

FOR THE YEAR 1912.

Particulars.	No.
Stepped on nail.	121
Ankle bruised; fell off ladder.	122
Back strained; fell off car.	123
Arm burned; extension wires short circuited.	124
Eye burned by sparks from iron ladle.	125
Neck burned by sparks from ladle of hot steel.	126
Billet slipped on foot, bruising it.	127
Shoulder bruised; got gassed and fell while thawing out gas washers.	128
Sprain; arm caught in belt of machine.	129
Bruised; fell off plank.	130
Legs and feet burned by acid; slipped and bottle broke.	131
Fingers crushed; caught in cable of crane.	132
Foot crushed between dinkey footboard and shear butt.	133
Foot bruised; caught between car and skull.	134
Foot crushed; while unloading car hoist, dropped a gear on foot.	135
Dropped a large piece of cinder on foot, smashing toe.	136
Eye cut; fell and struck head against rail.	137
Coal rolled over an arm, bruising it.	138
Hand bruised; caught between two rails.	139
Loss of eye; piece of dirt hit eye.	140
Fracture of hip and leg; struck elevator.	141
Roller fell out of stand, bruising foot.	142
Head cut and legs hurt; slipped off housings.	143
Toes smashed; wheel fell off cold rolls on foot.	144
Portion of finger taken off; while hooking box of scrap to crane, caught finger in hook.	145
Heavy bar fell on foot, bruising it.	146
Billet fell on thumb, bruising it.	147
Contusion on knee; billet fell.	148
Ankle sprained; slipped on steps of hot bed.	149
Ankle bruised while coupling engines.	150
Head cut and fingers crushed; sledge hammer head came off.	151
Eye and face burned; babbit exploded.	152
Thumb split; struck by hammer.	153
Head cut; struck by piece of scrap from shears.	154
Body bruised; fell into wheel pit of engine bed.	155
Fingers jammed while taking off manhole cover.	156
Finger bruised by casting.	157
Arm broken; struck by steel buck stay from furnace.	158
Casting fell on foot, bruising it.	159
Hand, face and neck burned by hot cinders.	160
Hips bruised; caught by straight edge on mill hot bed.	161
Wrist sprained; fell off platform.	162
Back burned; while pouring heat in vessel, iron dropped on back.	163
Two fingers cut; jammed between rails.	164
Leg bruised; billet rolled from pile on leg.	165
Fingers bruised; caught between draw heads while coupling charging pans.	166
Thumb crushed; caught between arm of crane and ladle truck.	167
Foot bruised while drilling; iron slipped and fell on foot.	168
*Found lying below elevator at open hearth; cause unknown.	169
Ankle bruised; rail slipped off skid.	170
Toe bruised; brick fell.	171
Fingers cut; chisel slipped.	172
Fingers smashed; caught in door of car.	173
Eye burned by spark from iron.	174
Hands burned by electricity; fire grounded by iron floor.	175
Finger cut by saw.	176
Sprain; fell from gas main to ground.	177
Rail fell on finger, crushing it.	178
Fell while carrying billets, and one struck back, burning it.	179

*Fatal.

LIST OF ACCIDENTS

No.	Date.	Employer.	Place.	Sex of person injured.	Age.
180	Apr. 4.....	Algoma Steel Co.	Sault Ste. Marie.....	M	27
181	" 4.....	" " "	" " "	M	26
182	" 3.....	" " "	" " "	M	19
183	" 3.....	" " "	" " "	M	34
184	" 8.....	" "	" " "	M	37
185	Mar. 29.....	" " "	" " "	M	25
186	.....	" " "	" " "	M	23
187	Mar. 29.....	" " "	" " "	M	21
188	Apr. 5.....	" " "	" " "	M	24
189	" 23.....	" " "	" " "	M	24
190	" 2.....	" " "	" " "	M	....
191	" 9.....	" " "	" " "	M	29
192	" 11.....	" " "	" " "	M	22
193	" 12.....	" " "	" " "	M	25
194	" 15.....	" " "	" " "	M	46
195	" 13.....	" " "	" " "	M	21
196	" 13.....	" " "	" " "	M	40
197	" 12.....	" " "	" " "	M	32
198	" 6.....	" " "	" " "	M	36
199	" 4.....	" " "	" " "	M	16
200	" 16.....	" " "	" " "	M	20
201	" 18.....	" " "	" " "	M	25
202	" 18.....	" " "	" " "	M	28
203	" 28.....	" " "	" " "	M	48
204	" 30.....	" " "	" " "	M	20
205	" 20.....	" " "	" " "	M	20
206	" 6.....	" " "	" " "	M	31
207	" 19.....	" " "	" " "	M	30
208	" 23.....	" " "	" " "	M	46
209	" 22.....	" " "	" " "	M	20
210	" 17.....	" " "	" " "	M	20
211	" 22.....	" " "	" " "	M	45
212	" 21.....	" " "	" " "	M	16
213	" 24.....	" " "	" " "	M	32
214	" 25.....	" " "	" " "	M	24
215	" 28.....	" " "	" " "	M	32
216	" 27.....	" " "	" " "	M	20
217	" 28.....	" " "	" " "	M	43
218	" 22.....	" " "	" " "	M	22
219	" 30.....	" " "	" " "	M	51
220	" 14.....	" " "	" " "	M	20
221	May 10.....	" " "	" " "	M	....
222	" 8.....	" " "	" " "	M	21
223	" 9.....	" " "	" " "	M	42
224	" 5.....	" " "	" " "	M	21
225	" 6.....	" " "	" " "	M	....
226	" 7.....	" " "	" " "	M	28
227	" 15.....	" " "	" " "	M	37
228	" 11.....	" " "	" " "	M	28
229	" 11.....	" " "	" " "	M	28
230	" 9.....	" " "	" " "	M	52
231	" 8.....	" " "	" " "	M	35
232	" 8.....	" " "	" " "	M	24
233	" 9.....	" " "	" " "	M	48
234	" 8.....	" " "	" " "	M	25
235	" 13.....	" " "	" " "	M	38
236	" 3.....	" " "	" " "	M	28
237	" 2.....	" " "	" " "	M	25
238	" 7.....	" " "	" " "	M	24

FOR THE YEAR 1912.

Particulars.	No.
Piece of iron dropped from staging, and cut head.	180
Finger crushed; bar slipped.	181
Nail torn off finger while hooking cars together.	182
Ankle scalded; stepped into hole of hot water, from syphon pipe.	183
Two fingers skinned while loading scrap; scrap slipped.	184
Two fingers crushed; caught fingers while pulling skulls out of ladle.	185
Chest bruised; while hooking hangers on ladle, one slipped.	186
Finger cut by edge of rail.	187
Injured internally while using sledge.	188
Part of finger off; hand jammed between two rails.	189
Burned by gas explosion.	190
Fingers caught between two rails, and crushed.	191
Finger smashed; caught between casting and car.	192
Toe smashed; billet fell.	193
Finger broken; piece of brass fell.	194
Wrist burned; fell on hot bar.	195
Bruise over right eye, while taking billets out of furnace.	196
Thumb mangled; while placing bars under shears, caught between bars.	197
Leg bruised; let sheet iron plate slip.	198
Foot burned; stepped in cinder runner.	199
Cut on head while working at cupola cinder drops; bar slipped.	200
Face and hands badly hurt; fell on crane runway.	201
Shins hurt; fell off a pile of rails.	202
Finger crushed between pig iron and car.	203
Loss of three fingers; hand caught while moving scrap rails.	204
Loss of thumb on splice bar machine.	205
Foot burned; came in contact with hot billet.	206
Leg bruised; while taking ore from bottom of pile, a lump rolled down.	207
Ankle sprained; fell in a hole when returning to shack with wheel barrow.	208
Foot bruised while stowing rails in boat; rail turned over.	209
Neck and leg burned by flame from iron trough.	210
Leg broken while pulling bottoms out of ovens; cable slipped.	211
Arm broken; fell off keg.	212
Bruised fingers while loading buggy with scrap.	213
Arm and leg burned while pushing bar through rolls; caught in guide.	214
Fingers cut; piece of pig iron fell on hand.	215
Billet fell on finger, smashing it.	216
Face cut; hit by crane tongs.	217
Crop fell on foot, bruising it.	218
Badly bruised about hips; jammed between rails and rolls.	219
While carrying guard rail, it fell on foot, crushing it.	220
Arm taken off below elbow; ingot fell in front of engine while cutting off car.	221
Three fingers crushed; caught in chain of crane.	222
Portion of two fingers taken off while uncoupling cars; fell and cars passed over fingers.	223
Knee cap broken; jumped off engine to throw switch, and fell on skull.	224
Rail turned over on finger, crushing it.	225
Hand cut; while lifting, a piece of cinder fell against car.	226
Three fingers bruised by chain on crane.	227
Fell between rails, bruising knee.	228
Crop end fell on foot, crushing it.	229
Piece of timber, with nail in it, fell on foot, nail piercing foot.	230
Finger cut by a piece of pig iron.	231
Side bruised; struck by bar while helping at shears.	232
Hip bruised; caught between bottom and car in bottom house.	233
Finger caught in chain, and crushed.	234
Face, hands and head burned; while working at gas valve, flame came out.	235
Arm scalded by steam from hot slag.	236
Knee sprained; fell off transfer table.	237
Leg bruised; caught between draw bar and walking beam, while running car.	238

LIST OF ACCIDENTS

No.	Date.	Employer.	Place.	Sex of person injured.	Age.
239	May 24.....	Algoma Steel Co.	Sault Ste. Marie.....	M	22
240	" 15.....	" " "	" " "	M	....
241	" 20.....	" " "	" " "	M	22
242	" 29.....	" " "	" " "	M	30
243	" 16.....	" " "	" " "	M	32
244	" 19.....	" " "	" " "	M	45
245	" 21.....	" " "	" " "	M	24
246	" 21.....	" " "	" " "	M	26
247	June 5.....	" " "	" " "	M	....
248	May 28.....	" " "	" " "	M	26
249	" 22.....	" " "	" " "	M	25
250	" 23.....	" " "	" " "	M	28
251	" 30.....	" " "	" " "	M	22
252	May 31.....	" " "	" " "	M	....
253	June 2.....	" " "	" " "	M	24
254	" 4.....	" " "	" " "	M	19
255	May 31.....	" " "	" " "	M	28
256	June 19.....	" " "	" " "	M	35
257	" 11.....	" " "	" " "	M	27
258	" 11.....	" " "	" " "	M	40
259	" 12.....	" " "	" " "	M	....
260	" 12.....	" " "	" " "	M	25
261	" 12.....	" " "	" " "	M	20
262	" 11.....	" " "	" " "	M	30
263	May 11.....	" " "	" " "	M	....
264	" 13.....	" " "	" " "	M	....
265	June 9.....	" " "	" " "	M	....
266	" 8.....	" " "	" " "	M	18
267	" 7.....	" " "	" " "	M	34
268	" 10.....	" " "	" " "	M	35
269	" 6.....	" " "	" " "	M	25
270	" 8.....	" " "	" " "	M	25
271	" 6.....	" " "	" " "	M	23
272	" 3.....	" " "	" " "	M	....
273	" 15.....	" " "	" " "	M	20
274	" 17.....	" " "	" " "	M	28
275	" 16.....	" " "	" " "	M	....
276	" 17.....	" " "	" " "	M	28
277	" 15.....	" " "	" " "	M	24
278	" 15.....	" " "	" " "	M	32
279	" 9.....	" " "	" " "	M	31
280	" 8.....	" " "	" " "	M	19
281	" 17.....	" " "	" " "	M	48
282	" 18.....	" " "	" " "	M	23
283	" 17.....	" " "	" " "	M	22
284	May 14.....	" " "	" " "	M	22
285	" 30.....	" " "	" " "	M	23
286	" 24.....	" " "	" " "	M	31
287	" 14.....	" " "	" " "	M	....
288	" 10.....	" " "	" " "	M	....
289	" 24.....	" " "	" " "	M	....
290	June 20.....	" " "	" " "	M	23
291	" 20.....	" " "	" " "	M	22
292	" 28.....	" " "	" " "	M	25
293	" 28.....	" " "	" " "	M	44
294	July 3.....	" " "	" " "	M	....
295	" 3.....	" " "	" " "	M	....
296	" 4.....	" " "	" " "	M	....

FOR THE YEAR 1912.

Particulars.	No.
Hand cut; piece of steel flew up.	239
Back hurt; fell off ladder.	240
Face and hands hurt; ran transfer car off end of coal trestle.	241
Hand crushed, and had to be amputated; while oiling around concrete mixer, caught in motor gear.	242
Bar of steel fell on foot, crushing it.	243
Arm cut; piece of scrap fell off shield.	244
Foot bruised; fell against rail.	245
Foot crushed; knocked into gear of crane by operator.	246
*While operating crane, chain came off hook, and he was struck by falling iron.	247
Fell on hot billet, and burned hand.	248
Ankle sprained and bruised; billet fell on foot.	249
Finger jammed between billet and shears.	250
Finger hurt; caught in bucket.	251
Finger cut while loading scrap in buggies.	252
Two toes smashed; rail box dropped on foot.	253
Toe broken and foot bruised; squeezed by engine.	254
Foot burned; iron splashed.	255
Foot crushed; while taking bottom of jack, was caught between car and bottom, chain broke.	256
Foot bruised; piece of spiegel fell on foot.	257
Leg bruised; bar of iron fell.	258
Hand burned; while pulling wire through conduit pipe, it grounded against switch.	259
Leg burned by spark from ingot.	260
Billet fell on hand, smashing two fingers.	261
Hand bruised; caught in chain.	262
Arm bruised; fell while shovelling bolts into pan on pointer machine.	263
Toe bruised; small rail fell on foot.	264
Back burned by hot slag dumped from car.	265
Head cut by coal falling from transfer car.	266
Finger cut; got between two iron buggies.	267
Foot bruised; rail rolled.	268
Leg bruised; swinging coal bucket struck leg.	269
Thumb off; struck hand in jaws of coal bucket.	270
Finger cut; was struck by piece of gannister rock while loading.	271
Arm scalded while putting out fire in coke pit.	272
Badly scalded; bloom fell into hot water under billet, and it splashed.	273
Rail dropped on foot, bruising it.	274
Foot bruised; brake on hoist slipped, and magnet dropped.	275
Finger bruised and cut; hit with sledge.	276
Hand cut while turning billet.	277
Finger bruised; caught while loading iron on car.	278
Two fingers crushed; casting fell.	279
Side hurt; fell while conveying rails from rail pile to straighten in press.	280
Back strained; fell to bottom of pit.	281
Hand skinned on feed roller.	282
Fell on edge of steel bar and cut hand.	283
Head cut; struck by governor of engine.	284
Finger bruised; got between rail and pinch bar.	285
Piece of scrap fell on finger, crushing it.	286
Hand burned; fell on hot billet.	287
Cut finger on piece of scrap iron.	288
Was nutting a bolt, and piece of iron entered finger.	289
Piece of shafting rolled on foot, bruising it.	290
Finger crushed; waste caught in bracket of engine crosshead, and drew finger in.	291
Fingers cut while loading rails on car.	292
Cut hand on piece of glass while scrubbing floor.	293
Hand cut while taking bar out of shears.	294
Bruised leg and arm; fell in hole.	295
Foot crushed; moving plank gear	296

* Fatal.

LIST OF ACCIDENTS

No.	Date.	Employer.	Place.	Sex of person injured.	Age.
297	July 6.....	Algoma Steel Co.	Sault Ste. Marie.....	M	24
298	" 3.....	" " "	" " "	M	27
299	June 24.....	" " "	" " "	M	....
300	" 24.....	" " "	" " "	M	25
301	May 29.....	" " "	" " "	M	23
302	June 21.....	" " "	" " "	M	41
303	" 22.....	" " "	" " "	M	27
304	" 1.....	" " "	" " "	M	17
305	" 26.....	" " "	" " "	M	....
306	" 25.....	" " "	" " "	M	....
307	" 26.....	" " "	" " "	M	25
308	" 25.....	" " "	" " "	M	39
309	" 25.....	" " "	" " "	M	31
310	" 27.....	" " "	" " "	M	24
311	" 19.....	" " "	" " "	M	32
312	" 28.....	" " "	" " "	M	26
313	July 8.....	" " "	" " "	M	....
314	" 5.....	" " "	" " "	M	18
315	" 4.....	" " "	" " "	M	32
316	June 29.....	" " "	" " "	M	....
317	July 10.....	" " "	" " "	M	33
318	June 21.....	" " "	" " "	M	....
319	July 11.....	" " "	" " "	M	....
320	" 11.....	" " "	" " "	M	....
321	" 11.....	" " "	" " "	M	21
322	" 9.....	" " "	" " "	M	....
323	June 15.....	" " "	" " "	M	23
324	" 28.....	" " "	" " "	M	37
325	July 4.....	" " "	" " "	M	20
326	Apr. 13.....	" " "	" " "	M	28
327	July 25.....	" " "	" " "	M	....
328	" 2.....	" " "	" " "	M	31
329	" 18.....	" " "	" " "	M	22
330	" 17.....	" " "	" " "	M	23
331	" 12.....	" " "	" " "	M	19
332	" 20.....	" " "	" " "	M	22
333	" 20.....	" " "	" " "	M	....
334	" 3.....	" " "	" " "	M	32
335	" 23.....	" " "	" " "	M	37
336	Aug. 9.....	" " "	" " "	M	35
337	" 11.....	" " "	" " "	M	18
338	" 14.....	" " "	" " "	M	....
339	" 16.....	" " "	" " "	M	28
340	" 1.....	" " "	" " "	M	23
341	" 2.....	" " "	" " "	M	33
342	" 1.....	" " "	" " "	M	....
343	" 1.....	" " "	" " "	M	23
344	" 1.....	" " "	" " "	M	22
345	" 2.....	" " "	" " "	M	46
346	" 6.....	" " "	" " "	M	50
347	" 6.....	" " "	" " "	M	30
348	" 6.....	" " "	" " "	M	27
349	" 6.....	" " "	" " "	M	29
350	" 9.....	" " "	" " "	M	44
351	July 22.....	" " "	" " "	M	....
352	Aug. 9.....	" " "	" " "	M	22
353	" 9.....	" " "	" " "	M	29
354	" 11.....	" " "	" " "	M	19
355	" 22.....	" " "	" " "	M	....
356	" 13.....	" " "	" " "	M	28

FOR THE YEAR 1912.

Particulars.	No.
Bruised toe while rolling rails in boat.	297
Big toe smashed; billet fell on foot.	298
Fell on scrap, and cut two fingers.	299
Leg and arm bruised; knocked from top of housing.	300
Slipped on end of loose plank, and sprained thumb.	301
Rail fell on leg, bruising it.	302
Dropped rail on foot, bruising it.	303
Ear cut; slipped and struck head on bolt.	304
Finger crushed; caught in sieve while unloading moulds.	305
Hands burned while working on switch.	306
Side and arm lacerated; fell on running gear.	307
Shoulder bruised; pulley fell from hook crane.	308
Ankle wrenched; foot caught in gear of runway from shears.	309
Side bruised; fell through waste hole in floor.	310
Burned hand badly; picked up hot bar.	311
Fell and bruised arm.	312
Cut hand and broke one bone while coupling engine.	313
Slipped from tender to ground, and stunned by blow on head.	314
Ankle sprained; block on crane struck him, causing fall.	315
Face and chest burned; torch exploded.	316
Broken collar bone, bruised shoulder, and cut scalp; door fell from oven.	317
Finger caught in racket, and jammed.	318
Hand and wrist bruised by punching machine.	319
Back burned while wheeling scrap.	320
Hip bruised and burned; fulminate caps in hip pocket exploded.	321
Toe cut; piece of iron fell on foot.	322
Finger bruised; jammed between iron and car.	323
Head cut; thrown amongst rollers.	324
Toe badly bruised; casting fell on foot.	325
Finger crushed; wrench slipped.	326
*Depressed fracture of skull; piece of scrap fell from floor above.	327
Billet fell on foot, bruising it.	328
Eye cut by sledge hammer.	329
Arm bruised, coupling cars.	330
Face cut while changing rolls on bloom mill.	331
Foot badly crushed, coupling cars.	332
Face, neck, and arm burned by acid; pipe burst.	333
Broken collar bone; slipped getting off street car.	334
Finger bruised by piece of scrap.	335
Struck on head by piece of iron.	336
Hands burned while connecting lights on crane; wires crossed.	337
Thumb smashed while lifting iron from car; magnet dropped.	338
Hip and legs crushed; pile of billet fell.	339
Thumb caught between bricks, and bruised.	340
Three fingers bruised on guide setter; caught between guide and rest.	341
Toe hurt; dropped coke buggy on foot.	342
Hand bruised; scrap fell.	343
Billet fell off table, crushing toe.	344
Side bruised; fell on rail.	345
Arm burned; gas door blew off.	346
Hand crushed on drill press; caught between drill rise and rail.	347
Nail taken off finger while putting scrap in wheel barrow.	348
Eye cut; hit by billet.	349
Hand bruised; caught in straightening press gear.	350
Legs cut and burned; caught in loop while repeating from one set of rolls.	351
Hands burned while screwing globe in socket; fuse blew out.	352
Finger jammed while breaking cobble.	353
Leg broken and face cut; fell from ladder.	354
Arm off above elbow; struck by car while walking on track.	355
Hit on arm by sledge hammer.	356

* Fatal.

LIST OF ACCIDENTS

No.	Date.	Employer.	Place.	Sex of person injured.	Age.
357	Aug. 22	Algoma Steel Co.	Sault Ste. Marie	M	38
358	" 13	" " "	" " "	M	18
359	" 12	" " "	" " "	M	24
360	" 15	" " "	" " "	M	50
361	" 11	" " "	" " "	M	24
362	July 4	" " "	" " "	M	38
363	Aug. 19	" " "	" " "	M	28
364	" 21	" " "	" " "	M	16
365	" 22	" " "	" " "	M	45
366	" 23	" " "	" " "	M	27
367	" 22	" " "	" " "	M	20
368	" 25	" " "	" " "	M	42
369	July 31	" " "	" " "	M	....
370	Sept. 3	" " "	" " "	M	23
371	Aug. 22	" " "	" " "	M	....
372	" 28	" " "	" " "	M	....
373	" 29	" " "	" " "	M	30
374	Sept. 1	" " "	" " "	M	23
375	Aug. 27	" " "	" " "	M	26
376	Sept. 10	" " "	" " "	M	....
377	Aug. 31	" " "	" " "	M	18
378	Sept. 3	" " "	" " "	M	29
379	" 1	" " "	" " "	M	....
380	" 2	" " "	" " "	M	26
381	Aug. 30	" " "	" " "	M	30
382	Sept. 5	" " "	" " "	M	....
383	" 8	" " "	" " "	M	50
384	July 1	" " "	" " "	M	36
385	Sept. 7	" " "	" " "	M	21
386	June 17	" " "	" " "	M	....
387	Sept. 8	" " "	" " "	M	32
388	" 7	" " "	" " "	M	38
389	" 4	" " "	" " "	M	22
390	" 17	" " "	" " "	M	19
391	" 18	" " "	" " "	M	17
392	" 15	" " "	" " "	M	20
393	" 24	" " "	" " "	M	30
394	" 24	" " "	" " "	M	....
395	" 19	" " "	" " "	M	22
396	" 29	" " "	" " "	M	....
397	" 9	" " "	" " "	M	30
398	" 6	" " "	" " "	M	27
399	" 25	" " "	" " "	M	21
400	Oct. 7	" " "	" " "	M	32
401	" 7	" " "	" " "	M	....
402	" 4	" " "	" " "	M	29
403	Sept. 22	" " "	" " "	M	33
404	" 29	" " "	" " "	M	32
405	" 19	" " "	" " "	M	25
406	Oct. 2	" " "	" " "	M	....
407	" 7	" " "	" " "	M	....
408	May 11	" " "	" " "	M	37
409	Oct. 9	" " "	" " "	M	27
410	July 25	" " "	" " "	M	23
411	Oct. 12	" " "	" " "	M	32
412	" 10	" " "	" " "	M	32
413	" 10	" " "	" " "	M	17
414	" 8	" " "	" " "	M	58
415	" 14	" " "	" " "	M	25

FOR THE YEAR 1912.

Particulars.	No.
Head cut; bolt fell from roof of building.	357
Fingers bruised; caught between two billets.	358
Finger cut off; caught finger in cable.	359
Shaft slipped, bruising leg.	360
Fell on broken bottle, and cut wrist.	361
Finger cut and broken; got too far under notcher.	362
Finger crushed between beam and roller.	363
End of fingers smashed in hoop-expanding machine.	364
Steel casting fell on foot, bruising it.	365
Chest and arms bruised; caught by loose cable wire when it untwisted.	366
Scalp wound; while cleaning under gas pipe, a brick fell.	367
Toe cut; piece of crop end fell on foot.	368
Wrist cut on piece of cinder.	369
Bruised; knocked against shears while setting gauge.	370
Bottom of foot punctured; stepped on a nail in board.	371
Foot bruised; unloading vessel stone, and dropped one on foot.	372
Head bruised and cut; fell off beam in boat.	373
Hand slightly cut with shovel; was taking out rail mill scale.	374
Bar fell on finger, taking nail off.	375
Knee bruised; fell and hit knee against generator.	376
Two fingers burned; switch on, fuse burned out.	377
Legs bruised; caught between two mould cars.	378
Hand cut while loading scrap.	379
Shoulder dislocated; fell off pile of rails.	380
Scrap fell on foot bruising it.	381
Scalded by steam escaping from boiler.	382
*Internal injuries; heavy iron plate fell over on him.	383
Piece of iron fell from mould, and bruised foot.	384
Both hands and right arm badly bruised.	385
Thumb bruised; jammed while scraping vessels.	386
Finger crushed; rail slipped.	387
Foot bruised; struck by handle of scale bucket.	388
Hand bruised; while pulling pin in between cars, caught between draw bar and dead wood.	389
Bruised and cut head; while piling bricks, bricks fell.	390
Brick fell on hand, cutting it.	391
Bruise and shock; crank fell off scaffold across back.	392
Hand burned while tapping and removing spout from furnace.	393
Wrist and arm burned by electricity.	394
Toe smashed while putting scrap in vessels.	395
Hand, arm and face burned; short circuit.	396
Arm dislocated and severely shaken up; fell into pit	397
Jaw bruised; billet fell back on hook, causing handle to fly up.	398
Bar turned up in roughing rolls, bruising thigh.	399
Pig iron fell on leg, bruising it.	400
Fell off car, and cut eye.	401
Head bruised; came in contact with governor.	402
Sprained back while lifting scrap.	403
Strained muscles while carrying eye beam.	404
Hand caught by ore bucket, and bruised.	405
Skid slipped on foot, bruising it.	406
Ribs fractured; fell off car.	407
Three fingers bruised while putting chain on crane.	408
Finger caught while pulling rails, and smashed.	409
Finger crushed while swinging ore bucket.	410
Bruised side and shaken badly; scaffold was blown down.	411
Billet rolled on toe, smashing it.	412
Piece of scrap fell on hand, crushing it.	413
Bone in arm broken, hip and face bruised; car ran off switch.	414
Struck on breast by rail, and inwardly hurt.	415

*Fatal.

LIST OF ACCIDENTS

No.	Date.	Employer.	Place.	Sex of person injured.	Age.
416	Oct. 12	Algoma Steel Co.	Sault Ste. Marie	M	25
417	" 13	" " "	" " "	M	32
418	" 14	" " "	" " "	M	....
419	" 15	" " "	" " "	M	30
420	" 20	" " "	" " "	M	26
421	" 26	" " "	" " "	M	26
422	" 16	" " "	" " "	M	22
423	" 18	" " "	" " "	M	26
424	Sept. 22	" " "	" " "	M	30
425	Oct. 28	" " "	" " "	M	35
426	" 18	" " "	" " "	M	35
427	" 21	" " "	" " "	M	22
428	.....	" " "	" " "	M	26
429	Oct. 28	" " "	" " "	M	....
430	" 6	" " "	" " "	M	52
431	" 25	" " "	" " "	M	35
432	Nov. 3	" " "	" " "	M	....
433	" 4	" " "	" " "	M	30
434	Sept. 10	" " "	" " "	M	....
435	Nov. 6	" " "	" " "	M	22
436	Oct. 16	" " "	" " "	M	33
437	Nov. 10	" " "	" " "	M	....
438	" 12	" " "	" " "	M	41
439	Sept. 29	" " "	" " "	M	29
440	Nov. 13	" " "	" " "	M	19
441	Oct. 14	" " "	" " "	M	44
442	Nov. 12	" " "	" " "	M	....
443	" 11	" " "	" " "	M	....
444	" 11	" " "	" " "	M	....
445	" 11	" " "	" " "	M	37
446	" 11	" " "	" " "	M	....
447	Oct. 29	" " "	" " "	M	27
448	Nov. 28	" " "	" " "	M	....
449	" 23	" " "	" " "	M	33
450	" 21	" " "	" " "	M	17
451	" 22	" " "	" " "	M	....
452	Oct. 3	" " "	" " "	M	....
453	" 30	" " "	" " "	M	....
454	Nov. 24	" " "	" " "	M	....
455	" 30	" " "	" " "	M	....
456	Dec. 2	" " "	" " "	M	22
457	" 9	" " "	" " "	M	37
458	" 8	" " "	" " "	M	28
459	Nov. 21	" " "	" " "	M	35
460	" 14	" " "	" " "	M	30
461	Dec. 8	" " "	" " "	M	59
462	" 15	" " "	" " "	M	23
463	" 18	" " "	" " "	M	25
464	" 18	" " "	" " "	M	41
465	" 16	" " "	" " "	M	....
466	" 15	" " "	" " "	M	....
467	" 15	" " "	" " "	M	22
468	July 19	" " "	" " "	M	36
469	Sept. 6	Aluminum & Crown Stopper Co.	Toronto	F	....
470	Aug. 27	American Can Co.	Hamilton	M	19
471	" 27	" " "	"	M	18
472	Apr. 23	" " "	"	M	35
473	" 10	" " "	"	M	24

FOR THE YEAR 1912.

Particulars.	No.
Head cut by tie piece while operating crane.	416
Toe bruised; rail fell on foot.	417
Fell in hole in front of furnace, and broke arm.	418
Arm burned and cut; scrap fell off shield.	419
Palm torn; bar fell.	420
Face and hands burned while tapping heat.	421
Thumb sprained, and palm wounded; fell off end of mound.	422
Loss of one finger, and nail off another; caught in gears of drill press.	423
Two fingers lacerated; caught in ore bucket.	424
Fell off ladder, bruising leg.	425
Billet fell on toe, crushing it.	426
Plate of sheet iron slipped on leg, bruising it.	427
Blood poisoning; cut finger on sharp edge.	428
Cut hand while scraping vessels.	429
Stepped on nail, resulting in sore on foot.	430
Finger cut; jammed while unloading rails.	431
Face and hands burned; while hoisting ladle of iron, cable broke, and it fell, causing fire.	432
Hand caught between rail and roller line, and cut.	433
Hand bruised and palm lacerated while uncoupling cars.	434
Superficial burns while tapping heat.	435
Chest bruised; walked into hole in yard.	436
Knee bruised; draw bar slipped while coupling cars.	437
Hot saws rail struck foot, burning it.	438
While catching tests, steel splashed on foot, burning it.	439
Fingers burned; in throwing switch, tool came in contact with pole.	440
While cutting rivets, hammer struck knee.	441
Arm bruised; got wound up in lathe.	442
Foot and ankle sprained; rail coming from rolls struck guard, causing it to swing back.	443
Foot bruised and lacerated; jammed by coupling bar of dinkey.	444
Rail fell off rollers, bruising foot.	445
Piece of scrap fell, jamming fingers.	446
Thumb sprained while digging out a bottom.	447
Fell down steps, sustaining scalp wound.	448
Face and eyes burned while tapping furnace.	449
Fell against steam pipe, and burned forearm.	450
Fell against rails, bruising arm.	451
Got piece of steel in eye.	452
Fingers badly burned by electricity.	453
Rail rolled over foot, bruising it.	454
Piece of stone struck eye, injuring it.	455
Piece of steel scrap fell, bruising back.	456
Two ribs broken; caught between cars and coke hopper.	457
Thigh broken; struck by a rail.	458
Knee sprained and chest bruised; fell through hole in bottom of car.	459
Fell, hitting head on end of rail, and cut scalp.	460
Strained arm while carrying coke.	461
Fingers cut and bruised; caught in cable.	462
Muscles of back strained while carrying beams.	463
Cambing machine; foot cut, caught between hot rail and guard.	464
Wrist and hand bruised while coupling cars; cars closed together.	465
Second degree burns; gasket blew out of joint.	466
First and second degree burns; gasket blew out of joint.	467
Piece of scrap fell, cutting hand.	468
Loss of finger; caught in gears of cork-peeling machine.	469
Leg poisoned; got acid in cut.	470
Finger torn; caught in cogs of ear-soldering machine.	471
*While investigating fire in building, was overcome by smoke.	472
Thumb nail torn off; caught by clutch pin while oiling Tandem press.	473

* Fatal.

LIST OF ACCIDENTS

No.	Date.	Employer.	Place.	Sex of person injured.	Age.
474	Mar. 19	American Can Co.	Hamilton	M	18
475	Apr. 12	" " "	"	M	18
476	Mar. 23	" " "	"	M	27
477	" 23	" " "	"	M	45
478	Mar. 28	" " "	"	M	51
479	Apr. 30	" " "	"	M	16
480	May 9	" " "	"	M	20
481	" 28	" " "	"	M	25
482	June 21	" " "	"	M	18
483	July 3	" " "	"	M	16
484	June 14	" " "	"	F	19
485	July 19	" " "	"	M	18
486		" " "	"	F	18
487	Aug. 4	" " "	"	M	65
488	" 9	" " "	"	M	23
489	Sept. 4	" " "	"	F	23
490	" 4	" " "	"	F	19
491	" 18	" " "	"	F	19
492	" 24	" " "	"	M	16
493	Oct. 8	" " "	"	M	19
494	" 17	" " "	"	M	27
495	Nov. 15	" " "	"	M	20
496	Dec. 9	" " "	"	M	15
497	" 23	" " "	"	M	27
498	" 19	" " "	"	M	23
499	July 30	Ansley Dineen Co.	Toronto	M	16
500	Sept. 17	Baynes Carriage Co.	Hamilton	M	....
501	Oct. 26	" " "	"	M	....
502	Nov. 25	Bain Wagon Co.	Woodstock	M	49
503	Sept. 21	M. F. Beach & Co.	Winchester	M	....
504	Jan. 15	Beardmore & Co.	Acton West	M	....
505	Apr. 6	" "	" "	M	....
506	" 22	M. Beatty & Son	Welland	M	22
507	May 13	" "	"	M	60
508	June 14	Bell Furniture Co.	Southampton	M	....
509	Mar. 8	Berg Machinery Co.	Toronto	M	*42
510	" 14	" " "	"	M	57
511	Apr. 26	" " "	"	M	25
512	" 26	" " "	"	M	24
513	Mar. 20	" " "	"	M	48
514	Dec. 16	Berlin Machine Co.	Hamilton	M	33
515	" 24	" " "	"	M	25
516	Jan. 25	Bertram & Sons Co.	Dundas	M	40
517	" 11	" " "	"	M	40
518	May 15	" " "	"	M	....
519	July 19	" " "	"	M	25
520	Oct. 10	" " "	"	M	....
521	Nov. 8	" " "	"	M	26
522	Sept. 30	Blackhall & Co.	Toronto	M	....
523	Aug. 12	Boeckh Bros.	"	M	32
524	Mar. 21	Booth, J. R.	Ottawa	M	....
525	" 21	" "	"	M	....
526	July 27	" "	"	M	....
527	" 27	" "	"	M	....
528	" 27	" "	"	M	....
529	Oct. 21	" "	"	M	58
530	Jan. 18	Bowmanville Fdy. Co.	Bowmanville	M	....
531	Nov. 2	" " "	"	M	....
532	June 20	Boyd, Caldwell & Co.	Lanark	M	....

FOR THE YEAR 1912.

Particulars.	No.
Eye scorched by a spark from a piece of burning paper.	474
While placing sheets of plate in conveyor, he cut hand on bent sheet.	475
Two fingers bruised while putting belt on press.	476
Arm cut and bruised; caught between rolls of beading machine.	477
Leg bruised severely; caught between roll of paper and barrel.	478
While folding sides of cans, cut hand on corner of bodies.	479
Index finger off at 2nd joint; got under punch.	480
Finger nail torn while operating stamping press.	481
Eye slightly burned by acid while operating earing machine.	482
Finger cut while rolling can bodies; got between rolls.	483
Hand cut while operating seaming machine; can slipped.	484
Punch came down on hand, and cut off piece of thumb.	485
Tips of fingers burned with acid.	486
Hand cut on piece of tin.	487
Solder splashed in eye, burning it.	488
Finger cut on notcher; slipped through guard.	489
Finger cut while seaming cans; can burst.	490
Finger cut; caught between rollers of seaming machine.	491
Piece off index finger; hand slipped under bumper while bumping can bodies.	492
Thumb off at first joint; punch came down while adjusting ear in die.	493
Finger cut while operating seaming machine; can burst.	494
Nails of two fingers off on punch press.	495
Finger cut by piece of tin.	496
Finger cut while grinding tools; got between wheel and tool.	497
Shoulder sprained; fell from trestle.	498
Foot scraped; caught between elevator and wall.	499
Two fingers off at first joint on shaper.	500
End off thumb while operating boring machine.	501
Shoulder blade broken by elevator; was cleaning over well.	502
Loss of two fingers on buzz planer.	503
Slightly burned; blow-off pipe on boiler blew out, causing fire to rush out	504
Loss of arm; caught in rollers of leather press, and had to be amputated.	505
Hand jammed by electric crane.	506
Fell and cut forehead.	507
Fleshy part of thumb off on rip saw.	508
*Compound fracture of right leg; steel casting crushed foot.	509
Toe cut and crushed while raising flange on crane; hook slipped.	510
Leg fractured; turn-table casting fell.	511
Bone broken in middle finger; was jammed by tool holder.	512
Portion of thumb off and forefinger cut on circular saw.	513
Bone in heel broken; board broke and he fell to concrete floor.	514
While lifting heavy steel head, strained himself.	515
Toe smashed; let bar of iron fall.	516
Head cut; crane riser broke, and lifting chain struck him.	517
Thumb dislocated; caught between two castings.	518
Fell and fractured ankle.	519
Pattern fell over, injuring back and ankle.	520
Bruised; reached across drill, and was caught by twist.	521
Ends of three fingers taken off on paper-cutting machine.	522
End of thumb cut on circular saw.	523
Internal injuries; cable broke when passing under elevator platform.	524
Internal injuries; while passing under elevator platform, cable broke.	525
Hand caught in winder and burned.	526
Friction burn; hand caught in winder.	527
Arm dislocated; caught in felt roll of press.	528
*Puncture in head; supposed to have fallen against something; was found dead.	529
*While working at pipe which takes exhaust from engine, ladder slipped off ledge into well of boiling water.	530
Fracture of small bone in arm; caught in belt.	531
Loss of two fingers; drawn into rolls of garnet machine.	532

* Fatal.

LIST OF ACCIDENTS

No.	Date.	Employer	Place.	Sex of person injured.	Age.
533	Oct. 1	Brantford Carg. Co.	Brantford	M	....
534	Feb. 19	Brantford Cordage Co.	"	F	35
535	Aug. 27	" " "	"	M	15
536	Jan. 23	Breithaupt Leather Co.	Penetanguishene	M	....
537	Feb. 22	" " "	Berlin	M	56
538	Dec. 16	" " "	"	M	....
539	" 4	" " "	"	M	....
540	Oct. 9	Brockville Lumber Co.	Brockville	M	....
541		Brown-Boggs Co.	Hamilton	M	....
542	June 10	Brown & Wigle Co.	Kingsville	M	....
543	July 10	Buck Stove Co.	Brantford	M	55
544	Feb. 15	Canada Carriage Co.	Brockville	M	55
545	July 9	" " "	"	M	32
546	Sept. 12	" " "	"	M	55
547	Oct. 9	" " "	"	M	24
548	Nov. 7	" " "	"	M	35
549	Mar. 13	Canada Casket & Lumber Co.	Rodney	M	50
550	Mar. 7	Canada Cement Co.	Port Colborne	M	25
551	" 29	" " "	" "	M	26
552	Sept. 5	" " "	" "	M	....
553	July 14	" " "	" "	M	35
554	Nov. 4	" " "	Lakefield	M	27
555	Sept. 25	" " "	Port Colborne	M	35
556	Oct. 12	" " "	" "	M	28
557	Sept. 18	" " "	" "	M	35
558	Aug. 7	" " "	" "	M	35
559	Dec. 2	" " "	" "	M	38
560	Jan. 16	Canada Foundry Co.	Davenport	M	32
561	" 15	" " "	"	M	40
562	Mar. 25	" " "	"	M	40
563	" 16	" " "	"	M	35
564	Apr. 4	" " "	"	M	38
565	" 4	" " "	"	M	29
566	May 4	" " "	"	M	41
567	" 20	" " "	"	M	23
568	June 14	" " "	"	M	24
569	" 10	" " "	"	M	27
570	May 31	" " "	"	M	25
571	June 1	" " "	"	M	26
572	" 5	" " "	"	M	40
573	" 6	" " "	"	M	48
574	" 7	" " "	"	M	41
575	June 7	" " "	"	M	21
576	" 19	" " "	"	M	19
577	Aug. 6	" " "	"	M	28
578	Sept. 16	" " "	"	M	....
589	Jan. 10	Canada Furn. Co.	Wingham	M	41
580	July 18	" " "	Wiarton	M	22
581	Aug. 26	" " "	"	M	14
582	Oct. 11	" " "	Seaforth	M	....
583	Dec. 9	" " "	"	M	....
584	Aug. 9	Canada Steam Pump & Mach. Co.	Toronto	M	24
585	Oct. 29	Can. Wire & Iron Goods Co.	Hamilton	M	....
586	Apr. 12	Can. Chewing Gum Co.	Toronto	M	25
587	Aug. 21	Can. Cooperage Co.	Smith's Falls	M	22

FOR THE YEAR 1912.

Particulars.	No.
Laceration and nail off finger on drum sander.	533
Elbow injured; struck by revolving arm on balling machine.	534
Arm severed near elbow on picking machine.	535
*Arm dislocated, and other injuries; was caught in gear or chain of Bark machine; died from shock.	536
Arm crushed, broken, and dislocated at shoulder, three ribs fractured; caught on revolving part of clutch of shaft.	537
Fingers cut on leather wringer.	538
Hand jammed in leather wringer.	539
Loss of first joint of two fingers on circular saw.	540
Arm broken, also nose and scalp wound; caught between top of hoist and ceiling.	541
Loss of portion of thumb, and three fingers lacerated; got hand in carding machine.	542
*Killed while taking a load of castings on elevator; crushed between top of arch and floor of elevator.	543
Hand slipped while working with sander, and three fingers injured.	544
Two fingers cut on band saw wheel.	545
End of finger cut off; board slipped on rip saw.	546
Small nail loosened; slip in working round machine.	547
Two fingers' ends off in jointer; used mitten to brush away saw dust.	548
Loss of little finger; came in contact with sticker.	549
Fell and fractured wrist; ladder slipped.	550
Shaft dropped on leg, fracturing it.	551
Loss of arm, collar bone broken, and shock; jacket caught in gearing of bucket conveyor.	552
*Crushed in an elevator.	553
Index finger severed at first joint; caught between chain and sprocket.	554
Arm broken and splintered; was drawn in between belt and pulley.	555
Finger split while repairing friction clutch; clutch slipped.	556
Two fingers lacerated; caught between door and wrench.	557
Scalp wound; struck head on piece of iron.	558
Arm broken; jammed between platform of loco. and footboard of dump car.	559
Wrist sprained; got hand under reaming gantry.	560
Fell off scaffold, and fractured rib.	561
While moving a beam over a roll, got fingers bruised.	562
End of angle struck foot, bruising it.	563
Finger cut on sharp edge of plate.	564
Thumb crushed; caught in gearing.	565
Portion of two fingers cut off; beam fell over.	566
Struck in face by hook of hoist.	567
Hand cut and bruised; caught in chain of hoist.	568
Toe injured while unloading cuttings.	569
Finger crushed between two beams.	570
Neck and leg burned by hot rivet getting inside of clothing.	571
Back and hand bruised; struck by handle of reamer machine.	572
Two fingers crushed while lifting car to track; caught between car and track.	573
Struck by barrel head; turned on too much air.	574
Shoulder bruised; fell from scaffold.	575
Arm broken; while placing drill in socket, glove caught, and arm was twisted.	576
Foot cut; angle fell from truck.	577
Fell while descending from boiler, and sprained wrist.	578
Part of finger off and others cut on mitreing machine.	579
Part of four fingers taken off on buzz planer.	580
Two fingers taken off at first joint on disc sander.	581
Loss of finger on veneer saw.	582
Loss of little finger, and three others off at first joint on rip saw.	583
Points of two fingers crushed on lathe.	584
Jaw broken; bar of loom moved, and beater slid back.	585
Finger and nail cut; caught in gum roller.	586
Thumb almost severed at hand on equalizing saw.	587

*Fatal.

LIST OF ACCIDENTS

No.	Date.	Employer.	Place.	Sex of person injured.	Age.
588	Feb. 3.....	Canadian Cottons, Ltd.	Cornwall.....	F	15
589	Mar. 18.....	" " "	"	M	15
590	June 17.....	" " "	"	F	21
591	Apr. 12.....	" " "	Hamilton.....	M	34
592	Feb. 9.....	" " "	"	M	18
593	Apr. 9.....	" " "	"	M	19
594	Aug. 31.....	" " "	Cornwall.....	M	59
595	Nov. 14.....	" " "	"	M	62
596	Dec. 2.....	" " "	Hamilton.....	M	55
597	Apr. 17.....	Can. Crocker, Wheeler Co.	St. Catharines.....	M	15
598	Nov. 5.....	Can. Fairbanks-Morse Co.	Toronto.....	M	30
599	" 5.....	" " "	"	M	30
600	" 15.....	" " "	"	M	21
601	" 18.....	" " "	"	M	....
602	Dec. 19.....	" " "	"	M	24
603	Jan. 14.....	Can. Gen. Electric Co.	Peterborough.....	M	28
604	Feb. 2.....	" " " "	"	M	29
605	" 14.....	" " " "	"	M	30
606	" 12.....	" " " "	"	M	21
607	" 27.....	" " " "	"	M	30
608	" 9.....	" " " "	"	M	25
609	Mar. 9.....	" " " "	"	M	21
610	" 6.....	" " " "	"	M	35
611	" 8.....	" " " "	"	M	28
612	" 8.....	" " " "	"	M	51
613	" 23.....	" " " "	"	M	21
614	" 20.....	" " " "	"	M	32
615	" 25.....	" " " "	"	M	21
616	" 13.....	" " " "	"	M	52
617	Apr. 9.....	" " " "	"	M	27
618	" 16.....	" " " "	"	M	16
619	" 4.....	" " " "	"	M	16
620	" 22.....	" " " "	"	M	27
621	" 24.....	" " " "	"	M	20
622	May 2.....	" " " "	"	M	45
623	" 10.....	" " " "	"	M	24
624	" 12.....	" " " "	"	M	20
625	" 25.....	" " " "	"	M	27
626	June 5.....	" " " "	"	M	24
627	" 14.....	" " " "	"	M	....
628	" 27.....	" " " "	"	M	20
629	" 28.....	" " " "	"	M	....
630	July 3.....	" " " "	"	M	23
631	" 22.....	" " " "	"	M	17
632	" 26.....	" " " "	"	M	46
633	" 26.....	" " " "	"	M	64
634	" 31.....	" " " "	"	M	40
635	" 30.....	" " " "	"	M	40
636	" 25.....	" " " "	"	M	65
637	Aug. 6.....	" " " "	"	M	30
638	" 19.....	" " " "	"	M	25

FOR THE YEAR 1912.

Particulars.	No.
Loss of portion of right hand; caught in gears of spinning frame.	588
Bone in ankle broken, and leg bruised; caught between two cylinders.	589
Flesh scraped from hand, and wound between thumb and finger; came in contact with slow-moving worm gear.	590
Hand bruised and burned; caught in lap roll of picking machine.	591
Hand bruised; caught in comb band on carding machine between pulley and doffer shaft.	592
Fell and struck head, and knocked unconscious.	593
Arm taken off; caught in cylinder of waste picker.	594
*Found dead; was caught in shafting.	595
Three fingers cut badly; caught between beater and cover of hopper machine	596
Portion of finger taken off on punch press.	597
Middle fingers, both hands, crushed near nail; caught under iron turn-table.	598
Forearm bruised by handle of crane whirling round.	599
Chin cut, and neck and chest strained; caught between elevator floor and gates.	600
Arm lacerated; caught in speed gears of lathe.	601
Fell from ladder, and sprained knee.	602
*Drowned; while cutting ice at edge of sluiceway, fell in.	603
Two fingers lacerated; slipped between blades of power shears.	604
Loss of index finger; caught under punch while blanking dies.	605
Finger fractured and incised wound; caught between chuck and casting while tapping bodies in lathe.	606
Hand cut below thumb; wrench slipped.	607
Knee cut on calendar-grinding outfit packing case.	608
Scalded; did not allow steam to escape sufficiently before removing manhole.	609
Thumb and two fingers lacerated on punch press.	610
Loss of two fingers on punch press; while punching, space blocks, tripped press.	611
Toe crushed; chain sling of crane fell.	612
Two fingers bruised and smashed; while lifting casting, it slipped.	613
Finger cut from nail to centre; hand slipped while setting gauge.	614
Flesh of leg cut; struck against corner of sheet steel.	615
Gash in arm and wrist; Piece of sheet steel ran in arm.	616
Part of finger lacerated off; slipped between shear blades.	617
End off finger, on foot press; brought die down on finger.	618
Fingers burned by hot compound; let ladle fall.	619
Two lacerated wounds on head; struck head against spring screw and bolt while getting under machine.	620
Lacerated wound above eye; struck by lever of boring mill.	621
Casting fell on foot, lacerating toe.	622
Finger lacerated; put it too far under die of press.	623
Hands burned, and shock; while closing switch, controlling synchronous motor came in contact with blades of switch.	624
Top of finger off at first joint on shears; put finger in too far.	625
Top of finger and nail taken off while taking job out of forming tool; caught in press.	626
Eye penetrated while chipping broken tap out of die; piece flew up.	627
Incised wound on knee; came in contact with revolving disc.	628
Finger and thumb cut, and hand bruised; kept foot on lever of press.	629
Placed hand too close to cutters, when milling casting, and had thumb bruised and cut.	630
Top of finger taken off by knives on foot press.	631
Leg bruised; caught between barrow and car.	632
Ribs fractured, and lacerated wounds on chest and hand; struck by board, which rebounded from revolving saw.	633
Two fingers lacerated off at first joint; caught between crane and pile of iron spiders on floor.	634
Fell, and cut arm and palm of hand on scrap iron.	635
Chip of iron stuck in arm; blew up while cutting piece off lathe tool.	636
Contused wound on finger; bracket slipped and caught finger.	637
Two fingers lacerated; tripped lever while blanking discs.	638

* Fatal.

LIST OF ACCIDENTS

No.	Date.	Employer.	Place.	Sex of person injured.	Age.
639	Aug. 20.....	Can. Gen. Electric Co.	Peterborough.....	M	27
640	" 24.....	" " " "	"	M	24
641	" 26.....	" " " "	"	M	41
642	Sept. 4.....	" " " "	"	M	62
643	" 5.....	" " " "	"	M	23
644	" 7.....	" " " "	"	M	27
645	" 6.....	" " " "	"	M	35
646	" 11.....	" " " "	"	M	30
647	Aug. 31.....	" " " "	"	M	28
648	Sept. 12.....	" " " "	"	M	21
649	Oct. 8.....	" " " "	"	M	28
650	" 14.....	" " " "	"	M	19
651	" 19.....	" " " "	"	M	27
652	" 17.....	" " " "	"	M	....
653	" 17.....	" " " "	"	M	43
654	Nov. 16.....	" " " "	"	M	....
655	" 14.....	" " " "	"	M	....
656	" 29.....	" " " "	"	M	44
657	Dec. 3.....	" " " "	"	M	....
658	" 11.....	" " " "	"	M	31
659	" 9.....	" " " "	"	M	26
660	" 13.....	" " " "	"	M	20
661	Dec. 20.....	" " " "	"	M	....
662	" 19.....	" " " "	"	M	....
663	May 29.....	Can. National Carbon Co.	Toronto.....	M	21
664	Dec. 29.....	C.P.R. Car Shops	West Toronto.....	M	31
665	Jan. 3.....	" " "	" "	M	22
666	" 10.....	" " "	" "	M	47
667	" 15.....	" " "	" "	M	32
668	" 16.....	" " "	" "	M	35
669	" 18.....	" " "	" "	M	26
670	" 20.....	" " "	" "	M	27
671	Feb. 8.....	" " "	" "	M	48
672	" 16.....	" " "	" "	M	38
673	" 16.....	" " "	" "	M	24
674	" 28.....	" " "	" "	M	....
675	Mar. 6.....	" " "	" "	M	61
676	" 1.....	" " "	" "	M	22
677	" 15.....	" " "	" "	M	29
678	" 16.....	" " "	" "	M	19
679	" 18.....	" " "	" "	M	40
680	" 27.....	" " "	" "	M	27
681	Apr. 8.....	" " "	" "	M	36
682	Feb. 15.....	" " "	" "	M	24
683	Apr. 11.....	" " "	" "	M	20
684	" 12.....	" " "	" "	M	43
685	" 12.....	" " "	" "	M	25
686	" 18.....	" " "	" "	M	20
687	Apr. 25.....	" " "	" "	M	40
688	May 10.....	" " "	" "	M	32
689	" 14.....	" " "	" "	M	20
690	" 20.....	" " "	" "	M	25
591	" 28.....	" " "	" "	M	21
692	July 20.....	" " "	" "	M	26
693	Aug. 9.....	" " "	" "	M	19
694	" 15.....	" " "	" "	M	33

FOR THE YEAR 1912.

Particulars.	No.
Wrist lacerated; caught on pile of sheet iron.	639
Finger cut at second joint, and cord nearly severed; while putting spider in lathe, it slipped, and caught hand.	640
Forearm torn; caught in gears.	641
Incised wound on hand while removing iron from baling machine.	642
Hand cut; struck projecting punchings.	643
Finger bruised and cut; caught between bolts in die.	644
Ligaments of arm cut; struck against projecting iron.	645
Toe bruised; while putting base on boring mill, block slipped.	646
Chest bruised, and inflammation of the nerves; struck while grinding cast-iron supports on emery wheel.	647
Two small bones in foot displaced; let roll of rubber fall.	648
Struck arm against iron pile, cutting it below elbow.	649
End of finger crushed, and nail torn; caught between spring gauge and die while lifting space block.	650
Iron block fell on foot, bruising toe.	651
Pile of iron fell on foot, cutting it, and tearing nail nearly off.	652
Finger caught in gear, lacerating it to second joint.	653
Punctured wound on base of skull; fell off car among street car motors.	654
Lacerated wound on eyelid; ran into piece of iron pipe.	655
Lacerated wounds on back of hand; caught between casting and tool box.	656
Lacerated wound in the forearm; piece of iron fell.	657
Portion of two fingers taken off while shearing iron.	658
Punctured wound on top of head; struck by piece of iron.	659
While setting cutters, lamp broke and glass particles entered eye, cutting it.	660
Toe fractured; block of iron fell on foot.	661
Tips of two fingers taken off on power shears.	662
One finger cut to bone, and tip of another taken off; got under dies of punch.	663
Foot bruised; let plank fall.	664
Thumb burst; caught in shears.	665
Plank fell on toe, bruising it.	666
Small piece of hot iron flew into eye, burning it.	667
Toe bruised; timber fell on foot.	668
Fell, and bruised knee.	669
Foot scalded by hot water from dope tank.	670
Lip cut; handle of wrench slipped.	671
Little finger cut on circular saw.	672
Piece of emery flew in eye while grinding at emery wheel.	673
Piece of grit flew into eye while repairing screens.	674
Hand split open; while knocking bolts out of pilot brace, hammer rebounded.	675
Piece of wire ran through finger, cutting it.	676
Cut below eye; wrench slipped.	677
Piece of grit flew into eye.	678
While removing refrigerator slats, end flew up, puncturing toe.	679
Burn on arm; valve of fire pot gave way, and gasoline ignited.	680
Forehead cut; hammer rebounded.	681
Forehead cut; piece of lumber flew up while working at planer.	682
Face scorched; lamp ignited gas.	683
Forehead, face and hand scorched; air hose exploded, and caught fire.	684
Finger cut; jammed between bolt and block of machine.	685
Block of wood slipped on finger, smashing it.	686
Two fingers crushed; pressed wheel off axle, and it slipped, crushing fingers.	687
*Injured internally; crushed between lathe and crank pin while removing wheels from lathe.	688
Piece of wood fell on instep, bruising it.	689
Finger bruised, and skin broken; while under refrigerator, car jack fell on hand.	690
While removing side bearing from car, it slipped on foot, bruising it.	691
While striking belt on end sill, piece flew into eye.	692
Forefinger cut; chisel slipped.	693
Finger cut and crushed; boring bar fell, catching hand over hole on drilling machine.	694

*Fatal.

LIST OF ACCIDENTS

No.	Date.	Employer.	Place.	Sex of person injured.	Age.
695	Aug. 14	C.P.R. Car Shops	West Toronto	M	23
696	Sept. 6	" " "	" "	M	32
697	Oct. 2	" " "	" "	M	22
698	" 2	" " "	" "	M	30
699	Sept. 26	" " "	" "	M	....
700	Oct. 9	" " "	" "	M	28
701	Nov. 18	" " "	" "	M	32
702	" 1	" " "	" "	M	....
703	" 20	" " "	" "	M	....
704	" 26	" " "	" "	M	32
705	Dec. 21	" " "	" "	M	....
706	" 21	" " "	" "	M	....
707	" 21	" " "	" "	M	....
708	Nov. 18	Can. Salt Co.	Sandwich	M	....
709	Jan. 22	Can. Steel Foundries	Welland	M	22
710	Dec. 11	" " "	"	M	23
711	Jan. 8	Can. Westinghouse Co.	Hamilton	M	....
712	May 4	" " "	"	M	....
713	May 17	" " "	"	M	....
714	Sept. 5	" " "	"	M	....
715	Nov. 9	" " "	"	M	....
716	Oct. 4	Can. Yale & Towne Co.	St. Catharines	M	22
717	Feb. 26	Cane & Sons	Newmarket	M	17
718	Apr. 23	Capital Brewing Co.	Ottawa	M	....
719		" " "	"	M	....
720	May 1	" " "	"	M	....
721	Mar. 8	Christie, Brown & Co.	Toronto	M	42
722	June 7	" " "	"	M	22
223	" 10	" " "	"	M	21
724	Nov. 8	" " "	"	M	32
725	Apr. 12	Clarke & Clarke	"	M	40
726	Jan. 6	Coady Bros.	"	M	30
727	" 6	" "	"	M	30
728	Sept. 22	Colleran Patent Steel Mattress Co.	"	M	21
729	Aug. 30	Consumers' Gas Co.	"	M	27
730	Oct. 22	" " "	"	M	....
731	Dec. 11	Copeland & Sons Co.	Penetanguishene	M	....
732	Jan. 18	Copp Stove Co.	Fort William	M	30
733	May 11	" " "	" "	M	....
734	Sept. —	Albert Cox	St. Catharines	M	45
735	Feb. 23	Crossen Car Co.	Cobourg	M	48
736	Apr. 2	" " "	"	M	39
737	May 8	" " "	"	M	25
738	June 19	" " "	"	M	50
739	Aug. 1	" " "	"	M	36
740	July —	Dain Manf. Co.	Welland	M	....
741	" 16	" " "	"	M	....
742	Sept. 10	" " "	"	M	....
743	" 6	" " "	"	M	....
744	" 4	" " "	"	M	....
745	" 10	" " "	"	M	....
746	" 10	" " "	"	M	....
747	" 13	" " "	"	M	....
748	Aug. 18	Zimmerman Bros.	Tavistock	M	....
749	Mar. 18	Wright & Co.	Hamilton	M	36
750	May 30	James Davidson Est.	Ottawa	M	18
751	Nov. 7	" " "	"	M	27
752	Mar. 5	William Davies	Toronto	M	....
753	Sept. 11	" "	"	M	....

FOR THE YEAR 1912.

Particulars.	No.
Loss of finger ends on bolt header.	695
Lumber fell off truck, bruising leg.	696
Got emery in eye while working at emery stone.	697
While working at emery stone, emery flew into eye.	698
Toe crushed in blacksmith shop.	699
Fell, and bruised thigh.	700
Chip of wood from planer in eye.	701
Toe crushed in boiler shop.	702
Hand crushed in erecting shop.	703
Thumb cut; chisel slipped.	704
Cut over right eye.	705
Thumb cut off in machine shop.	706
Foot crushed at transfer.	707
Flesh torn from palm of hand; drawn in between rollers of beading machine.	708
*Blow on head from broken emery wheel.	709
*Block from crane fell, causing instant death.	710
Head badly injured; emery wheel burst.	711
Forearm lacerated; was drawn into milling machine.	712
*Was caught by electric travelling crane, and head crushed against steel girder; stepped over wire screen on to crane runway.	713
Loss of third finger, and second lacerated; caught in gear of drill machine.	714
Loss of three fingers on punch press.	715
End of index finger crushed on power press.	716
Cuts over eye and eye cut; pail burst while being turned out.	717
Stepped on nail projecting from piece of wood.	718
Face burned; spilled hot pitch out of keg.	719
Fell off wagon, and broke arm.	720
Palm of hand lacerated; caught in rollers of reversible brake.	721
Contused injury of all tissues and bones in hand; caught in rollers of dough brake.	722
Toe nail taken off; caught between elevator and floor.	723
Arm and hand burnt by gas; was looking for leak with lighted match.	724
*Electrocuted; received shock through handle of starter.	725
Foot injured; emery wheel burst.	726
Foot injured; emery wheel burst.	727
Flesh on sole of foot torn; slipped while pulling piece of wood from sticker.	728
Hand, arm and legs scalded; steam pipe burst.	729
Feet scalded; stepped into ash pit.	730
Points of two fingers taken off in dough divider.	731
Loss of one finger and another cut; caught in jointer knives.	732
*Was caught in shafting, and whirled around, until battered to death.	733
Ends off two fingers on rip saw.	734
Foot bruised; let timber fall.	735
While operating, crane crank slipped, bruising wrist.	736
Dropped bar of iron on foot, bruising it.	737
Gash in forehead; struck by hand-spike.	738
Finger crushed; piece of timber slipped.	739
Index finger crushed while changing belting on machine.	740
Particle of emery lodged in eye.	741
Two fingers cut while operating blower.	742
Hand cut.	743
Slight cut on side of head.	744
Flesh cut off top of little finger.	745
Two fingers cut.	746
Foot burned.	747
Thumb and three fingers badly cut on saw.	748
Index and third finger smashed on press.	749
Loss of two fingers on buzz planer.	750
Loss of one finger, and two others cut, on buzz planer.	751
Knee injured; elevator dropped.	752
Ankle crushed by elevator.	753

* Fatal.

LIST OF ACCIDENTS

No.	Date.	Employer.	Place.	Sex of person Injured.	Age.
754	Apr. 1.....	De Laplante, L.A.	Toronto.....	M	17
755	June 29.....	Diamond Flint Glass	"	M	45
756	Mar. 7.....	W. E. Dillon & Co.	"	M	23
757	July 23.....	Domestic Laundry	"	F	35
758	Dec. 6.....	Dom. Tar & Chem. Co.	Sault Ste. Marie.....	M	....
759	Feb. 5.....	Dom. Textile Co.	Kingston.....	M	16
760	Jan. 31.....	" " "	"	M	14
761	Mar. 30.....	" " "	"	M	24
762	" 30.....	" " "	"	M	14
763	June 24.....	" " "	"	M	50
764	" 29.....	" " "	"	F	18
765	May 28.....	Dunlop Tire & Rubber Co.	Toronto.....	M	23
766	Jan. 26.....	T. Eaton Co.	"	M	43
767	Oct. 31.....	George Edgington	Brownsville.....	M	....
768	Nov. 4.....	W. C. Edwards & Co.	Ottawa (Rockland).	M	....
769	Dec. 7.....	" " "	"	M	15
770	Feb. 9.....	Edwardsburg Starch Co.	Cardinal.....	M	....
771	Oct. 23.....	Energite Explosives	Haileybury.....	M	43
772	" 23.....	" "	"	M	42
773	" 23.....	" "	"	M	50
774	" 23.....	" "	"	M	45
775	" 23.....	" "	"	M	35
776	" 23.....	" "	"	F	35
777	" 23.....	" "	"	M	....
778	" 23.....	" "	"	M	....
779	" 23.....	" "	"	M	....
780	June 28.....	Evans & Co.	Sudbury.....	M	....
781	May 20.....	Farmers' Binder Twine Co.	Brantford.....	M	....
782	" —.....	Finlay & Sons Co.	Norwood.....	M	....
783	.....	Firstbrook Box Co.	Toronto.....	M	22
784	.....	" " "	"	M	23
785	May 21.....	" " "	"	M	24
786	June 17.....	" " "	"	M	23
787	" 17.....	" " "	"	M	20
788	Sept. —.....	" " "	"	M	25
789	Oct. 17.....	" " "	"	M	25
790	" 15.....	" " "	"	M	50
791	Sept. 10.....	Frankle Bros.	"	F	....
792	Nov. 15.....	Freyseng Cork Co.	"	M	16
793	Feb. 3.....	Frost & Wood	Smith's Falls.....	M	26
794	Jan. 30.....	" "	" "	M	26
795	Mar. 9.....	" "	" "	M	25
796	Feb. 15.....	" "	" "	M	35
797	Mar. 13.....	" "	" "	M	26
798	" 7.....	" "	" "	M	32
799	" 22.....	" "	" "	M	52
800	" 27.....	" "	" "	M	21
801	" 28.....	" "	" "	M	33
802	May 25.....	" "	" "	M	32
803	" 27.....	" "	" "	M	18
804	" 29.....	" "	" "	M	20
805	Mar. 29.....	" "	" "	M	29
806	Apr. 12.....	" "	" "	M	29
807	" 17.....	" "	" "	M	21
808	" 27.....	" "	" "	M	20
809	May 30.....	" "	" "	M	20

FOR THE YEAR 1912.

Particulars.	No.
Loss of three fingers, and three others cut, on jointer.	754
Arm cut by bursting of emery wheel, and had to be amputated.	755
Loss of three fingers on circular saw.	756
Fingers burned; hand caught in body machine.	757
Slipped on icy wood, and sprained foot.	758
Bone in elbow injured; struck by picker stick while passing loom.	759
Foot crushed; jammed between floor and elevator.	760
Arm lacerated and blood vessels injured; put hand under automatic cotton feeder.	761
End of finger burst open while taking cotton off coiler gear when machine was in motion.	762
Three fingers bruised; caught on doffer cylinder.	763
Finger taken off; caught while pulling waste off crank shaft.	764
Wrist broken; jammed arm between two cases of rubber.	765
*While cleaning out elevator pit, below elevator, car descended.	766
Thumb cut on circular saw.	767
*Was cleaning under log skidway when log came down, crushing him against another at bottom of skidway.	768
Arm lacerated; sleeve caught between rollers, drawing arm in.	769
Loss of eye; board flew back from slitter saw.	770
*Killed in fire caused by explosion.	771
*Killed in fire caused by explosion.	772
*Killed in fire caused by explosion.	773
*Killed in fire caused by explosion.	774
*Killed in fire caused by explosion.	775
Injured in fire caused by explosion.	776
Slightly injured in fire caused by explosion.	777
Slightly injured in fire caused by explosion.	778
Slightly injured in fire caused by explosion.	779
Struck between eye and nose; sliver caught on back roll of rip saw.	780
Injured at fire in factory; arms and face cut, also burns.	781
Thigh fractured; fell from ladder.	782
Portion of index finger severed, and others cut on rip saw.	783
Portion of thumb taken off on rip saw.	784
Three fingers cut on trimming machine.	785
Thumb severed at nail on rip saw.	786
Finger severed across nail on rip saw.	787
Fell, gashing head and causing slight concussion.	788
Loss of portion of four fingers and thumb on buzz planer.	789
Fell and strained muscles of arm and shoulder.	790
*Fell from window.	791
Two bones in leg broken; caught in belt.	792
Finger nail torn off; hit with reamer.	793
Thumb bruised; tripped machine before taking hand away.	794
Hand cut between thumb and finger; board caught on saw and ran against hand.	795
One toe jammed and another bruised; mower wheel fell on foot.	796
Foot burned; spilled iron from ladle.	797
Flesh stripped off to bone on finger; slipped against form on bull dozer.	798
Bruise and cut over main artery and cord of forearm; piece of wood flew back from shaper knives.	799
Flesh torn off finger to first joint; caught in shield of mower.	800
Index finger bruised and bones broken, second finger bruised and nail torn out; dropped shaft on fingers.	801
Badly cut and bruised, two ribs also fractured; struck by belt shifter.	802
Cut above eye; piece flew back from saw.	803
Palm cut; caught between two sheets.	804
Head cut; while tightening nut, wrench broke, causing him to fall.	805
Palm lacerated, fingers cut and bruised; caught in generator.	806
Three fingers cut, portion of joint of second off on saw.	807
Foot bruised; was too near elevator edge, and caught on floor.	808
Kidney and floating ribs bruised; truck fell on him.	809

* Fatal.

LIST OF ACCIDENTS

No.	Date.	Employer.	Place.	Sex of person Injured.	Age.
810	June 3	" "	" "	M	19
811	" 3	" "	" "	M	29
812	June 19	" "	" "	M	26
813	" 25	" "	" "	M	39
814	July 25	" "	" "	M	17
815	Aug. 12	" "	" "	M	54
816	" 19	" "	" "	M	21
817	July 10	" "	" "	M	17
818	Sept. 9	" "	" "	M	....
819	" 25	" "	" "	M	....
820	" 25	" "	" "	M	34
821	Oct. 5	" "	" "	M	24
822	" 2	" "	" "	M	21
823	" 18	" "	" "	M	29
824	" 21	" "	" "	M	....
825	" 24	" "	" "	M	25
826	Nov. 7	" "	" "	M	29
827	" 6	" "	" "	M	32
828	" 20	" "	" "	M	16
829	" 25	" "	" "	M	34
830	Dec. 9	" "	" "	M	27
831	" 11	" "	" "	M	50
832	" 13	" "	" "	M	....
833	" 18	" "	" "	M	30
834	" 23	" "	" "	M	28
835	Apr. 6	Frost Wire Fence Co.	Hamilton	M	27
836	May 24	" " " "	"	M	25
837	Dec. —	" " " "	"	M	....
838	" 18	" " " "	"	M	....
839	Nov. 28	" " " "	"	M	....
840	Dec. 15	" " " "	"	M	30
841	July 23	Gendron Mfg. Co.	Toronto	M	....
842	Dec. 20	" " "	"	M	....
843	Jan. 29	Getty & Scott	Galt	M	....
844	Aug. 30	Gilchrist & Co.	Toronto	M	15
845	Jan. 19	Globe Casket Co.	London	M	....
846	Oct. 10	" " "	"	M	16
847	....	Goderich Organ Co.	Goderich	M	....
848	Sept. 16	" " "	"	M	35
849	" 16	" " "	"	M	15
850	" 28	" " "	"	M	21
851	Jan. 31	Goldie & McCulloch	Galt	M	50
852	Dec. 18	" "	"	M	35
853	Aug. 19	" "	"	M	26
854	Oct. 29	" "	"	M	14
855	Dec. 16	" "	"	M	35
856	" 27	" "	"	M	35
857	Apr. 19	Goodison Thresher Co.	Sarnia	M	....
858	Nov. 26	" " "	"	M	....
859	May 27	Graham Nail Works	Toronto	M	....
860	June 14	" " "	"	M	....
861	July 5	" " "	"	M	23
862	Aug. 14	" " "	"	M	23
863	" 8	G.T.R. Shops	"	M	....
864	" 12	" "	"	M	22
865	July 11	" "	"	M	19

FOR THE YEAR 1912.

Particulars.	No.
Nail knocked off; struck with hammer.	810
Face and hand burned; benzine caught fire.	811
Cut between fingers; struck against shaft on load.	812
Instep burned; spilled iron over ladle.	813
Knee cap cut; struck against sheet steel of binding elevator.	814
Cut artery above eye; struck by piece of coke.	815
Finger bruised, and nail torn off; caught between two mower frames.	816
Struck forehead when getting off elevator, rendering him unconscious; hip also bruised.	817
Cut above eye; wrench slipped off nut.	818
Nail nearly torn off; finger caught between two mower frames.	819
Die fell on foot, bruising toe, and nail nearly off.	820
*Cover of rumbler fell on him.	821
Ear split, side and shoulder bruised; jammed against bins.	822
Eye ball lacerated; nail flew from face of hammer.	823
Finger joint cut on emery wheel.	824
Finger lacerated, and another stripped to bone; wood flew back from planer.	825
Piece of iron fell on foot, bruising it.	826
Loss of one finger, and another bruised; caught in bull dozer.	827
Finger split, and nail torn off on punch.	828
Flesh stripped from two fingers to bone, part of nail also torn off; caught in bull dozer.	829
Struck foot against piece of steel, cutting it.	830
Artery severed, and wrist bruised; arm was wound round spindle on boring machine.	831
Piece of scrap iron fell off truck on toe, splitting it.	832
Struck on eye by piece of steel when tripping punch.	833
Piece of scale flew into eye while putting plate in mower shoe.	834
Leg broken; slipped, and leg got into "take up" blocks.	835
Stepped on hot head, burning foot slightly.	836
Loss of finger end, and knee injured.	837
Knee cap bruised; pliers caught on "take up" block.	838
Finger cut off; used finger, instead of wrench.	839
Moving bridge iron, which fell on heel, bruising it.	840
Fell off ladder, and broke ribs.	841
Face and arms burned by fire on premises.	842
Loss of two toes; foot was drawn into heeling machine.	843
Fell through hoist, and broke leg.	844
Loss of portion of finger; came in contact with rip saw.	845
Thumb crushed, and piece of flesh taken out of two fingers on press.	846
Top of finger amputated at first joint on jointer.	847
Top of finger nipped on jointer.	848
Caught toe between elevator and beam.	849
Finger bone splintered on jointer.	850
Back of safe fell, and crushed toes.	851
End off finger; caught between edge of plate and stripper of punch press.	852
Casting fell on foot, bruising it.	853
Ribs and collar bone broken, ligaments of chest and shoulder torn; caught in bar of steel revolving in turret lathe.	854
Finger off at first joint while cleaning engine.	855
Ribs fractured; jack screw slipped while moving planer.	856
Back strained while scuffling with another employee.	857
Nail on one finger split, and another nail taken off, by rip saw.	858
Legs caught in wire rods, bruising and cutting them.	859
Slightly bruised leg; caught in wire.	860
Foot taken off; caught in rods.	861
Ankle dislocated and slight fracture; foot caught in wire rod.	862
Fell from ladder, and broke collar bone; head also cut.	863
Frog fell over side of platform, and broke leg.	864
Coupler fell off board, bruising leg.	865

* Fatal.

LIST OF ACCIDENTS

No.	Date.	Employer.	Place.	Sex of person injured.	Age.
866	Aug. 25	G.T.R. Shops	Toronto	M	46
867	Nov. 11	" "	"	M	38
868	" 12	" "	"	M	....
869	" 14	" "	"	M	....
870	Dec. 13	" "	"	M	20
871	Jan. 5	Greening Wire Co.	Hamilton	M	19
872	" 16	" " "	"	M	14
873	Feb. 1	" " "	"	M	17
874	Mar. 8	" " "	"	M	30
875	" 16	" " "	"	M	40
876	June 3	" " "	"	M	40
877	" 22	" " "	"	M	60
878	" 21	" " "	"	M	35
879	July 15	" " "	"	M	35
880	" 18	" " "	"	M	....
881	" 10	" " "	"	M	26
882	" 5	" " "	"	M	30
883	" 26	" " "	"	M	40
884	Aug. 7	" " "	"	M	35
885	Oct. 5	" " "	"	M	50
886	July 25	" " "	"	M	38
887	Oct. 21	" " "	"	M	43
888	" 2	" " "	"	M	15
889	Nov. 7	" " "	"	M	45
890	" 5	" " "	"	M	17
891	" 9	" " "	"	M	19
892	" 8	" " "	"	M	35
893	" 12	" " "	"	M	18
894	" 18	" " "	"	M	20
895	" 21	" " "	"	M	19
896	" 26	" " "	"	M	55
897	Dec. 26	" " "	"	M	....
898	Mar. 11	Grip, Limited	Toronto	M	16
899	July 25	Gunns, Limited	West Toronto	M	15
900	Sept. 11	" "	" "	M	57
901	" 4	" "	" "	M	28
902	Feb. 12	Gurney Foundry Co.	Toronto	M	35
903	" 3	Hamilton Incubator Co.	Hamilton	M	26
904	" 14	W. B. Hamilton Co.	Berlin	M	....
905	May 21	" " "	"	M	16
906	Apr. 29	Hampel Paper Box Co.	Brantford	M	....
907	Oct. 7	T. W. Hand Firework Co.	Hamilton	M	....
908	" 7	" " " "	"	M	....
909	Sept. 9	Hawkesbury Lumber Co.	Hawkesbury	M	16
910	Aug. 26	" " "	"	M	26
911	July 27	" " "	"	M	60
912	June 7	" " "	"	M	35
912a	May 30	" " "	"	M	30
913	July 2	Hay & Co.	Woodstock	M	....
914	Aug. 14	" "	"	M	....
915	Apr. 29	Hees, Sons & Co.	Toronto	M	....
916	July 6	Highland Lumber Co.	Berriedale	M	52
917	June 17	Hillcock & Co.	Toronto	M	....
918	Feb. 1	Hyman & Co.	London	M	35
919	June 14	" "	"	M	....
920	Sept. 27	" "	"	M	....
921	Jan. 23	Imperial Cotton Co.	Hamilton	F	....

FOR THE YEAR 1912.

Particulars.	No.
Arms and face burned; benzine and oil ignited while cleaning frame of engine.	866
Bar of iron fell on foot, injuring instep.	867
Loss of thumb at first joint; steam hammer came down on it.	868
Hand cut and bruised; slipped between pulley and headstock of lathe.	869
Struck in face by piece of steel and rendered unconscious.	870
Struck in eye by trap door, bruising it.	871
Cop of wire slipped on foot, bruising it.	872
Two fingers cut; caught in wire while operating copping machine.	873
Shoulder and side bruised; fell from ladder.	874
Piece of cutting flew up, scratching eyeball; was drawing key out of seat.	875
Eyeball slightly scratched; while cutting steel, piece flew up.	876
Hand slightly cut on piece of wire.	877
Wrist scalded by steam from boiler.	878
Struck in groin by piece of wood from saw.	879
While grinding emery, got piece in eye.	880
Hand bruised while lowering beam.	881
Wrist sprained while handling large coil of rope.	882
Strained side while carrying heavy weight.	883
Finger pierced by piece of wire.	884
Hand cut while taking binder off packing case.	885
Finger bruised and skin taken off thumb and first finger by piece of wood from circular saw.	886
Finger cut on crimping machine; caught between wheels.	887
Thumb bruised; caught in machine.	888
Finger cut, and had to be amputated; caught between raising reeds while working on loom.	889
Toes crushed; fell off can and caught foot in loom.	890
Finger scratched by piece of wire.	891
Thumb severed at first joint while operating circular saw.	892
Ends of two fingers crushed; caught between two plates.	893
Hand cut while spooling wire.	894
Finger crushed; caught between tram and frame of loom.	895
Head badly injured; hand slipped off crane handle, causing it to fly back.	896
Finger cut; caught in loop of wire.	897
Finger smashed; caught in press.	898
Head cut; while looking through gate, hoist descended.	899
Head cut and teeth knocked out; put head through gate of hoist.	900
Finger cut while chopping meat.	901
Gash on head; fell down elevator shaft.	902
Loss of two fingers and thumb injured on rip saw.	903
End off thumb; got under disc of sole-leather machine.	904
Ends of two toes taken off on heeling machine.	905
Tips taken off three fingers on corner cutter.	906
Burned on face and hands and arms; gunpowder on coat became ignited while sitting by fire.	907
Hands burned while helping to take burning coat off another man.	908
Leg broken near ankle; row of plank fell on him.	909
Slipped, and plank he was carrying fell on head and shoulders.	910
Fingers cut on slash saw.	911
Two fingers and thumb torn and cut off; caught in gears.	912
Hit on head with emery stone.	912a
Flesh wound in back; caught in veneer machine.	913
End of finger injured while operating fitting saw.	914
While carrying doctor blades, fell and one came down on finger.	915
*Struck by plank, which came back from edger.	916
*While looking out over elevator gate, elevator came down on head.	917
Injured while putting belt on pulley while it was in motion.	918
Fell and hurt thigh.	919
Finger crushed while rolling leather.	920
Jaw fractured; struck by flying shuttle.	921

*Fatal.

LIST OF ACCIDENTS

No.	Date.	Employer.	Place.	Sex of person injured.	Age.
922	Mar. 4.....	Imperial Cotton Co.	Hamilton.....	F	....
923	Apr. 10.....	" " "	"	M	....
924	" 17.....	" " "	"	F	....
925	" 19.....	" " "	"	F	....
926	Sept. 27.....	" " "	"	M	....
927	Oct. —.....	" " "	"	M	40
928	Nov. 20.....	" " "	"	M	....
929	Dec. —.....	" " "	"	M	....
930	Dec. 22.....	Inter. Harvester Co.	"	M	30
931	" 28.....	" " "	"	M	37
932	" 26.....	" " "	"	M	39
933	Jan. 2.....	" " "	"	M	18
934	" 13.....	" " "	"	M	25
935	Feb. 21.....	" " "	"	M	18
936	" 15.....	" " "	"	M	19
937	" 12.....	" " "	"	M	29
938	Jan. 29.....	" " "	"	M	37
939	" 23.....	" " "	"	M	32
940	" 22.....	" " "	"	M	66
941	" 30.....	" " "	"	M	30
942	" 18.....	" " "	"	M	54
943	" 18.....	" " "	"	M	28
944	" 17.....	" " "	"	M	26
945	" 15.....	" " "	"	M	33
946	May 28.....	" " "	Chatham.....	M	27
947	June 4.....	" " "	Hamilton.....	M	33
948	July 10.....	" " "	"	M	19
949	" 29.....	" " "	"	M	31
950	Aug. 8.....	" " "	"	M	16
951	July 24.....	" " "	"	M	26
952	" 25.....	" " "	"	M	29
953	Jan. 31.....	" " "	Chatham.....	M	27
954	Mar. 25.....	" " "	"	M	21
955	Aug. 16.....	" " "	Hamilton.....	M	31
956	" 20.....	" " "	"	M	38
957	" 25.....	" " "	"	M	25
958	" 30.....	" " "	"	M	30
959	Sept. 10.....	" " "	"	M	32
960	" 4.....	" " "	"	M	19
961	" 23.....	" " "	Chatham.....	M	60
962	" 24.....	" " "	Hamilton.....	M	15
963	" 24.....	" " "	"	M	20
964	" 16.....	" " "	"	M	20
965	" 23.....	" " "	"	M	24
966	Oct. 7.....	" " "	"	M	44
967	" 10.....	" " "	"	M	16
968	" 11.....	" " "	"	M	28
969	" 30.....	" " "	Paris.....	M	27
970	" 26.....	" " "	Hamilton.....	M	26
971	" 25.....	" " "	"	M	39
972	" 24.....	" " "	"	M	38
973	" 21.....	" " "	"	M	32
974	" 17.....	" " "	"	M	17
975	Dec. 12.....	" " "	"	M	40
976	Nov. 8.....	" " "	"	M	38
977	Dec. 12.....	" " "	"	M	28
978	" 10.....	" " "	"	M	21

FOR THE YEAR 1912.

Particulars.	No.
Finger smashed in gearing of loom.	922
Fell against belt, and burned both arms.	923
Lost portion of finger; caught under traverse rail of spooling machine.	924
Loss of portion of first finger; caught in gears of winding frame.	925
Finger badly mangled; caught in rollers of beamer.	926
*Accident not witnessed. Supposed to have hemorrhage; possibly struck by lathe of loom and cut head when falling.	927
Hand cut; caught in cloth-roll gears of loom.	928
Eyes burned by flash caused by arc in electric wiring.	929
Arms burned by molten metal.	930
Eye burned out; metal from ladle struck cold floor plate and exploded.	931
Slipped while climbing stock bins, and ruptured himself.	932
Tip of finger taken off; caught in binding machine.	933
Eye burned by liquid metal.	934
Lacerated finger; pressed down lever.	935
Leg burned; fell with ladle of iron.	936
Fracture of metacarpus, fourth finger, on tenoning machine.	937
Contusion and fracture of toe while shifting bundles and slides from truck.	938
Hand lacerated; caught in dies of bolt header.	939
Fell through hole in basement, and injured back.	940
Amputation of index finger while operating drop hammer.	941
Injury to back by fall of elevator.	942
Back and thigh injured; elevator dropped.	943
Back injured; knocked from wood shop building.	944
Foot burned; iron from ladle splashed into boot.	945
Three fingers lacerated; hand slipped on to dadoing machine.	946
Loss of finger; derrick toppled over.	947
Tips of fingers taken off; caught in jig.	948
Severe contusion of toe; mould weight fell on foot.	949
Punctured wound on foot; stepped on nail.	950
Foot burned by iron from ladle.	951
Index finger lacerated and tendon severed on saw.	952
Lost portion of index finger and another slightly cut on shaper.	953
Tip of thumb taken off; was drawn against saw.	954
Foot burned; iron splashed into boot.	955
Foot burned; iron from ladle splashed into shoe.	956
Foot burned; iron from ladle splashed into boot.	957
Foot burned by iron from ladle.	958
Fell from scaffold and lacerated arm and scalp; also shock.	959
Incised wound on knuckle; pulled drill down too hard.	960
Loss of two fingers on rim planer.	961
Laceration of cornea of eye; drill broke and struck him.	962
Face lacerated; while throwing disc over machine, belt caught it, and it was thrown back.	963
Laceration of thumb and finger on rip saw.	964
Finger lacerated; caught on teeth of saw.	965
Laceration of finger; caught in machine.	966
Back lacerated, body and arms bruised; caught on shafting.	967
Laceration and fracture of finger; caught under chain drive.	968
Struck in eye by piece of iron while riveting, impairing sight.	969
Foot and leg burned by iron from ladle.	970
Eye punctured; while drifting a casting, something flew and struck him.	971
Contused knee; fell off scaffold.	972
Abrasion and contusion of leg and thigh; jammed against machine.	973
Tip index finger taken off; rested hand on piece of stock which was being operated on.	974
Wrist sprained and chin lacerated; fell from ladder.	975
Piece of scrap iron fell on finger, lacerating it.	976
Incised wound on foot; caught corner of floor plate.	977
Foot burned by metal; bumped ladle against flask.	978

* Fatal.

LIST OF ACCIDENTS

No.	Date.	Employer.	Place.	Sex of person injured.	Age.
979	Dec. 10	Inter. Harvester Co.	Hamilton	M	23
980	" 9	" " "	"	M	19
981	" 2	" " "	"	M	20
982	Nov. 30	" " "	"	M	25
983	" 20	" " "	"	M	25
984	" 19	" " "	"	M	39
985	May 17	Inter. Transit Co.	Sault Ste. Marie	M	22
986	Jan. 10	" " "	" " "	M	54
987	Apr. 9	Ingles & Co.	Toronto	M	63
988	Aug. 29	" "	"	M	25
989	May 17	Ives Modern Bedstead Co.	Cornwall	M	23
990	Jan. 26	Jones Bros. Co.	Dundas	M	64
991	Nov. 21	Karn-Morris Piano & Organ Co.	Woodstock	M	....
992	Jan. 24	Kilgour Bros.	Toronto	M	19
993	Sept. 12	" "	"	F	16
994	Oct. 4	" "	Hamilton	M	53
995	Feb. 16	Kingston Hosiery Co.	Kingston	M	37
996	July —	Knechtel Furn. Co.	Hanover	M	....
997	Aug. 15	" " "	"	M	16
998	Jan. 11	Knechtel Kitchen Cabinet Co.	"	M	....
999	Mar. 22	" " " "	"	M	....
1000	June 20	" " " "	"	M	....
1001	Oct. 23	" " " "	"	M	....
1002	Dec. 16	" " " "	"	M	....
1003	Apr. 19	Krug Furn. Co.	Berlin	M	....
1004	July 21	Laidlaw Lumber Co.	Toronto	M	....
1005	" 30	Lake Rosseau Lumber Co.	Boakview	M	45
1006	Mar. 20	Lake Superior Power Co.	Sault Ste. Marie	M	23
1007	" 4	" " " "	" " "	M	....
1008	Jan. 15	" " " "	" " "	M	26
1009	Aug. 1	Lake Superior Paper Co.	" " "	M	....
1010	Jan. 17	Langmuir Mfg. Co.	Toronto	M	17
1011	July —	" " "	"	M	15
1012	Sept. 20	" " "	"	M	14
1013	Nov. —	" " "	"	M	....
1014	June 10	Lawrence Bros.	Canonto	M	16
1015	May 17	Lincoln Paper Mills Co.	Merritton	M	55
1016	Sept. 5	" " "	"	M	18
1017	" 30	Lloyd & Son	Wingham	M	....
1018	Mar. 2	London Water Works	London	M	60
1019	July 29	John Labatt	"	M	64
1020	" —	McBrine Co., Ltd.	Berlin	M	....
1021	Aug. 31	" " "	"	M	26
1022	Oct. 14	" " "	"	M	58
1023	Mar. 22	George McConkey	Toronto	M	....
1024	Jan. 17	McCormick Mfg. Co.	London	M	20
1025	June 7	" " "	"	M	15
1026	" 13	McGill Chair Co.	Cornwall	M	....
1027	Jan. 12	McKie Buggie Co.	Plattsville	M	....
1028	Mar. 19	McLaughlin Carriage Co.	Oshawa	M	32
1029	Jan. 5	" " "	"	M	21
1030	Feb. 3	" " "	"	M	23
1031	" 15	Macdonald Mfg. Co.	Toronto	F	22
1032	Aug. 1	" " "	"	M	20
1033	" 7	" " "	"	M	50
1034	May 18	Malcolm Furn. Co.	Kincardine	M	....
1035	" 29	Maple Leaf Milling Co.	Kenora	M	17
1036	Dec. 20	Massey-Harris Co.	Toronto	M	37

FOR THE YEAR 1912.

Particulars.	No.
Face lacerated and fracture of molar bone; emery wheel burst.	979
Foot burned by hot metal.	980
Foot burned by hot iron.	981
Fingers lacerated; caught between end of rim board and crate.	982
Eye burned; metal exploded.	983
Feet burned by hot metal.	984
While taking siding, trolley wheel left wire, breaking finger.	985
Slipped and fractured wrist.	986
*Crushed between boilers, causing instant death.	987
Loss of finger; crushed under casting.	988
Struck by piece of iron, and eyeball cut.	989
*While repairing drive belt to countershaft, was struck over the heart with stick.	990
Two fingers injured on buzz planer.	991
Top of finger cut off while operating paper punch.	992
Loss of portion of finger; caught in cog wheel of bag machine.	993
*Struck in stomach by board thrown back from planer.	994
*Scratched hand in carding machine; erysipelas set in and caused death.	995
Fell through elevator opening, and injured back and head.	996
Pulley came off countershaft and piece struck arm, cutting it.	997
Forehead cut; while operating rip saw, loose knot flew back from board.	998
Bone in finger broken, and hand badly bruised; board flew back from rip saw.	999
Large sliver embedded in arm; piece flew back from planer.	1000
While operating moulding machine, sliver caught eye, cutting eyeball.	1001
Two fingers torn and cut by piece of wood from planer.	1002
Loss of finger; hand was pushed against rollers of sander by piece of wood coming through.	1003
*Found dead under pile of shavings in shaving vault.	1004
Loss of four fingers on circular saw.	1005
Leg fractured; chain controlling dump car broke, and rail struck him.	1006
Toe cut; axe slipped.	1007
Hands and wrists frozen.	1008
*Killed by electricity.	1009
Flesh cut, bone in arm broken; while oiling re-saw, can broke, part striking arm.	1010
Nail taken off; finger squeezed in fibre-punching machine.	1011
Loss of three fingers on power knife.	1012
Squeezed between floor and hoist.	1013
Arm broken; fell on pulley of sawdust conveyer, and arm caught on belt.	1014
Eye injured; piece of knot flew back from saw.	1015
Portion of thumb, index and second finger off and two others crushed, skin also burned off hand; caught while placing paper in calenders.	1016
Ends of two fingers off at first joint and tip of another on buzz planer.	1017
Fell and wrenched back; static shock and lost balance.	1018
*Suffocated; overcome by carbonic acid gas in pump pit.	1019
Loss of two fingers; pinched between two boards on dovetail-joint machine	1020
Slight cut on tip of finger.	1021
Two fingers cut at second joint; came in contact with cross-cut saw.	1022
Fell into elevator, and fractured skull.	1023
Lost one finger and a portion of another; caught in gears of biscuit-cutting machine	1024
*Caught between elevator and wall.	1025
Cut above knee; let jointer knife fall.	1026
Finger taken off on buzz planer knives.	1027
Loss of four fingers; hand slipped into knives of jointer.	1028
Three fingers and thumb lacerated on rip saw.	1029
Little finger cut off; caught in jointer knives.	1030
Tip of finger crushed on power press.	1031
Two fingers crushed on power press.	1032
Toes cut and bruised; spindle on power press broke, and pressure rubber struck [illegible]	1033
Two fingers taken off on tenoner machine.	1034
*Both legs cut off below knees and right arm off at shoulder; caught in belt of short counter shaft.	1035
Arm crushed; caught in cogs of tumbling mill.	1036

* Fatal.

LIST OF ACCIDENTS

No.	Date.	Employer.	Place.	Sex of person injured.	Age.
1037	Dec. 26	Massey-Harris Co.	Toronto	M	25
1038	" 30	" " "	"	M	44
1039	Jan. 18	" " "	Brantford	M	22
1040	" 20	" " "	"	M	25
1041	" 25	" " "	"	M	24
1042	" 30	" " "	"	M	20
1043	Feb. 3	" " "	"	M	29
1044	Mar. 6	" " "	"	M	28
1045	" 15	" " "	"	M	26
1046	" 13	" " "	"	M	21
1047	Apr. 8	" " "	"	M	18
1048	" 3	" " "	"	M	43
1049	" 26	" " "	"	M	20
1050	" 17	" " "	"	M	25
1051	May 9	" " "	"	M	26
1052	" 4	" " "	"	M	58
1053	" 31	" " "	Toronto	M	55
1054	" 28	" " "	Brantford	M	43
1055	" 29	" " "	Toronto	M	....
1056	" 23	" " "	"	M	25
1057	" 27	" " "	"	M	44
1058	July 9	" " "	Brantford	M	25
1059	" 25	" " "	"	M	43
1060	Aug. 16	" " "	"	M	70
1061	" 28	" " "	"	M	....
1062	Sept. 6	" " "	"	M	30
1063	Oct. 5	" " "	"	M	....
1064	" 22	" " "	"	M	25
1065	" 26	" " "	"	M	38
1066	" 5	" " "	"	M	18
1067	" 28	" " "	"	M	40
1068	Nov. 6	" " "	"	M	29
1069	" 13	" " "	Toronto	M	21
1070	Dec. 3	" " "	Brantford	M	31
1071	" 2	" " "	Toronto	M	37
1072	" 3	" " "	"	M	50
1073	" 14	" " "	"	M	50
1074	" 13	" " "	"	M	35
1075	" 11	" " "	"	M	24
1076	Dec. 13	" " "	"	M	60
1077	" 13	" " "	"	M	40
1078	Aug. 17	Mathews, Laing Co.	Brantford	M	....
1079	Sept. 26	Merritt & Co.	Chatham	M	....
1080	" 23	" "	"	M	....
1081	" 14	" "	"	M	....
1082	Dec. 3	Metal Shingle & Siding Co.	Preston	M	....
1083	Apr. 10	" " " "	"	M	....
1084	June 11	" " " "	"	M	....
1085	Aug. 14	" " " "	"	M	....
1086	Oct. 17	" " " "	"	M	....
1087	" 30	" " " "	"	M	....
1088	" 18	" " " "	"	M	....
1089	Feb. 23	Mica Co. of Canada	Ottawa	M	16
1090	May 4	Miller & Son	Avonmore	M	....
1091	July 12	Mine Centre Lumber Co.	Mine Centre	M	....
1092	Apr. 1	Morrow Screw Co.	Ingersoll	M	19
1093	June 10	National Elec. Heating Co.	Toronto	M	16

FOR THE YEAR 1912.

Particulars.	No.
Eye ruptured; struck by drift.	1037
End of finger taken off; case fell on hand.	1038
Legs burned; while heating iron at oil furnace, trousers became ignited.	1039
Burned on face by molten iron while pouring mould.	1040
Bruise under chin; struck by crow bar.	1041
Scalp wound and bruised arm; sleeve caught on revolving shaft on lathe.	1042
Feet burned by molten iron.	1043
Hand bruised; caught under drop hammer.	1044
*Skull fractured; while putting on a belt, apron caught on shaft, and he was thrown against some obstacle.	1045
Scalp wound; struck by crank of windlass.	1046
Ankle bone broken; truck of steel bars overturned.	1047
Fell off elevator platform, and broke rib.	1048
Tip of thumb taken off on rip saw.	1049
Two toes burned by molten metal.	1050
Fell and broke leg.	1051
Handle of truck flew up and struck testicles.	1052
Hand cut by splinter from sticker.	1053
Loss of finger; crushed between spoke of wheel and shield.	1054
Arm lacerated; came in contact with boring bit.	1055
Finger crushed; caught in punch.	1056
Steel fell on leg, cutting knee.	1057
Arm scraped; drop hammer hit bar he was holding.	1058
Struck in groin by board while feeding a wood planer.	1059
*Struck in abdomen; emery wheel burst.	1060
Thumb and finger cut on air conductor.	1061
Hand bruised; caught in stripper of gang punch.	1062
Loss of little finger; crushed under power shear.	1063
Abrasion of skin on forearm and inside of arm bruised; sleeve caught in drill spindle.	1064
Ends of two fingers taken off; caught under punch.	1065
Forefinger crushed; caught in bull dozer.	1066
Bone in finger broken; caught in drop hammer.	1067
Tip of thumb cut off by trimming saw.	1068
End of thumb crushed; caught in riveting press.	1069
Flesh torn between thumb and fore finger; caught between bale of iron and trunnion of flask.	1070
Two fingers crushed at nails; hand was caught in bull dozer.	1071
Finger crushed; hand caught in elevator.	1072
Wrist cut by reaper-channel bar.	1073
Finger crushed under box of bolts.	1074
Fell against stair bannister, and fractured shin bone.	1075
Leg broken; caught under grindstone.	1076
*Crushed underneath grindstone.	1077
Fell down elevator shaft, and cut eye.	1078
Cut end of thumb off on rip saw.	1079
Thumb cut on cut-off saw.	1080
Leg badly hurt; let plank drop.	1081
Finger pinched between metal and shears.	1082
While operating drop press, hammer fell crushing both hands badly.	1083
Loss of thumb and two fingers; caught in corrugating press.	1084
Tips of three fingers crushed in shingle press.	1085
Finger broken; caught between set screw and frame.	1086
Nails of two fingers pinched off by shears.	1087
Caught top of finger in shingle press.	1088
Lower part of arm cut off; caught in rollers of saw machine.	1089
Loss of two fingers on slab-cutting saw.	1090
Hand slightly cut.	1091
Portion of finger taken off; caught between gears.	1092
Loss of four fingers on stamping press.	1093

* Fatal.

LIST OF ACCIDENTS

No.	Date.	Employer.	Place.	Sex of person injured.	Age.
1094	Aug. —.....	National Iron Works Co.	Toronto.....	M	....
1095	Oct. 15.....	National Leather Goods Co.	"	M	....
1096	" 15.....	" " " "	"	M	....
1097	Jan. 22.....	National Table Co.	Owen Sound.....	M	15
1098	July 29.....	" " "	"	M	28
1099	Sept. 13.....	" " "	"	M	....
1100	June 14.....	Martin Lumber Co.	Martin's Siding.....	M	21
1101	Dec. 11.....	William Neilson	Toronto.....	M	....
1102	Feb. 20.....	Nicholson File Co.	Port Hope.....	M	16
1103	Oct. 14.....	" " "	"	M	43
1104	Nov. 8.....	" " "	"	M	23
1105	Sept. 6.....	Norton Co.	Niagara Falls.....	M	30
1106	Jan. 9.....	Office Specialty Co.	Newmarket.....	M	23
1107	" 2.....	" " "	"	M	50
1108	Feb. 26.....	" " "	"	M	38
1109	Mar. 21.....	" " "	"	M	15
1110	" 25.....	" " "	"	M	22
1111	" 26.....	" " "	"	M	27
1112	Apr. 12.....	" " "	"	F	25
1113	May 20.....	" " "	"	M	17
1114	" 18.....	" " "	"	M	25
1115	Dec. 18.....	" " "	"	M	37
1116	July 9.....	" " "	"	F	19
1117	Aug. 26.....	" " "	"	M	35
1118	Dec. 4.....	" " "	"	M	45
1118a	Jan. 27.....	Oliver Chilled Plow Works	Hamilton.....	M	22
1119	Feb. 12.....	Ontario Lantern & Lamp Co.	"	M	25
1120	" 7.....	" " " "	"	M	30
1121	" 16.....	" " " "	"	M	42
1122	Apr. 18.....	" " " "	"	M	22
1123	June 24.....	" " " "	"	M	21
1124	Nov. 1.....	" " " "	"	M	27
1125	Dec. 18.....	" " " "	"	M	23
1126	" 19.....	" " " "	"	M	18
1127	July —.....	Ontario Malleable Iron Co.	Oshawa.....	M	....
1128	" —.....	" " " "	"	M	....
1129	Jan. 23.....	Ottawa Car Co.	Ottawa.....	M	40
1130	Mar. 22.....	" " "	"	M	40
1131	June 17.....	" " "	"	M	16
1132	" 20.....	" " "	"	M	26
1133	Nov. 8.....	" " "	"	M	25
1134	Apr. 24.....	Oxford Knitting Co.	Woodstock.....	M	....
1135	July 22.....	" " "	"	F	24
1136	Sept. 24.....	" " "	"	F	....
1137	May 8.....	Parsons & Parsons	Hamilton.....	F	....
1138	Feb. 23.....	Pattinson & Co.	Preston.....	M	40
1139	Aug. 27.....	Paterson & Sons Co.	Brantford.....	M	....
1140	" 30.....	" " "	"	M	25
1141	Oct. 18.....	" " "	"	M	24
1142	Apr. 25.....	Penmans, Ltd.	Thorold.....	M	16
1143	Oct. 26.....	Pere Marquette Shops	St. Thomas.....	M	....
1144	June —.....	Perrin & Co.	London.....	M	....
1145	July 12.....	" "	"	M	....
1146	" 16.....	" "	"	M	....
1147	Aug. 22.....	Petewawa Lumber Co.	Pembroke.....	M	....
1148	Sept. 26.....	" " "	"	M	17

FOR THE YEAR 1912.

Particulars.	No.
Fainted and fell from ladder.	1094
Burned by explosion of chrome liquor.	1095
Burned by explosion of chrome liquor.	1096
Nail off finger and hand cut on jointer.	1097
Sliver in finger, resulting in blood poisoning.	1098
Finger squeezed and end of bone crushed, face also hurt; got hand between stock and frame of sander.	1099
*Perforation of bowels; plank flew from edger.	1100
Hand lacerated; part of three fingers lacerated on jointer.	1101
Arm broken; caught in belt.	1102
Fell from top of grinding machine, and bruised face and scalp.	1103
Thumb crushed, and had to be amputated; let steel plate fall.	1104
Hand burned by electricity; short circuit.	1105
End of finger torn off; caught in hole at end of shaft.	1106
Slipped on ice, and fractured ankle bone.	1107
Hand off below thumb; came in contact with buzz planer knives.	1108
Loss of finger end; caught in roll of power drum, sanding machine.	1109
End of thumb taken off by shear blade.	1110
End of finger taken off on cut-off saw.	1111
Arm lacerated; caught by revolving wheels on Gordon press.	1112
Flesh wound on finger; jammed between planer bed and work.	1113
End of finger torn; came in contact with cutters of shaper.	1114
Portion of three fingers taken off; hand slipped off jointer.	1115
Top of finger and part of nail taken off; caught under guard of shears.	1116
Top of thumb taken off on rip saw.	1117
Finger jammed in pulley.	1118
Hands frozen; attempted to plug up hole in oil tank with hands.	1118a
Loss of finger at top joint; brought down die of power press on hand.	1119
Thumb smashed; brought down die of power press.	1120
Finger smashed and had to be amputated; brought die of power press down on finger.	1121
Piece of thumb taken off on power press.	1122
Thumb taken off at first joint; brought die of draw press down on hand.	1123
Ends taken off two fingers; brought die of power press down on hands.	1124
End taken off one finger and another smashed; brought die of power press down.	1125
End taken off finger; brought die of power press down on hand.	1126
Bruised by some iron falling on him.	1127
Collar bone broken.	1128
Loss of all fingers; both hands jammed under stamping press.	1129
Two fingers taken off; adjusting fence on buzz planer, and hand slipped into knives.	1130
Thumb joint cut off on shears.	1131
First finger cut off, next one badly injured; caught in gear of drill.	1132
Loss of two fingers, and hand torn on combination saw.	1133
Incision in palm of hand; cutting knife slipped.	1134
Thumb cut with cutting knife.	1135
Slight incision in palm of hand; came in contact with cutting knife.	1136
Finger cut about root of nail on buttonhole machine.	1137
Finger lacerated; caught in rollers of fulling mill.	1138
Hand crushed between two rollers on upright brake.	1139
Head, neck, and arms scalded by steam; jacket kettle buckled up from centre.	1140
Hand bruised; caught in rolls of brake.	1141
Thumb caught in rolls of duster and probably lose nail.	1142
*Killed while repairing car; car slued.	1143
Hand crushed and bone broken; caught in sizing machine.	1144
Compound fracture of both bones in right arm; caught in spokes of wheel in machine in bake shop.	1145
Got finger under plate of machine, and had nail taken off.	1146
Arm injured badly; was thrown against butting saw while scuffling.	1147
*While attempting to put a belt on with stick, it caught in belt on wheel, and he was struck over the heart.	1148

* Fatal.

LIST OF ACCIDENTS

No.	Date.	Employer.	Place.	Sex of person injured.	Age.
1149	Jan. 11	Phillips Mfg. Co.	Toronto	M	45
1150	Apr. 15	" " "	"	M	....
1151	May 31	" " "	"	M	....
1152	Feb. 13	Piper Railway Supply Co.	"	M	35
1153	" 1	Polsons Iron Works	"	M	24
1154	" 23	" " "	"	M	21
1155	Mar. 25	" " "	"	M	26
1156	" 27	" " "	"	M	60
1157	Dec. 24	" " "	"	M	50
1158	Nov. 4	Port Arthur Wagon Co.	Port Arthur	M	....
1159	May 27	Port Credit Brick Co.	Port Credit	M	30
1160	June 22	" " " "	"	M	25
1161	Aug. 31	" " " "	"	M	25
1162	Oct. 30	" " " "	"	M	17
1163	Feb. 19	Pratt & Whitney	Dundas	M	35
1164	Dec. 30	Preston Furn. Co.	Preston	M	18
1165	June 12	Prov. Steel Co.	Cobourg	M	35
1166	July 31	" " "	"	M	....
1167	" 31	" " "	"	M	29
1168	Aug. 1	" " "	"	M	35
1169	" 12	" " "	"	M	35
1170	" 8	" " "	"	M	47
1171	Sept. 23	" " "	"	M	24
1172	" 24	" " "	"	M	35
1173	Nov. 18	" " "	"	M	28
1174	Dec. 10	" " "	"	M	40
1175	Sept. 16	Quaker Candy Co.	Toronto	F	....
1176	Dec. 30	George Rathbone	"	M	....
1177	" 7	" "	"	M	....
1178	Jan. 18	" "	Deseronto	M	38
1179	Oct. 4	Raymond Mfg. Co.	Guelph	M	....
1180	June 20	Reeves Pulley Co.	Toronto	M	30
1181	Feb. 15	Reid & Brown	"	M	35
1182	Oct. 28	Riordan Pulp & Paper Co.	Hawkesbury	M	....
1183	May 28	Robertson Bros.	Toronto	M	....
1184	June 25	" "	"	M	....
1185	Aug. 9	" "	"	M	....
1186	Feb. 1	" "	"	M	15
1187	Sept. 20	Rudd Paper Box Co.	"	M	....
1188	Feb. 16	Russell Motor Car Co.	"	M	32
1189	Mar. 7	" " " "	"	M	....
1190	Oct. 27	St. Lawrence Paper Mills Co.	Mille Roches	M	....
1191	Nov. 2	" " " " "	"	M	....
1192	Dec. 20	Salyerds Mfg. Co.	Preston	M	23
1193	Jan. 24	Isaac Sargeant	London	M	55
1194	Feb. 20	Sawyer-Massey Co.	Hamilton	M	20
1195	Jan. 26	" " "	"	M	27
1196	Dec. 18	" " "	"	M	50
1197	Feb. 16	" " "	"	M	20
1198	Mar. 4	" " "	"	M	25
1199	July 11	" " "	"	M	35
1200	Aug. 24	" " "	"	M	21
1201	Sept. 17	" " "	"	M	56
1202	Oct. 5	" " "	"	M	....
1203	Nov. 26	" " "	"	M	23
1204	Dec. 4	" " "	"	M	45
1205	Aug. 28	Semmens & Evel Casket Co.	"	M	....

FOR THE YEAR 1912.

Particulars.	No.
Legs scalded by hot water from boiler.	1149
Struck over eye by piece of wood thrown back from saw.	1150
Finger lacerated while changing gear on saw.	1151
Three fingers amputated, and one injured; cause unknown.	1152
Jaw fractured and neck lacerated; slipped, and beam fell on him.	1153
Eye lacerated by piece of steel from rivet.	1154
Loss of two fingers; caught between gear and pinion of face plate of lathe.	1155
Fell off scaffold, and fractured collar bone.	1156
Rib fractured and head cut; beam fell on him.	1157
Hand badly cut; struck by piece of board from rip saw.	1158
Hands and face burned by flash when throwing switch to turn current on motor.	1159
Knocked off cart and wheel passed over him, bruising hip.	1160
Two fingers dislocated; bar holding cable whirled round, striking hand.	1161
*Smothered in clay.	1162
Fingers torn; glove caught on set screw, and hand was drawn into spindle of polishing head.	1163
Bone in finger broken; piece flew back from saw.	1164
While hoisting machine, it slipped on toe, crushing it.	1165
Badly crushed fingers; caught between roll pinion and platform.	1166
Badly cut wrist by hot metal slag falling.	1167
Toe broken and others bruised; rail dropped on foot.	1168
Rail fell on ankle, bruising and cutting it.	1169
Two ribs broken; steel billet slipped, and handling hook struck side.	1170
Three fingers injured; steel billet crushed hand.	1171
Top of thumb injured on shears.	1172
*Fractured skull; bursting of cast-iron gear wheel.	1173
Steel billet crushed thumb.	1174
End of thumb taken off by wrapping machine.	1175
Loss of portion of first finger on jointer; hand slipped off lumber.	1176
Fell across rail, and ruptured abdomen.	1177
Loss of four fingers and portion of thumb on rip saw.	1178
*Used foot to shift belt, and became entangled in belt, and drawn over pulley.	1179
Large pulley slipped on foot, injuring it.	1180
Thumb injured while operating punching machine.	1181
*Caught in shaft and killed.	1182
Hand caught in lozenger machine, and badly broken.	1183
Finger caught in cog wheel of enrobing machine.	1184
Leg broken; caught between hoist and joists of floor.	1185
Arm burst open above elbow; drawn between sizing rolls.	1186
Points of two fingers taken off in paraffining machine.	1187
Cut on eyeball above sight; while broaching tubes, was struck by piece which flew off.	1188
*Dropped dead; heart failure.	1189
While raising screen top, it fell back, bruising ankle.	1190
Tips of two fingers crushed in calander rolls.	1191
While operating swing saw, allowed body to come in front, and saw entered abdomen.	1192
Loss of four fingers; hand caught in jointer knives.	1193
Loss of one finger, and another injured, while operating circular saw.	1194
Hand slipped against saw, cutting tips of fingers.	1195
Heel burned by molten metal.	1196
Casting fell on foot, bruising it.	1197
Pig iron fell on foot, crushing toe.	1198
Head and knee cut, hip strained by falling crane.	1199
Channel iron bar fell across foot, splitting toe.	1200
Cut across palm of hand by band cutter knife.	1201
Finger broken; caught in chain.	1202
Small portion cut off finger; carried against clipper of punching machine.	1203
Fleshy part of index finger torn off while putting face plate in lathe.	1204
Hand lacerated by saw.	1205

* Fatal.

LIST OF ACCIDENTS

No.	Date.	Employer.	Place.	Sex of person injured.	Age.
1206	Mar. 29	Sheet Metal Products Co.	Toronto	M	19
1207	June 25	" " " "	"	M	24
1208	July 12	Schierholtz Furn. Co.	New Hamburg	M	....
1209	May 8	Joseph Simpson Sons, Ltd.	Toronto	M	....
1210	June 14	Slingsby Mfg. Co.	Brantford	M	....
1211	July 19	Smart Bag Co., Ltd.	Toronto		....
1212	" 19	" " " "	"	M	30
1213	May 28	Smart Manf. Co.	Brockville	M	33
1214	Oct. 26	" " "	"	M	19
1215	Nov. 20	" " "	"	M	17
1216	" 22	" " "	"	M	22
1217	Nov. 29	" " "	"	M	35
1218	Jan. 17	Smith's Falls Laundry	Smith's Falls	F	18
1219	Apr. 8	Smith's Falls Mall. Castings, Ltd.	"	M	....
1220	" 10	" " " "	"	M	....
1221	July 20	" " " "	"	M	17
1222	Apr. 12	Somerville Paper Box Co.	London	M	16
1223	Aug. 1	" " "	"	M	15
1224	Sept. 16	" " " "	"	M	15
1225	Oct. 25	" " " "	"	M	16
1226	Dec. 7	Spanish River Pulp & Paper Co.	Sturgeon Falls	M	17
1227	Feb. 12	Speight Wagon Co.	Markham	M	....
1228	July 19	Spiez Furn. Co.	Hanover	M	14
1229	Oct. 15	Standard Ideal Co.	Port Hope	M	30
1230	" 21	" "	"	M	40
1231	June 25	Standard Silver Co.	Toronto	M	45
1232	" 25	" " "	"	M	18
1233	Jan. 5	Stauntons, Limited	"	M	16
1234	Feb. 2	" "	"	M	18
1235	May 23	" "	"	M	30
1236	Aug. 2	" "	"	M	19
1237	Dec. 16	" "	"	M	27
1238	July 11	O. B. Staunton & Wilson	"	M	15
1239	Dec. 21	Steel Co. of Canada	Hamilton	M	25
1240	Jan. 3	" "	"	M	25
1241	" 9	" "	"	M	47
1242	" 5	" "	"	M	32
1243	" 13	" "	"	M	47
1244	" 8	" "	"	M	35
1245	" 17	" "	"	M	65
1246	" 26	" "	"	M	35
1247	" 25	" "	"	M	23
1248	" 20	" "	"	M	58
1249	" 10	" "	"	M	55
1250	" 2	" "	"	M	35
1251	" 26	" "	"	M	25
1252	" 3	" "	"	M	25
1253	Feb. 13	" "	"	M	27
1254	" 7	" "	"	M	....
1255	" 17	" "	"	M	25
1256	" 19	" "	"	M	21
1257	" 22	" "	"	M	22
1258	Jan. 11	" "	"	M	30
1259	Mar. 5	" "	"	M	40
1260	" 2	" "	"	M	30
1261	" 7	" "	"	M	37

FOR THE YEAR 1912.

Particulars.	No.
Index finger crushed at second joint on stamping press.	1206
Face burned; galvanizing pot.	1207
Thumb cut by rip saw.	1208
Palm of hand cut; came in contact with pulley.	1209
Arm crushed while attending to duties as loom fixer.	1210
Finger jammed in printing press.	1211
Toe amputated above first joint; bale fell on foot.	1212
Finger crushed; caught under dies of power press.	1213
Leg scalded; slipped into vat of hot copper solution.	1214
Heel and leg burned by metal from ladle.	1215
Loss of little finger; hand caught in gears of counter sinker.	1216
Bruised and shaken up; fell from platform.	1217
Hand badly burned; caught in mangle rolls.	1218
Struck by piece of steel, and hand injured.	1219
Arm broken while dumping car of coal; pocket struck him.	1220
Burned in body ironer.	1221
Two fingers broken while operating press.	1222
Arm broken putting on belt.	1223
Finger jammed on corner staying machine.	1224
Two fingers crushed on corner staying machine.	1225
Arm lacerated; fell and arm caught between pulley and belt, body also bruised.	1226
*While putting drive belt on rim planer with slat pulley, caught end of slat, driving other into stomach.	1227
Arm severed above elbow; caught in knives of double tenoning machine.	1228
*Entangled in belt on line shaft.	1229
Scalded; steam fitting blew out.	1230
Back injured, ankle sprained, and toe crushed by falling of hoist.	1231
Leg twisted and arm sprained by falling of hoist.	1232
Scalp wound and bruised hand; fell against printing machine.	1233
Bruised forearm and wrist; caught between drum of grounding machine and shaft.	1234
Squeezed hand and wrist; carried on paper roller of embossing machine under shaft above roller.	1235
Finger squeezed and nail taken off; caught between pan rollers and sieve roller on printing machine.	1236
Crushed joint of thumb between pan rollers and sieve of printing machine.	1237
Leg bruised; caught between wall and hoist.	1238
While loading buggy with box piles, one fell on foot, bruising it.	1239
End taken off finger; caught between tool rest and lathe.	1240
Foot bruised while changing bar mill rolls; breaker fell on instep.	1241
Jaw bruised; cold set flew off handle.	1242
Eye destroyed; chip flew off die.	1243
Fell and bruised legs.	1244
Casting loosened from cable of crane and fell on foot, bruising it.	1245
Car ran over foot, bruising it.	1246
Fell off plank and gashed head.	1247
Ingot fell on foot smashing it.	1248
Hands burned; fell on hot bed of iron.	1249
Foot bruised by iron coming down chute.	1250
Thumb smashed; struck by hammer.	1251
Fell on some piece of iron, and bruised hand and side.	1252
Ribs broken; fell into gas producer.	1253
Legs scalded by steam from hot water pipe.	1254
Hand cut by rough edge of rail while pushing it up to shears.	1255
Shaft of wheel rolled off stand on foot, smashing it.	1256
Compound fracture of finger; jammed between coal and derrick.	1257
Billet fell on toe, breaking bone.	1258
Nose and lip cut; while cutting iron on block, piece of snap flew up.	1259
Face and hands burned while painting fuse plate; brush connected with two currents caused short circuit.	1260
Gash over eye; struck by piece of ore from chute.	1261

* Fatal.

LIST OF ACCIDENTS

No.	Date.	Employer.	Place.	Sex of person injured.	Age.
1262	Mar. 11	Steel Co. of Canada	Hamilton	M	22
1263	" 9	" "	"	M	28
1264	" 20	" "	"	M	40
1265	" 20	" "	"	M	16
1266	" 18	" "	"	M	23
1267	" 15	" "	"	M	19
1268	" 26	" "	"	M	33
1269	" 30	" "	"	M	24
1270	" 20	" "	"	M	25
1271	Apr. 11	" "	"	M	35
1272	" 8	" "	"	M	24
1273	" 9	" "	"	M	28
1274	" 11	" "	"	M	40
1275	" 17	" "	"	M	31
1276	" 10	" "	"	M	28
1277	" 19	" "	"	M	21
1278	" 23	" "	"	M	28
1279	" 18	" "	Gananoque	M	....
1280	May 4	" "	Hamilton	M	28
1281	Mar. 15	" "	"	M	50
1282	May 23	" "	"	M	29
1283	" 13	" "	"	M	35
1284	" 25	" "	"	M	35
1285	" 26	" "	"	M	21
1286	" 26	" "	"	M	25
1287	" 25	" "	"	M	21
1288	" 25	" "	"	M	25
1289	Mar. 10	" "	"	M	31
1290	May 3	" "	"	M	27
1291	June 10	" "	"	M	33
1292	June 25	" "	"	M	26
1293	July 4	" "	"	M	30
1294	" 15	" "	"	M	34
1295	" 5	" "	Toronto	M	35
1296	June 30	" "	Hamilton	M	35
1297	July 10	" "	"	M	45
1298	June 2	" "	"	M	30
1299	July 9	" "	"	M	21
1300	" 17	" "	"	M	....
1301	" 30	" "	"	M	25
1302	" 23	" "	"	M	35
1303	Aug. 1	" "	"	M	26
1304	" 7	" "	"	M	25
1305	July 29	" "	"	M	18
1306	Aug. 15	" "	"	M	50
1307	" 6	" "	"	M	29
1308	" 19	" "	"	M	19
1309	" 26	" "	"	M	27
1310	Sept. 2	" "	"	M	24
1311	" 4	" "	"	M	33
1312	Aug. 31	" "	"	M	35
1313	Sept. 1	" "	"	M	29
1314	" 12	" "	"	M	25
1315	" 13	" "	"	M	21
1316	Sept. 9	" "	"	M	22
1317	" 17	" "	"	M	27
1318	" 25	" "	"	M	21
1319	" 25	" "	"	M	29

FOR THE YEAR 1912.

Particulars.	No.
Leg broken; piece of ore fell from pile.	1262
Face and hand burned by gas from furnace.	1263
Face burned by gas.	1264
Cap of housing fell on finger, taking nail off.	1265
Box rolled on toe, bruising it.	1266
Foot scalded; slipped into boiling water tank.	1267
Knocked to ground by iron rod, and bruised side.	1268
Hands bruised while dumping slag pots; caught between chain and pots.	1269
Mould fell on foot, bruising it.	1270
Toe nails torn off; ingot fell on foot.	1271
Piece of steel flew from shears, cutting eye.	1272
Hand crushed while coupling buggies.	1273
Thumb caught in gears of lathe and taken off below first joint.	1274
Arm burned while starting bars through set; one twisted out of set.	1275
Caught fingers in shears.	1276
Finger caught in jamb of box car door.	1277
Leg cut while operating shears; rested bar on knee.	1278
Splinter of steel flew into eye while forging chips.	1279
*While cutting bridge scrap, a piece flew up, striking him on the chest.	1280
Shaft rolled on foot, bruising it.	1281
Arm off below elbow; car ran over it.	1282
Finger bruised while loading bars on wagon; bar dropped.	1283
Finger hurt while putting shaft in bearings.	1284
Toe crushed; steel bar fell.	1285
Buggy slipped on foot, bruising it.	1286
Arms burned by gas flame; gas ignited from torch.	1287
Ingot fell on foot crushing it.	1288
Finger crushed between edge of box and piece of scrap.	1289
Finger cut by shears while cutting scrap.	1290
Nose broken and eye cut; while hoisting slag, box hook slipped.	1291
Piece of scrap fell on leg, causing compound fracture.	1292
Cheek cut below eye; water gauge glass broke.	1293
Hand and arm gashed; caught between cars and coupling.	1294
Thumb crushed, causing nail to come off.	1295
Crane fell, crushing two toe.	1296
Mould fell on foot, bruising it.	1297
Finger broken when getting plank from pile.	1298
Piece cut off thumb putting gears on machine.	1299
Piece of pig iron fell on foot, spraining it.	1300
Hand bruised and torn; caught between crane and iron bar.	1301
Iron bar fell on hand, bruising it.	1302
*While assisting to put up new stack, a damper wire hanging from stack touched live wire.	1303
Hand blistered; while cleaning furnace, bar slipped, and hand went inside furnace.	1304
Wrenched hand in turning bar of pig iron.	1305
Ingots fell on foot, bruising ankle.	1306
Bar slipped while turning piece of pipe, and fingers crushed.	1307
Thumb cut; fell on pointed drift bolts.	1308
Three fingers amputated, also first joint of index finger; caught between shear blades.	1309
Boiler plate fell on foot, crushing toes.	1310
Hand and forearm burned by gas.	1311
Back cut; piece flew back from shears.	1312
Arm burned; brushed against hot mould.	1313
Hands, arms, and face burned by steel from furnace.	1314
Fell and cut arm on piece of slag.	1315
Fell and cut finger on piece of casting.	1316
Fell and bruised ankle.	1317
Toe crushed; let end of pipe fall on foot.	1318
While hooking dogs on ingot, got finger crushed.	1319

* Fatal.

LIST OF ACCIDENTS

No.	Date.	Employer.	Place.	Sex of person injured.	Age.
1320	Sept. 22.....	Steel Co. of Canada	Hamilton.....	M	24
1321	Oct. 3.....	" "	"	M	22
1322	Sept. 26.....	" "	"	M	47
1323	Oct. 9.....	" "	"	M	19
1324	" 11.....	" "	"	M	25
1325	" 5.....	" "	Swansea.....	M	....
1326	" 5.....	" "	"	M	59
1327	" 13.....	" "	Hamilton.....	M	31
1328	" 12.....	" "	"	M	30
1329	" 14.....	" "	"	M	39
1330	" 19.....	" "	"	M	68
1331	" 20.....	" "	"	M	35
1332	" 21.....	" "	"	M	22
1333	" 22.....	" "	"	M	27
1134	" 22.....	" "	"	M	58
1335	" 29.....	" "	"	M	40
1336	" 29.....	" "	"	M	25
1337	" 23.....	" "	"	M	23
1338	Sept. 12.....	" "	Belleville.....	M	....
1339	Oct. 21.....	" "	Swansea.....	M	26
1340	" 22.....	" "	"	M	16
1341	Nov. 22.....	" "	Hamilton.....	M	30
1342	" 14.....	" "	"	M	19
1343	" 20.....	" "	"	M	50
1344	Nov. 22.....	" "	Swansea.....	M	20
1345	" 27.....	" "	Hamilton.....	M	33
1346	" 28.....	" "	"	M	30
1347	" 29.....	" "	"	M	25
1348	Dec. 2.....	" "	Swansea.....	M	25
1349	Nov. 26.....	" "	"	M	45
1350	" 2.....	" "	Hamilton.....	M	39
1351	" 1.....	" "	"	M	28
1352	" 25.....	" "	"	M	22
1353	Dec. 12.....	" "	"	M	....
1354	" 14.....	" "	"	M	43
1355	" 19.....	" "	"	M	35
1356	" 27.....	" "	"	M	30
1357	" 24.....	" "	"	M	48
1358	" 29.....	" "	"	M	35
1359	" —.....	" "	"	M	....
1360	Dec. 26.....	" "	"	M	30
1361	Mar. 19.....	Steel & Radiation Co.	Toronto.....	M	....
1362	Dec. 22.....	Steel Co. of Canada	Hamilton.....	M	45
1363	" 21.....	" "	Gananoque.....	M	18
1364	Jan. —.....	Steel & Radiation Co.	Toronto.....	M	....
1365	" —.....	" " "	"	M	....
1366	Mar. 19.....	" " "	"	M	40
1367	" 29.....	" " "	"	M	23
1368	Apr. 3.....	" " "	"	M	33
1369	" 29.....	" " "	"	M	32
1370	May 6.....	" " "	"	M	23
1371	" 8.....	" " "	"	M	44
1372	" 18.....	" " "	"	M	40
1373	" 29.....	" " "	"	M	30
1374	June 12.....	" " "	"	M	25
1375	" 12.....	" " "	"	M	42
1376	" 14.....	" " "	"	M	23
1377	" 19.....	" " "	"	M	49

FOR THE YEAR 1912.

Particulars.	No.
Arm cut on sharp edge of iron.	1320
Piece of ore fell on hip, bruising it.	1321
Internal injuries; rail dropped from crane.	1322
Toe crushed by steel plate.	1323
Iron barrow fell on toe.	1324
Ribs broken; wall of pit caved in.	1325
Severely bruised and shaken up; wall of pit caved in.	1326
Hand smashed under car wheels.	1327
Ribs broken; struck by fellow-workman with iron bar.	1328
Leg cut and bruised; hooks of derrick slipped and ingot fell.	1329
Leg broken; while cleaning sewer side caved in.	1330
Loss of little finger and hand crushed while coupling cars.	1331
Foot burned by hot metal.	1332
Legs and foot bruised; crane chain broke, and steel fell.	1333
Leg wrenched; struck by box being lifted on crane.	1334
Let rail fall on ankle.	1335
Finger crushed; caught between two ingots.	1336
Finger crushed between steel bars.	1337
*Burned by gasoline; tank overflowed and ran over iron plates, becoming in some way ignited; in trying to prevent explosion, received burns.	1338
Finger joint injured; caught between die and punch.	1339
Cut on chin while trimming bolts; die broke.	1340
Fell on rail and hurt back.	1341
Hand and leg burned by explosion of hot metal.	1342
Little finger broken while turning piece of steel on lathe; caught between nut and block of wood.	1343
Finger joint lacerated; caught between car door and rod.	1344
Hand struck by sledge hammer; injury causing blood poisoning.	1345
Struck head against doorway, gashing it.	1346
Leg gashed by shears; lever jerked, throwing him over.	1347
Head cut; struck by rod of iron.	1348
Four fingers squeezed while putting dies in machine.	1349
Foot badly injured; plank piled with steel fell.	1350
Foot bruised; let bar of iron fall.	1351
While putting axle back to furnace, it fell against leg, and burned it.	1352
Finger cut on first joint; caught between bars of steel.	1353
Leg burned; fell on hot bar at saw. Bar coming through struck him.	1354
Foot burned; babbit ran into foot.	1355
Small bones in leg broken; caught between trolley and crane.	1356
Brick fell on toe, bruising it.	1357
Both legs fractured; piece of iron fell from crane.	1358
Fingers smashed; bar fell.	1359
Hand cut; caught between bed of shear and bar.	1360
Finger crushed.	1361
Eye cut while cutting; steel chisel broke.	1362
Hand torn and lacerated; caught between dog on lathe and saddle.	1363
Toe injured; core shapes fell.	1364
Foot burned; spilled metal from ladle.	1365
Finger crushed; slid on iron pattern.	1366
Finger end burst; tilted iron fire pot against wooden bend.	1367
Bruised leg; iron boiler section fell.	1368
Stepped on nail.	1369
Back and head bruised; sections fell.	1370
Head cut; tripped and fell.	1371
Loop fell on hand, crushing first finger.	1372
Eye injured by spark from emery wheel.	1373
Flesh wounds and badly shaken up while erecting section on cupola; section fell.	1374
Hand cut; tripped over expanded metal.	1375
Two fingers crushed.	1376
Hand cut on sheet metal die; while tightening nut, wrench slipped.	1377

* Fatal.

LIST OF ACCIDENTS

No.	Date.	Employer.	Place.	Sex of person injured.	Age.
1378	June 26.....	Steel & Radiation Co.	Toronto.....	M	19
1379	" 28.....	" " "	"	M	70
1380	" 25.....	" " "	"	M	25
1381	Mar. 8.....	Wright & Co.	Hamilton.....	M	40
1382	June 27.....	Steel & Radiation Co.	Toronto.....	M	15
1383	" 27.....	" " "	St. Catharines.....	M	....
1384	July 6.....	" "	Toronto.....	M	24
1385	" 10.....	" " "	"	M	22
1386	" 15.....	" " "	"	M	39
1387	" —.....	" " "	"	M	19
1388	" 17.....	" " "	"	M	38
1389	" 18.....	" " "	"	M	30
1390	" 22.....	" " "	"	M	24
1391	" 18.....	" " "	"	M	38
1392	Aug. 14.....	" " "	"	M	21
1393	" 14.....	" " "	"	M	31
1394	" 20.....	" " "	"	M	28
1395	" 20.....	" " "	"	M	21
1396	" 26.....	" " "	"	M	32
1397	" 31.....	" " "	"	M	37
1398	Sept. 9.....	" " "	"	M	22
1399	" 28.....	" " "	"	M	23
1400	Nov. 5.....	William Green & Rome Co.	Berlin.....	M	....
1401	Oct. 7.....	Steel & Radiation Co.	Toronto.....	M	22
1402	" 10.....	" " "	"	M	26
1403	" 21.....	" "	St. Catharines.....	M	18
1404	" 18.....	" " "	"	M	21
1405	" 26.....	" " "	Toronto.....	M	22
1406	" 31.....	" " "	"	M	23
1407	" 30.....	" " "	"	M	17
1408	Nov. 6.....	" " "	St. Catharines.....	M	21
1409	" 16.....	" " "	"	M	32
1410	" 21.....	" " "	Toronto.....	M	23
1411	" 26.....	" " "	"	M	33
1412	" 24.....	" " "	"	M	....
1413	Dec. 14.....	" " "	St. Catharines.....	M	33
1414	Dec. 12.....	" " "	Toronto.....	M	24
1415	" 2.....	" " "	St. Catharines.....	M	20
1416	" 12.....	" " "	"	M	24
1417	" 10.....	" " "	"	M	50
1418	" 19.....	" " "	"	M	21
1419	" 20.....	" " "	Toronto.....	M	23
1420	Jan. 20.....	Stevens-Hepner Co.	Port Elgin.....	M	....
1421	July 15.....	" " "	"	M	....
1422	May 10.....	Stone, Ltd.	Toronto.....	M	15
1423	" 10.....	" "	"	M	50
1424	July 2.....	" "	"	M	30
1425	" 26.....	" "	"	M	....
1426	Oct. 3.....	" "	"	M	26
1427	" 3.....	" "	"	M	....
1428	Aug. —.....	Stratford Mill Bldg. Co.	Stratford.....	M	....
1429	Apr. 30.....	Strathroy Furn. Co.	Strathroy.....	M	21
1430	Dec. 6.....	S. A. Sykes	Oshawa.....	M	....
1431	July 26.....	Tagona Water & Light Co.	Sault Ste. Marie.....	M	....
1432	Dec. 1.....	" " " "	" " "	M	....
1433	Jan. 30.....	" " " "	" " "	M	....
1434	Mar. 21.....	T. H. Taylor Co.	Chatham.....	M	....

FOR THE YEAR 1912.

Particulars.	No.
Hand cut on rough edge of casting.	1378
Leg bruised; caught between two radiators.	1379
Toe bruised while unloading machine off truck.	1380
Foot burned by sulphuric acid spilled from pail.	1381
Hand cut on sharp edge of bar.	1382
Cut on back of head; sash fell.	1383
Finger jammed while loading loops.	1384
Tripped over expanded metal and tore hand.	1385
While unloading radiator, it fell, cutting finger and displacing two joints.	1386
Handle of sledge broke and head fell on toe, crushing it.	1387
Foot burned; spilled hot iron.	1388
Nail torn off second finger; pinched between radiator and machine.	1389
Foot burned; spilled hot iron from ladle.	1390
Foot smashed; knocked core shape off car on foot.	1391
Finger cut.	1392
Sparks from emery wheel in eyes.	1393
Leg cut while taking metal from machine.	1394
Point of finger taken off under dies of blanking machine.	1395
Finger smashed; jammed between shafting and socket while lowering core sand machine.	1396
Cheek bone broken and arm bruised; while lowering countershaft, hanger slipped off shaft.	1397
Ankle smashed; while unloading radiators one fell on foot.	1398
Eye burned while pouring molten metal.	1399
Tip of finger taken off while operating power press.	1400
Head cut; portion of light of glass fell from window in roof.	1401
Leg bruised; caught by elevator.	1402
Head cut; iron plates fell from top of load.	1403
Top of index finger cut off on planer knives.	1404
Radiator fell on foot, dislocating it.	1405
Finger split; caught between pattern and iron flask.	1406
Foot badly burned; iron splashed from ladle.	1407
Finger cut; while taking chuck out of drill, it fell on hand.	1408
Toe bruised and nail torn; while lowering base to floor, it came down on foot.	1409
Toe smashed while tapping core shapes; one fell on foot.	1410
Wrist cut on sheet of expanded metal.	1411
Cut on hand, causing blood poisoning.	1412
Finger crushed and nail torn off; caught between spindle and handle while operating planer.	1413
Pile of moulding boxes fell over on hand, smashing it and bruising arm.	1414
Foot burned by iron from ladle.	1415
Ear and arm burned by molten iron.	1416
Eye, face and neck burned by molten iron.	1417
Hand and wrist bruised; drawn between pulley and belt on radiator assembler.	1418
Finger bruised.	1419
Flesh cut from inside of finger by revolving knives of brush hammer.	1420
Arm torn out while putting on small belt; caught and wound on shaft.	1421
Slight injury on right arm; lever on press flew back.	1422
Cut thumb on zinc plate.	1423
Toe injured; card board fell off table.	1424
Cut back of hand; wrench slipped.	1425
End of finger cut off on tin shearing machine.	1426
Slight burn on side of face; heating compositor over stove, caught fire.	1427
Finger tip cut on rip saw.	1428
Thumb and fleshy part of two fingers cut in spindle carver.	1429
*Struck in the bowels by a piece from rip saw.	1430
Ankle injured; jumped on wagon and foot caught in spokes of wheel.	1431
Struck over the eye with piece of steel while cutting pipe.	1432
Forearm wounded; chisel dropped on arm.	1433
Three ribs fractured; fell down stairway.	1434

* Fatal.

LIST OF ACCIDENTS

No.	Date.	Employer.	Place.	Sex of person injured.	Age.
1435	May 16	T. H. Taylor Co.	Chatham	M	....
1436	" 23	" "	"	M	....
1437	" 23	" "	"	M	....
1438	Apr. 19	Taylor-Forbes Co.	Guelph	M	....
1439	" —	" "	"	M	....
1440	June 28	" "	"	M	....
1441	July 8	" "	"	M	17
1442	Sept. 3	Whaley, Royce & Co.	Toronto	M	....
1443	July 18	Taylor-Forbes Co.	Guelph	M	....
1444	" 3	" "	"	M	....
1445	Aug. 24	" "	"	M	....
1446	Sept. 25	" "	"	M	....
1447	Oct. 14	" "	"	M	....
1448	" 18	" "	"	M	....
1449	" 21	" "	"	M	....
1450	Dec. 14	" "	"	M	....
1451	" 11	" "	"	M	....
1452	" 19	" "	"	M	....
1453	" 20	" "	"	M	....
1454	" 2	" "	"	M	....
1455	" 17	" "	"	M	....
1456	Aug. 9	J. & J. Taylor	Toronto	M	26
1457	Oct. 7	Telfer Bros.	Collingwood	F	....
1458	July 13	Telfer Mfg. Co.	Toronto	F	25
1459	Nov. 17	" " "	"	M	18
1460	" 25	" " "	"	F	27
1461	Dec. 17	" " "	"	M	19
1462	Jan. 5	Thomas Bros.	St. Thomas	M	22
1463	Feb. 17	" "	"	M	13
1464	June 14	" "	"	M	28
1465	Aug. 20	" "	"	M	....
1466	Sept. 3	" "	"	M	14
1467	" 6	" "	"	M	33
1468	Nov. 25	" "	"	M	35
1469	Dec. 4	" "	"	M	60
1470	Jan. 17	Thomas Organ & Piano Co.	Woodstock	M	16
1471	Oct. 14	" " " "	"	M	19
1472	Feb. 27	Thompson Furn. Co.	Belleville	M	....
1473	May 28	Thompson Knitting Co.	London	M	....
1474	Oct. —	Toronto Hardware Co.	Toronto	M	....
1475	Sept. 19	" " "	"	M	....
1476	Mar. 2	Trent Valley Woollen Mfg. Co.	Campbellford	M	22
1477	Sept. 26	" " "	"	F	43
1478	Dec. 27	" " "	"	M	45
1479	" 27	" " "	"	M	45
1480	" 27	" " "	"	M	60
1481	Apr. 19	Trenton Cooperage Co.	Trenton	M	....
1482	July 16	Truax & Son	Walkerton	M	....
1483	" 11	Trussed Concrete Steel Co.	Walkerville	M	25
1484	Feb. 16	Turnbull Co.	Galt	F	....
1485	Apr. 26	" "	"	M	25
1486	Oct. 24	Union Drawn Steel Co.	Hamilton	M	....
1487	Feb. 23	United Brass & Lead Co.	Toronto	M	....
1488	June 6	" " " "	"	M	....
1489	July 8	" " " "	"	M	....
1490	Dec. 20	Valley City Seating Co.	Dundas	M	....
1491	Mar. 26	Verity Plow Works	Brantford	M	44
1492	May 1	" " "	"	M	19

FOR THE YEAR 1912.

Particulars.	No.
Loss of three fingers, two lacerated while operating carding machine; caught between doffer and main cylinder.	1435
Hands and face burned by gas flames.	1436
Hands and face burned by gas flames while lighting gas under boilers.	1437
Burned by molten iron; used wet ladle and iron splattered.	1438
Burned slightly about body; fell with ladle of molten iron.	1439
Foot burned by molten iron.	1440
Ends of three fingers taken off on sand-mixing machine.	1441
Fell down elevator shaft and broke collar bone.	1442
Foot burned; spilled molten iron from ladle.	1443
Cut off first finger with hack saw.	1444
Eyes and forehead burned with molten metal; poured iron on wet mould.	1445
Stepped on steel chaplet, which went through foot.	1446
Foot burned by hot iron splashing.	1447
Finger cut on tin-cutting machine.	1448
Foot burned by iron from ladle.	1449
Eye burned by iron from ladle.	1450
Skin scraped off wrist and palm by rough edge of castings.	1451
Thumb lacerated; hand slipped off buffer while polishing copper rings.	1452
Leg foot and hand burned; tripped while carrying ladle.	1453
While unloading coal, coal going down chute caught leg.	1454
Foot crushed; wringer rolls fell off truck.	1455
Leg broken; let steel plate fall.	1456
Finger crushed; caught in cog wheel of biscuit carrier.	1457
Hand badly mashed in cutting and creasing machine.	1458
Two fingers pinched on ending machine.	1459
Finger pinched in corner-staying machine.	1460
Thumb injured; caught in corner-staying machine.	1461
Flesh and nail crushed from thumb; caught in clasp of screen door.	1462
Neck wounded; was looking over elevator and it struck him.	1463
Instep bone broken; jumped off dray.	1464
Two fingers caught in cog feed of circular saw, and flesh torn from bone.	1465
Arm cut on steam power slash knife.	1466
Thumb and fingers cut; hand slipped against rip saw.	1467
Got finger into planer knife, cutting it at second joint.	1468
Head cut and hip bruised; shaft fell on him.	1469
Fell and sprained wrist.	1470
Point of finger cut on circular saw.	1471
Tops of two fingers taken off on buzz planer.	1472
Leg broken; fell down elevator shaft.	1473
Slipped and struck hand on nail, cutting it slightly.	1474
Heavy pipe fell on leg breaking it.	1475
Tips cut off two fingers and small piece of bone taken off another; caught in shear.	1476
Flesh wound in arm; hit by flying shuttle.	1477
Hip broke; scaffolding broke.	1478
Muscles in leg torn from bone; scaffolding broke.	1479
Ankle crushed and shin bruised; scaffolding broke.	1480
Two fingers taken off on equalizing saw.	1481
Thumb cut by rip saw.	1482
*Burned; benzine ignited by torch.	1483
Hand burned and crushed; caught between padded roller and cylinder of ironing press.	1484
Severely shaken up; fell down elevator shaft.	1485
Palm of hand cut by sliver from steel bars.	1486
Face cut; wrench slipped.	1487
Bones in leg broken; jumped elevator and automatic door came down on him.	1488
Casting slipped and struck him in the stomach.	1489
Thumb lacerated while operating rip saw.	1490
Cut between thumb and forefinger on swing cut-off saw.	1491
Ends of four fingers partly severed on wood jointer.	1492

* Fatal.

LIST OF ACCIDENTS

No.	Date.	Employer.	Place.	Sex of person injured.	Age.
1493	Apr. 12.....	Verity Plow Works	Brantford.....	M	38
1494	Oct. 4.....	Watt Milling Co.	West Toronto.....	M	18
1495	" 25.....	Waterloo Mfg. Co.	Waterloo.....	M	....
1496	July 24.....	Watson Mfg. Co.	Toronto.....	M	20
1497	Nov. 28.....	Western Dry Dock & Shipbldg. Co.	Port Arthur.....	M	36
1498	" 28.....	" " " " "	"	M	38
1499	Dec. 12.....	" " " " "	"	M	21
1500	" 20.....	" " " " "	"	M	....
1501	" 27.....	" " " " "	"	M	25
1502	Sept. 26.....	Westport Mfg. Co.	Westport.....	M	....

FOR THE YEAR 1912.

Particulars.	No.
End of thumb crushed off by blanking press.	1493
Second finger taken off at first joint, two others injured; piece flew back and hand slipped on knives.	1494
Knee gashed; fly wheel came off tackle block and struck leg.	1495
Portion of index finger cut off by revolving saw.	1496
*Fell with reamer to hold of steamer.	1497
Loss of eye; struck by wrench handle.	1498
Loss of thumb on drilling machine.	1499
Loss of two fingers on lathe.	1500
*While removing false work supporting gantry, was struck by pole and knocked into bottom of dry dock.	1501
Three fingers taken off on stamping press.	1502

* Fatal.

BINDING SECT. AUG 25 1967